

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

Introduction

PURPOSE AND INTENT



The purpose of the Capital Facilities Element is to establish goals and policies for general public facilities, essential public facilities, and utilities to accommodate the anticipated levels of growth within Duvall and the designated Urban Growth Area (UGA).

The Capital Facilities Element consolidates Capital Improvement Program (CIP) plans for all City infrastructure and services and is essential in maintaining adequate level-of-service standards for all facilities. The Capital Facilities Element functions as an integral part of the City's Comprehensive Plan and summarizes the existing capital facilities, forecasted future needs for such facilities, and funding strategies. This Element mirrors the Capital Facility Plan adopted in early 2025.

Public facilities that are owned and operated by the City include:

- Water, sewer, and stormwater systems; and
- Community facilities, such as City Hall, the Police Department, and the Duvall Visitor Center; and
- Parks, trails, and open space, such as Dougherty Farmstead, McCormick Park, Taylor's Landing, and Big Rock Ballfields; and
- Other facilities, such as the wastewater treatment plant, permit office, public works yard, roads, Community "WRECK" Center, and parking areas.

Separate management plans form the basis of analysis for stormwater (2018), water (2021), and sewer (2021) facilities, as well as parks, trails, and open space (2024). These plans are adopted by reference (and as amended) into this document. In addition to City-owned facilities, a capital improvement plan (CIP) for the Riverview School District is adopted by reference (and as amended) into this document.

In addition to City-owned utilities, private utility providers also serve Duvall, as discussed in this Element. For non-City utilities, the City must balance the need to facilitate system improvements and the adoption of new technologies while minimizing the impacts of aboveground utility installations. Private utilities serving Duvall include:

- Electricity and natural gas provided by Puget Sound Energy (PSE).
- Cable TV and internet services provided by Astound (formerly Wave Broadband). *Ziply Fiber and Comcast are actively expanding fiber infrastructure in the City.*
- Telephone service provided by Frontier Communications.
- Cellular service offered by multiple providers, including AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile, and others.
- Garbage, recycling, and yard/food waste collection provided by Waste Management.

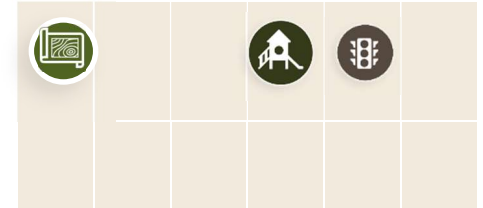
The following goals and policies will guide the development of Duvall’s capital facilities through 2044. They address both City-owned and operated utilities, and well as those provided by other public entities. Additionally, they consider private utilities, including electricity, natural gas, cable, and telephone services. The Capital Facilities Element Analysis, which follows the Goals and Policies section, outlines existing utilities and facilities, forecasted improvements based on projected residential and commercial growth, and funding strategies to support capital projects.



Goals and Policies

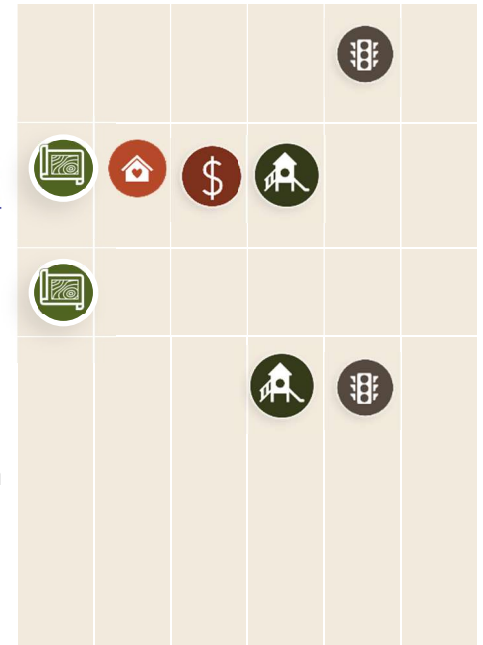
GOAL CF 1: Public facility plans adequately address existing service deficiencies and future needs.

- CF 1.1 Regularly review Capital Facilities Plans [and Capital Improvement Programs](#) to ensure appropriate levels of infrastructure development.
- CF 1.2 Ensure sufficient public funding for infrastructure improvements is included in City budgets.



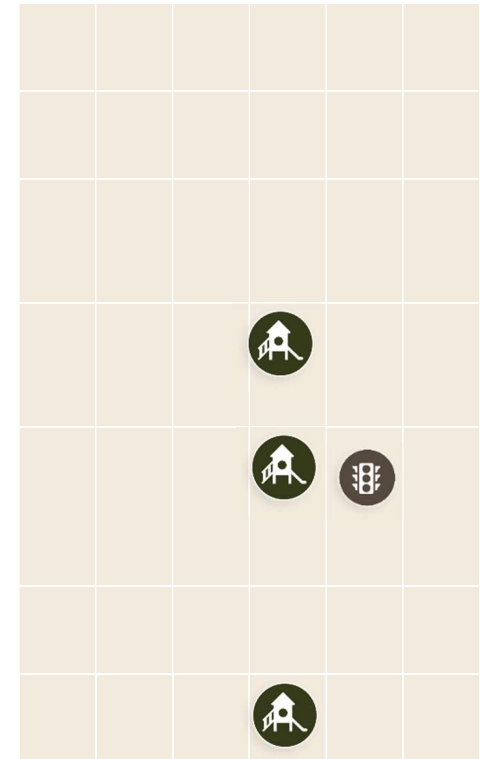
GOAL CF 2: Adequate public facilities and services for new developments are concurrent at the time of final land use approval such that service provision for new developments will not [reduce](#) ~~lower~~ existing service levels.

- CF 2.1 Establish financially feasible strategies that address facility and service needs, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and existing facility plans.
- CF 2.2 Phase development to provide public facilities and services for existing and future growth, consistent with the City’s ability to provide and maintain adequate levels of service, [and in support of the Regional Growth Strategy found in Vision 2050](#).
- CF 2.3 The City ~~shall~~ [will](#) accommodate [the](#) expansion of public facilities for annexations while maintaining levels of service for existing customers.
- CF 2.4 Management of capital facilities should emphasize the following concepts:
 - a. Preventive maintenance and cost-effective replacement of aging elements;
 - b. Extension and upgrades of capital systems while recognizing that system extension associated with new development should be the responsibility of those desiring service; [and](#)
 - c. Systems inspections for conformance with design standards, effective fiscal management, and fair and equitable rate structures.



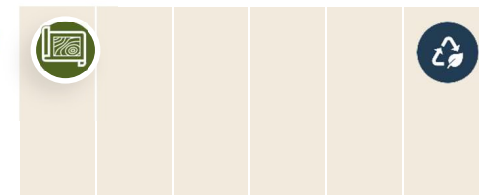
GOAL CF 3: Needed capital facilities are financed in an ~~economic~~economically, efficient, and equitable manner.

- CF 3.1 Prioritize capital facilities projects according to funding capacities and clearly identify sources of public financing using Duvall's six-year CIP.
- CF 3.2 Equitably distribute the cost of capital facilities among the primary beneficiaries of the facility.
- CF 3.3 Future development should bear facility improvement costs necessitated by the development to achieve and maintain adopted level-of-service standards and efficient service provision.
- CF 3.4 Pursue all available funding sources for proposed community facilities and improvements including park and recreation facilities, trails/walkways, road improvements, and utility systems.
- CF 3.5 Adopt and collect impact fees for public ~~streets and~~ roads; publicly owned parks; open space and recreation facilities; school facilities; and fire protection services to finance public facilities in accordance with the Revised Code of Washington (RCW [82.02.050-.110](#)), and balance funding between impact fees and other public sources.
- CF 3.6 Adopt and collect connection charges for sewer, water, and stormwater in accordance with RCW 35.92.025.
- CF 3.7 Seek public and private partnerships for new facilities, where possible, to share an equitable portion of expenses.



GOAL CF 4: Efficient and equitable siting of public facilities is ensured through coordinated planning within City departments, non-city providers, users, and with other jurisdictions.

- CF 4.1 Siting of capital facilities, including utilities, should be based upon criteria including, but not limited to:
 - a. Specific facility requirements, such as acreage or transportation access.
 - b. Land use compatibility.
 - c. Potential environmental impacts.

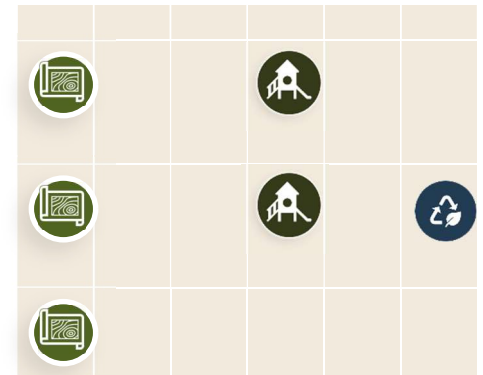


d. ~~Consistency with the~~ Comprehensive Plan and facility plan consistency.

CF 4.2 Capital facilities should be sited, designed, and buffered to be compatible with their surroundings. When sited within or adjacent to residential areas, special attention should be given to improving aesthetics and to mitigate land use impacts.

CF 4.3 Capital facilities should not be located in ~~areas designated as~~ critical areas, or environmentally sensitive areas, or designated natural resource lands unless no ~~other~~ feasible alternatives exist.

CF 4.4 The City should not provide for the extension of public facilities and services outside ~~the~~ city limitsUGA, ~~excepted~~ as noted in Policy CF-65.9 regarding water services.



GOAL CF 5: Utilities are available at the appropriate levels of service to support the City's current and planned development.

CF 5.1 To facilitate the coordination of private services, the City should evaluate population forecasts and development plans and provide the information to service providers ~~in order~~ to meet the needs of Duvall's present and future service area.

CF 5.2 Encourage a coordinated approach to the development, installation, repair, and replacement of utility lines and facilities and ensure that work is appropriately phased in conjunction with construction and roadway projects.

CF 5.3 Allow for the siting locations of utility facilities as a permitted use, where appropriate and necessary, within the City.

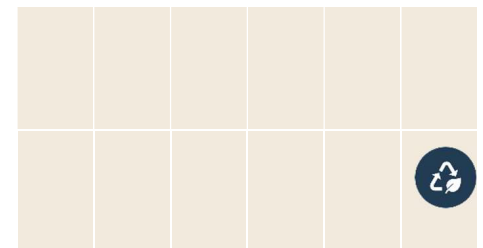


GOAL CF 6: An effective, ~~and efficient,~~ and sustainable water system that meets Duvall's present and future population needs, supports the region's growth strategy, and is maintained and improved at fair market value.

CF 6.1 Continue to work with Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) and regulatory agencies ~~in order~~ to achieve goals and objectives for providing reliable levels of service to Duvall residents and those within the identified water service area(s).

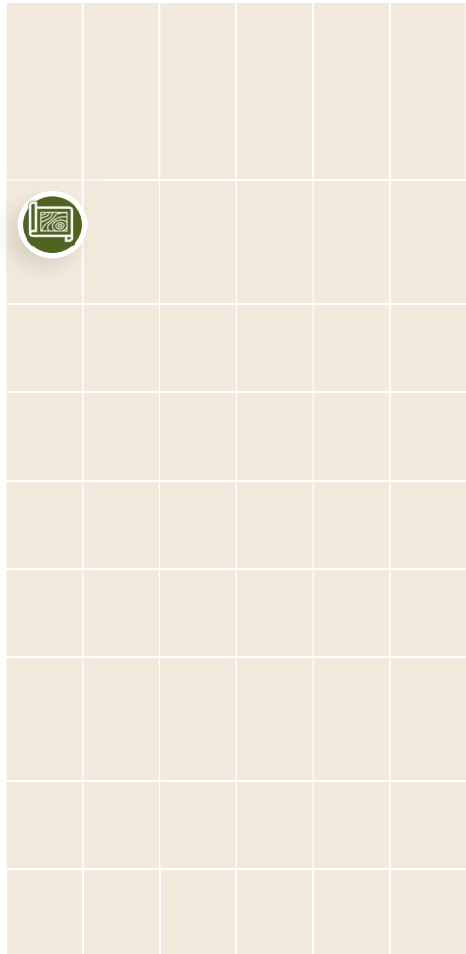
CF 6.2 Support and implement water conservation and re-use measures, especially for use in parks and schools, that reduce water use, such as:

a. Public education;



- b. Billing rate ~~structures which~~[structures](#) encouraging conservation.;
- c. Evaluating feasibility of wastewater reclamation and re-use.;
- d. Encourage drought tolerant plantings and native vegetation for public and private development.;
- e. Impose water restrictions during droughts.

- CF 6.3 Maintain an updated comprehensive water system plan that is coordinated with the Land Use Element so that new development is located where sufficient water system capacity can be provided.
- CF 6.4 Ensure that [the](#) water service necessary to support development will be adequate to serve the residents at the time new development is available for occupancy and use.
- CF 6.5 Establish a reserve fund and pursue outside funding services to finance needed improvements to the water system.
- CF 6.6 Coordinate with Duvall - /King County Fire District 45 ([and their contracted service provider, Eastside Fire and Rescue](#)) to ensure adequate fire flow in all areas of the City.
- CF 6.7 Ensure that all new developments within city limits are served by the municipal water system and provide opportunities for service elsewhere within the service area boundary.
- CF 6.8 Monitor [and protect](#) the City's water supply to ensure that future water supply needs, ~~and~~ [federal and state](#) water quality requirements will be met [and align with regional environmental and climate goals](#).
- CF 6.9 Continue to provide water service to those properties within the service area boundary- ~~outside of the City's UGA.~~
- CF 6.10 [Support the creation and implementation of agreements with other water service providers to secure adequate water supplies in the case of emergencies.](#)



GOAL CF 7: An effective and efficient wastewater treatment plant and collection system [that](#) meets the needs of Duvall's present and future population.

- CF 7.1 Require all properties that develop or redevelop within the city limits to connect to the City's [sanitary](#) sewer system.



CF 7.2 Increase [the sewer wastewater](#) treatment plant and collection line capacities to meet the needs of Duvall residents and land within the UGA, as well as state and federal discharge standards. Service to the UGA ~~shall will~~ not occur until such properties are annexed into Duvall [and additional treatment capacity levels are satisfied](#).

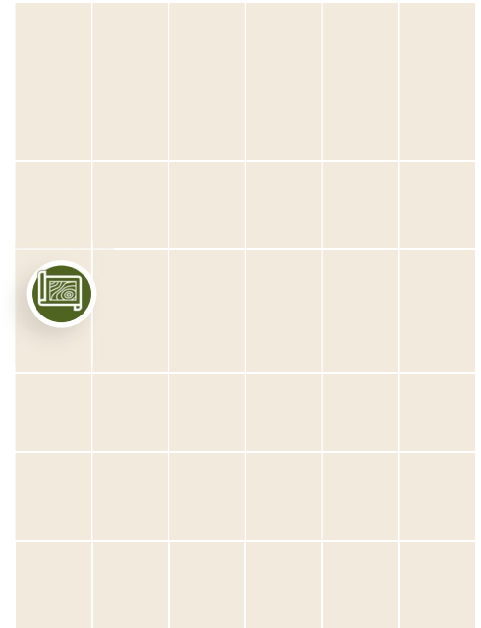
~~Increase capacity to reflect increased usage trends influenced by the City's growth and economic development, including the City's Economic Development Element.~~

CF 7.3 Maintain an updated comprehensive sewer system plan that is coordinated with the Land Use Element so that new development is located where sufficient [sanitary](#) sewer system capacity exists or can be efficiently and logically extended.

CF 7.4 Ensure that existing deficiencies in the [sanitary](#) sewer system are upgraded.

~~Encourage all non-redeveloping properties that annex into the City to phase out their septic systems and connect to the City sewer system.~~

CF 7.5 [Prohibit extending sewer service to rural areas and natural resource lands except in cases to address public health and safety.](#)



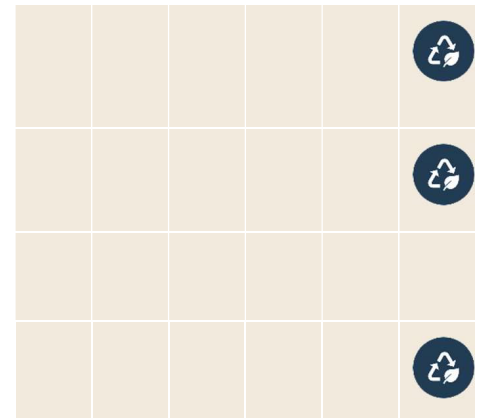
GOAL CF 8: Duvall's stormwater management system is effective, efficient, and enhanced to meet present and future population needs.

CF 8.1 Manage the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff to protect public health, safety, ~~and~~ [and](#) surface and groundwater quality, ~~and~~ to minimize potential erosion and sedimentation within natural drainage systems such as rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands.

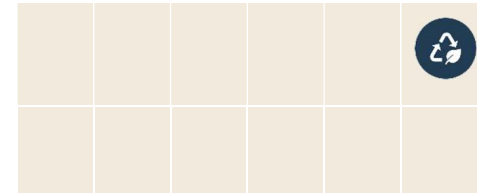
CF 8.2 Require [land](#) development regulations that encourage the use of Low Impact Development (LID) measures, reduce impervious surface coverage, and retain natural vegetation.

CF 8.3 Require design of new development to allow for efficient and economical provision of storm drainage facilities and require new development to pay general facility charges.

CF 8.4 Participate in regional water quality and flood hazard reduction efforts with King County and other Snoqualmie Valley cities.

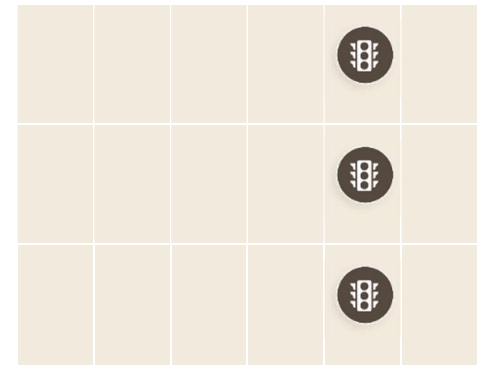


- CF 8.5 Comply with all National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permit requirements, including regular review and updates of stormwater development standards.
- CF 8.6 Continue to seek and apply for grants to fund stormwater management projects and planning efforts.



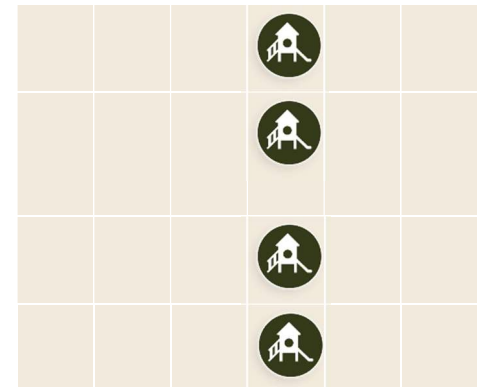
GOAL CF 9: Transportation improvement plans and programs provide for future [road transportation system](#) projects throughout the City to allow growth-related improvements.

- CF 9.1 Continue to assess impact fees to help alleviate the City’s burden of funding transportation projects.
- CF 9.2 Seek state and local grants to help fund [transportation road](#) improvements within the City.
- CF 9.3 When improving new roads, [overhead](#) facilities should be [re-located](#) undergrounded where feasible [and](#), [and](#) sewer, water, and stormwater facilities [that are](#) in disrepair should be repaired or replaced [if as](#) funding allows.



GOAL CF 10: High-quality parks, trails and open space facilities are effectively developed, managed, and maintained, meeting the needs of Duvall’s present and future population.

- CF 10.1 Seek innovative methods of financing projects listed in the Parks, Trail, and Open Space (PTOS) Plan.
- CF 10.2 Consider joint ventures with public, private, and nonprofit agencies; private development projects; and user groups such as youth sports leagues to assist in facility development; maintenance and operation; and overall cost reduction.
- CF 10.3 Encourage park facilities that are designed for low maintenance and high capacity to encourage high return on investment.
- CF 10.4 Consider ongoing maintenance costs and how those ongoing needs will be addressed prior to the development of new park facilities.



CF 10.5 Update the PTOS Plan to address current and future anticipated land, facility, and recreation needs.



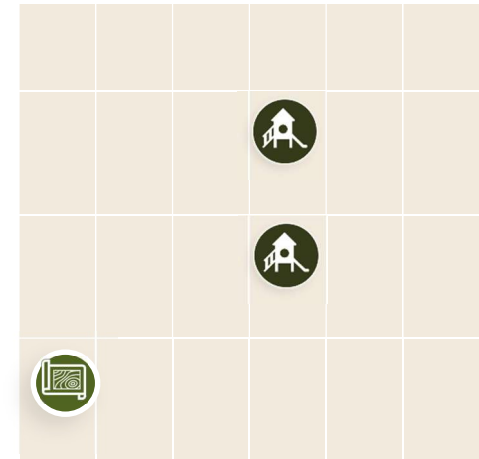
GOAL CF 11: Cost effective municipal public facilities are provided to all residents of Duvall in a manner that maximizes investment and use of existing facilities, expands facilities in a cost-efficient manner, and meets the needs of Duvall’s present and future population.

CF 11.1 Ensure public safety services are adequately funded to provide the necessary level of services for present and future needs of the community.

CF 11.2 Set aside funds for the City’s share of improvements required by growth to achieve an efficient level of service for essential public services and facilities. Apply for grants whenever feasible to finance public facilities.

CF 11.3 Support and encourage joint development and use of community facilities between City programs and with other governmental or community organizations in areas of mutual concern and benefit.

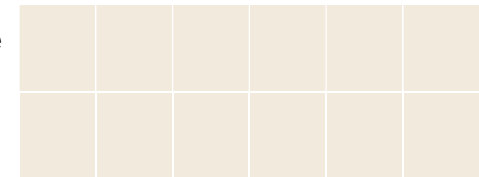
CF 11.4 [Support and encourage the location of community facilities serving Duvall within Urban Growth Areas \(UGAs\) and prioritize connectivity of these community facilities through the extension of transit, pedestrian, and bicycle networks.](#)



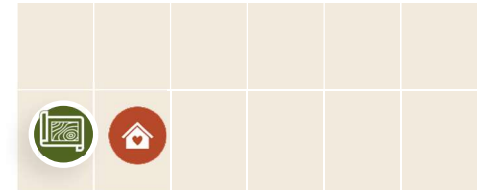
Riverview School District leads efforts to accomplish its capital improvement objectives, while the City supports these efforts by coordinating on growth impacts where possible. This ensures adequate school facilities within the Urban Growth Area that align with current and future residential growth forecasts and remain consistent with the comprehensive plan. ~~Riverview School District and the City work together to accomplish the District’s capital improvement objectives and mitigate growth impacts, where possible, to ensure the provision of adequate school facilities within the Urban Growth area that meet current and future residential growth forecasts and are consistent with other elements in the comprehensive plan.;~~

CF 12.1 Require impact fees to ensure that school facilities will be provided concurrently with future development within the City.

CF 12.2 Annually review and adopt the District’s six-year Capital Facilities Plan and associated impact fee.

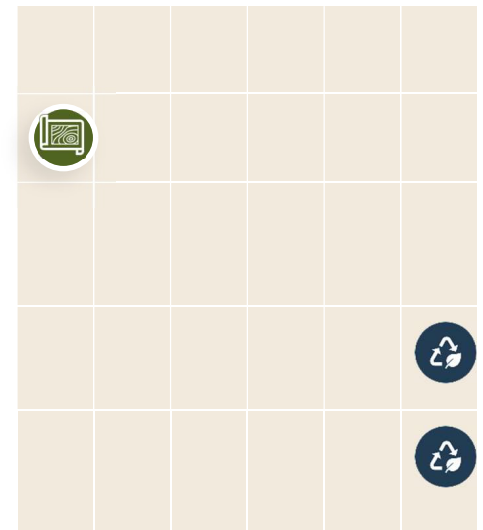


- CF 12.3 [Collaborate with Riverview School District to create a list of strategies that can address potential capacity shortfalls.](#)
- CF 12.4 [Implement measures to support safe, walkable, and bikeable access to schools, where feasible.](#)



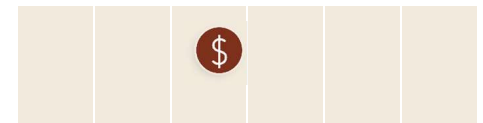
GOAL CF 13: Safe, reliable, [sustainable](#), and efficient electrical power and gas services are provided for residents and businesses of Duvall.

- CF 13.1 ~~Ensure~~ [Require](#) that all existing and proposed electric and gas lines for Duvall meet County, State, and Federal safety standards.
- CF 13.2 Where practical, co-locate electrical facilities, natural gas supply lines, and other facilities within common or adjacent [joint use](#) utility corridors using street or alley rights-of-way.
- CF 13.3 Require installation of existing and proposed power distribution lines underground at the time of new construction to [ensure system resiliency](#), reduce ~~possible~~ storm damage, and increase aesthetic character and views.
- CF 13.4 [Support ways to reduce energy consumption through increases in efficiency and conservation measures that mitigate environmental impacts.](#)
- CF 13.5 [Support efforts by utility providers to invest in renewable, alternative, and low carbon energy sources and utility infrastructure that can meet Duvall's energy needs, increase overall community sustainability, and meet regional, statewide, and federal climate goals.](#)

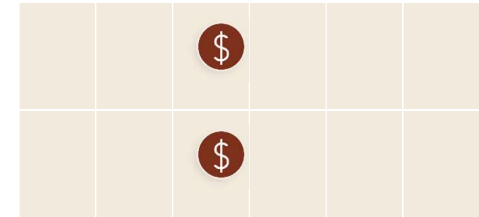


GOAL CF 14: ~~Cable~~ [Broadband or Fiber Optic](#) services and associated technology are widely [and reliably](#) available to Duvall's residents and businesses.

- CF 14.1 Encourage ~~cable~~ [broadband or Fiber Optic and other communication technology](#) service providers to offer [affordable](#) products and services that meet the needs and interests of the community.



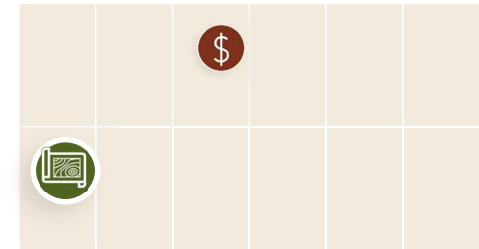
CF 14.2 As ~~cable communication technology~~ services are upgraded, ~~encourage~~ require ~~cable-~~ service providers ~~to~~ expand ~~the~~ services ~~to~~ reach serve all segments of the community.



CF 14.3 Encourage the equitable provision of ~~basic cable communication technology~~ services to all residents, regardless of income or economic status.

~~Require cable service providers to provide fiber optic connections to link public facilities.~~

CF 14.4 Encourage residential and commercial developers to work with telecommunication companies to design high-speed Internet-ready homes and businesses in the City with "Smart" technologies for energy conservation.



CF 14.5 Minimize the visual impacts of telecommunication facilities, such as telephone poles, antennas, substations, and telephone lines, and other aboveground facilities throughout Duvall.

GOAL CF 15: Telephone and DSL, and associated technology, are widely and reliably available to Duvall's residents and businesses.

~~As telecommunication technology changes, ensure that companies have provisions to upgrade capacity of facilities to allow residents to take advantage of innovative technologies.~~

~~Minimize the visual impacts of telecommunication facilities, such as telephone poles, antennas, substations, and telephone lines, near residential areas of Duvall.~~

~~Ensure telecommunication services are available and affordable to all residents, regardless of income or economic status.~~

~~Encourage residential and commercial developers to work with telecommunication companies to design high-speed Internet-ready homes and businesses in the City.~~

GOAL CF 1516: Wireless communication facilities are ~~sited~~ located to minimize impacts to adjacent land uses and aesthetics.

CF 15.1 Require the placement of wireless communication facilities in a manner that minimizes the adverse impacts on adjacent land uses. ~~Consider~~ Support and encourage undergrounding ~~of~~ related equipment facilities.

CF 15.2 Require wireless communication facilities to consult with owners of above-ground infrastructure to determine the feasibility of utilizing ~~attach to~~ existing ~~structures~~ facilities, such as public facilities, buildings, utility poles, light standards, and signals, ~~prior to~~ before considering new sites.

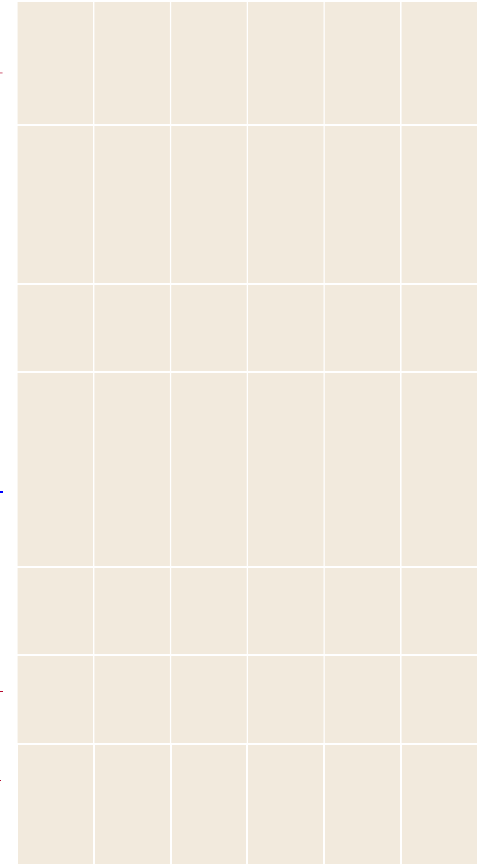
~~Consider allowing the replacement of some existing utility poles with poles of greater heights for use as wireless facility platforms.~~

CF 15.3 Allow wireless communication companies to install new freestanding towers, including monopoles, only when no other feasible alternative exists and when the visual intrusion is ~~less than co-location on another facility or structure~~ minimized by landscaping, camouflage, or other techniques. ~~Ensure s~~Such facilities are must be removed when they become obsolete.

~~Require freestanding towers to fit in with surrounding land uses through methods such as stealth towers, landscaping, and other camouflage techniques.~~

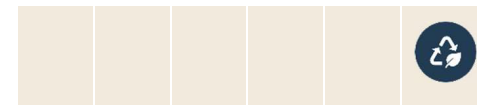
~~Encourage upgrades of wireless communication facilities as technology becomes available to minimize visual impacts of the environment.~~

~~Promote a streamlined permit process for wireless communication companies that choose to install facilities which share existing poles and facilities and are less visually obtrusive than new monopoles or facilities.~~






GOAL CF 1716: Coordinate with WM (Formerly known as Waste Management), to provide efficient and reliable solid waste and recycling services for all residents and businesses.

CF 16.1 Encourage Duvall residents to appropriately dispose of solid waste to protect the quality of air, water, and public health.



- CF 16.2 Encourage Duvall residents to [reuse, recycle,](#) and reduce the amount of solid waste transported to the landfill. [Implement conservation measures in support of existing goals and policies.](#)
- CF 16.3 Continue to participate in regional planning for future solid waste disposal options.
- CF 16.4 Continue to seek grant funding for recycling programs and events, and implement initiatives to increase and encourage recycling as funds are available.

~~GOAL CF 18: Capital Facilities and Land Use Elements are periodically reassessed and updated for consistency and to reflect funding availability.~~


Reassess the Land Use Element and functional plans and propose modifications, as necessary, to ensure that the Land Use Element remains consistent with the capital facilities financing plan.						
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~~GOAL CF 19: Ensure that the Capital Facilities Element is consistent with County Wide Planning Policies (CWPP).~~

Regularly review King County's CWPP to ensure coordination and consistency with the City's Capital Facilities Element.						
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GOAL CF 1720: Develop and implement [an equitable](#) process for siting essential public facilities (EPFs) [consistent with King County Countywide Planning Policies.](#)

- CF 17.1 The City ~~should~~ [supports siting of Essential Public Facilities \(EPF\) through the Conditional Use Permit process.](#) ~~maintain criteria, regulations, and procedures that allow for the siting of EPFs, including secure community transition facilities.~~ Until ~~the time~~ the Duvall Municipal

						
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Code is updated to implement this policy fully, the following criteria and regulations should apply:

Application & Review Process

- An agency or organizations must submit a ~~requests in written~~ request to the Community Development Director, including ~~any required supporting material or permit application.~~
- The Director will evaluate whether the facility:
 - Qualifies as an EPF under RCW 36.70A.200.
 - Is difficult to site due to limited locations, proximity to other public facilities, or public concern.
 - Is demonstrably difficult to site.
 - Is necessary within its service area, which includes Duvall.
- If the facility serves a broader regional need, the City may required alternative site evaluations beyond Duvall and encourage multi-jurisdictional planning.

Approval & Public Involvement

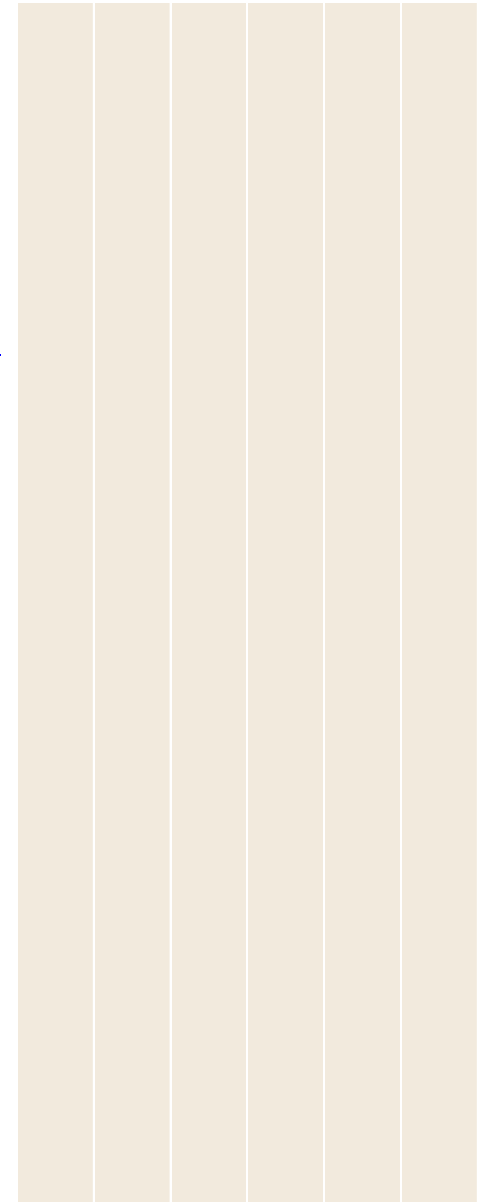
- Applications follow Duvall Municipal Code process, including conditional use permit or rezone review if needed.
- The City Council is the final decision-maker.
- The process must include at least one public hearing and additional opportunities for input from affected residents.

Financial Impact Analysis

- The City will assess financial impacts. If a facility imposes a disproportionate burden on Duvall, the applicant must mitigate costs or face denial.
~~that a proposed facility be reviewed through Duvall's EPF siting process. This request should be in the form of a letter to the Planning Director, addressing Type I Master Permit Application criteria along with any associated Type II to Type VI Master Permit Application Criteria and associated supporting permit information.~~

~~The Planning Director shall review this request and process the application if the following criteria are met:~~

- ~~a.—The facility meets the definition of EPF defined by the state (RCW 36.70A.200);~~



- b.—The facility is a type difficult to site because of one of the following:
 - the facility needs a type of site of which there are few sites,
 - the facility can locate only near another public facility,
 - the facility has or is generally perceived by the public to have significant adverse impacts that make it difficult to site, or
 - the facility is of a type that has been difficult to site in the past;
- c.—It is likely this facility will be difficult to site, and;
- d.—There is need for the facility and Duvall is in the facility service area.

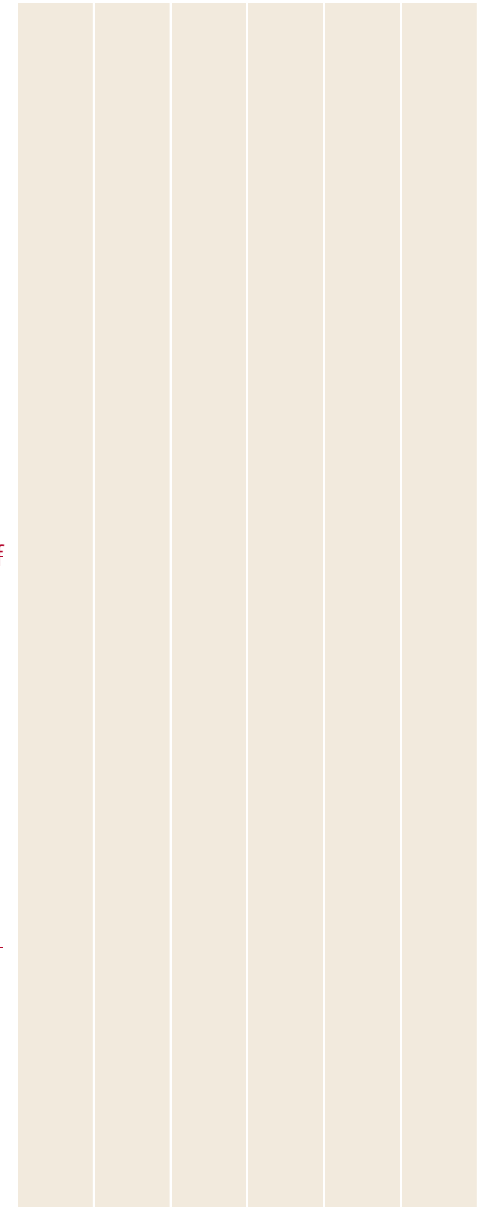
The Planning Director shall determine if the facility serves a regional, countywide, statewide or national need. If it does, the Director may condition the review with a requirement that the review process consider sites in parts of the service area outside Duvall. If the facility serves a regional, countywide, statewide or national need, a multi-jurisdictional planning process should be used.

The facility shall be reviewed in the same manner as a conditional use permit or a rezone, if one or more potential sites would require a rezone, as modified by this policy. If the facility would require a variance or other development permit, those approvals also shall be decided through the conditional use permit or rezone process. The City Council shall be the final decision maker for all land use actions related to EPFs.

The Planning Director shall require that the facility siting process includes a public involvement component with at least one public hearing before the City Council, and additional public involvement process that gives those within the zone of likely and foreseeable impacts the opportunity to affect the design and location of the facility.

An analysis of the facility's impact on City finances shall be undertaken. If the study shows that locating a facility in Duvall would result in a disproportionate financial burden on the community, an agreement should be executed to mitigate the adverse financial impact or the approval shall be denied.

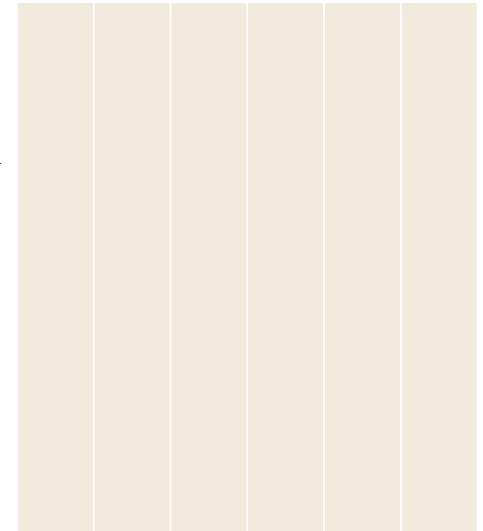
The following criteria [All EPF siting decisions will be governed by Duvall Municipal Code \(DMC 14.68.090\)](#) shall be used to decide the application.:



Whether there is a public need for the facility.
 Whether the facility impacts the surrounding uses and environment, the City and the region.
 Whether the design of the facility or the operation of the facility can be conditioned, or the impacts otherwise mitigated, to make the facility compatible with the affected area and the environment.
 Whether City or County services, businesses, and public transportation are sufficient to accommodate the proposed use.
 Whether a package of incentives can be developed that would make siting the facility within the community more acceptable.
 Whether the factors that make the facility difficult to site can be modified to increase the range of available sites or to minimize impacts on affected areas and the environment.
 Whether the proposed EPF is consistent with the Duvall Comprehensive Plan.
 If a variance is requested, compliance with the variance criteria.
 Compliance with any applicable state siting and permitting requirements.

EPFs should be equitably located throughout the City, County and sState. No jurisdiction should receive a disproportionate share of EPFs.

The City should participate in a cooperative inter-jurisdictional approach to the siting of EPFs in accordance with the King County Countywide Planning Policies.



GOAL CF 21: Establish and update as necessary the definition of “essential public facilities”.

<p>A facility should be classified as an EPF if it has one or more of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.—The facility meets the Growth Management Act definition of an EPF; b.—The facility is on a state, county, or city list of EPF; c.—The facility services a significant portion of the county or region or is part of a countywide service system; d.—The facility is the sole existing facility in the county for providing that essential public service; or e.—Similar facilities as determined by the planning director. 						
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GOAL CF 19: Coordinate with King County, adjacent cities, and public and private agencies to provide equitable human and community services to Duvall residents to meet present and future public facility needs, protect the environment, public health, and safety.

CF 23.1 Support implementation of demand management strategies to conserve existing services and facilities prior to the siting and development of new facilities.



GOAL CF 20: Coordinate with other jurisdictions, King County, and PSRC regarding emergency management, public safety, and disaster preparedness planning.

CF 24.1 Ensure that Duvall's current and future public facilities and infrastructure are resilient to natural disasters and expedites the recovery of public services.



Capital Facilities Element Analysis

This section describes the existing capital facilities and utility systems, forecasted future capital facility needs, and funding strategies. Additional transportation and park system information is presented in the Transportation and Park Elements. Additional utility system information and plans, adopted by reference and as amended, are included in the following documents:

- Water System - City of Duvall Comprehensive Water System Plan (2021); and
- Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sanitary Sewer System - Wastewater Facility Plan (2001) and the City of Duvall Sewer Utility Capital Improvement Program (2021); and
- Stormwater System - City of Duvall Phase II NPDES Stormwater Management Program Report (annual) and the City of Duvall Surface and Stormwater Management Plan (2018); and
- Six Year Capital Facilities Plan (2025-2030) and Facilities Condition Assessment (2021).

General Overview

The City of Duvall endeavors to provide safe, cost-effective, and high-quality capital facility systems that serve existing residents that are designed to accommodate future growth. The Capital Facilities Element guides planning for capital projects completed by the City and provides guidance for improvements associated with private development. This Element includes the following:

- A. Regulatory Setting
- B. Capital Facilities Inventory, Planning, and Funding Strategies
- C. Locating Facilities and Services
- D. Reassessment Strategy

A. Regulatory Setting

The Capital Facilities Element is based on Federal, State, Regional, and County legislation:

GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

Under the Growth Management Act (GMA) (RCW 36.70A.070(3) and (4)), a Capital Facilities Element is required to assess the needs of a community and determine how to provide appropriate facilities for current and future residents. The element must contain an inventory of existing facilities, an assessment of future facility needs, the proposed locations of new or expanded facilities, a plan to finance such facilities within projected funding capacities, and a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs. King County has established Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) that will be addressed by all cities in King County. The King County Countywide Planning Policies were adopted in 2021 and amended in 2022, 2023, and 2024. The policies in the Capital Facilities section must reflect the CPPs that are concerned with capital facilities.

The Growth Management Act (GMA) also requires that counties and cities planning under RCW 36.70A.040 include a process for the identification and siting of Essential Public Facilities (EPF), which can be government-owned and operated facilities or privately-owned facilities that are regulated by public entities.

FEDERAL POLICIES

Stormwater System: The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program is intended to protect and restore surface water quality. The City of Duvall is designated as a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) under the Western Washington Phase II NPDES Permit Program (Permit), which authorizes discharge of stormwater to waters of the State of Washington in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES Permit Program is administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology for the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and requires annual reporting and maintenance of the Stormwater Management Plan. The City's Permit Program is consistent with long-term goals, objectives and policies as outlined in the City of Duvall Comprehensive Plan, City of Duvall Surface and Stormwater Management Plan, 2021 King County Surface Water Design Manual (KCSWDM), and other Permit requirements.

STATEWIDE POLICIES

General: WAC 365-196-415 defines requirements for the Capital Facilities Element of a Comprehensive Plan. The City of Duvall Capital Facilities Element meets the WAC 365-196-415 requirements.

Transportation and Park Systems: See the Transportation Element and Parks Element. Also, the City of Duvall Transportation Plan and Park, Trails, and Open Space (PTOS) Plans.

Water System: The water system plan shall be reviewed and approved by the Washington State Department of Health for a plan approval period of up to ten years in accordance with WAC 246-290-100(9). The City of Duvall Comprehensive Water System Plan meets WAC 246-290-100 Water System Plan requirements.

Sewer System: Sewer treatment facilities are regulated by the Washington State Department of Ecology under WAC 173-240. The 2001 Wastewater Facility Plan meets the requirements of WAC 173-240-050 for a General Sewer Plan. A Sewer Utility Capital Improvement Program Update was published in 2021.

Stormwater System: Administration of federal stormwater policies is through the Washington State Department of Ecology; see Federal Policies section for details.

Essential Public Facilities: RCW 36.70A.200 states that EPFs are “those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, regional transit authority facilities as defined in RCW 81.112.020, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, opioid treatment programs including both mobile and

fixed-site medication units, recovery residences, harm reduction programs excluding safe injection sites, and in-patient facilities including substance facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, community facilities as defined in RCW 72.05.020, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020.” This definition is not considered all-inclusive but provides examples of facilities that are difficult to site. Expansion of facilities that are considered EPFs or that support EPFs are to be handled in the same manner as an EPF.

The requirement to adopt a process for siting EPFs is due to the difficulties that are associated with finding suitable locations for these types of facilities, typically due to perceived or real environmental, social or economic costs. Facility size, location, and adverse impacts such as noise, odor, pollution, traffic impacts, aesthetics, and health and safety concerns are examples of some of the characteristics that make EPFs difficult to site. Experience shows that there is often public opposition when jurisdictions or service providers consider new locations for EPFs. However, RCW 36.70A.200(5) states, “No local comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of EPFs.”

Electrical and Natural Gas System: PSE’s electrical and natural gas utilities operating within Duvall are not managed by the City. PSE conducts their own planning processes and maintains their own systems consistent with federal and statewide policies with limited involvement from the City. However, all development and expansion proposals by PSE and other private utility providers are subject to the relevant policies and regulations of the jurisdiction(s) where the proposals are located.

COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES

An overarching goal of the King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) is to provide public facilities and services to “advance public health and safety, protect the environment, and carry out the Regional Growth Strategy” (King County, 2024). The update to the CPPs also “reflects new priorities addressing equity and social justice” within King County. The CPPs differentiate between urban and rural services and promotes coordination and collaboration between jurisdictions and public/private entities to provide efficient, high-quality and reliable services to support the Regional Growth Strategy.

B. CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY, PLANNING, AND FUNDING STRATEGIES

In general, City of Duvall Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects strive to maximize use of funds by coordinating projects to address multiple goals as feasible. Separate improvements, such as increases in water main and transportation capacity within a corridor, are consolidated to provide efficient, holistic, cost-effective projects. Similarly, Duvall Municipal Code (DMC) and Development Design Standards

(DDS) require that private development projects complete improvements to mitigate impacts associated with new development.

Various funding sources for Public Facilities include real estate excise taxes (REET), general fund reserve transfers, fees charged to offset costs associated with population growth including mitigation, general facility and impact fees, transportation benefit district taxes, grants from other governmental entities, bonds, the Washington State Public Works Board, and levies. An outline of funding sources can be found in the adopted Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

The GMA, WAC, and RCW provide Duvall with the authority to collect impact fees to fund CIP projects to mitigate growth impacts for transportation, parks and recreational facilities, schools, and fire protection facilities. General Facility Charges (GFCs), commonly referred to as “connection charges,” may also be collected to pay for the equitable cost of water, sewer, and stormwater systems in accordance with RCW 35.92.025. The City aggressively pursues opportunities for multi-jurisdictional coordination, private and non-profit partnerships, grants, and other strategies to support CIP projects.

CIP project lists are contained within each utility or facility management plan, adopted by reference and as amended, for each Capital Facility Element program. In general, the CIP project lists are developed for a 20-year period based on forecasted growth and required improvements. Six-year CIP project lists are then selected from the 20-year CIP lists based on anticipated private development, planned public CIP projects, and funding considerations. The most recent six-year CIP is for 2025-2030. Historically, the City of Duvall completed annual revisions and updates to the Capital Facility Element to document updated six-year CIP lists. Future updates to the six-year CIP lists will occur on a biennial basis to coincide with the city’s budget process by resolution and adopted by reference, and as amended, in the Capital Facility Element.

The documents presented within the Reference section of this Element include more detailed information on existing and planned facilities, project costs, and funding opportunities. Figures CF-2 (Capital Facilities Overview), CF-3 (Utilities Overview) and the following presents a brief overview of existing publicly owned facilities, planning improvements, and funding strategies.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The City of Duvall is served by a wide variety of transportation facilities, including county equestrian and mountain biking trails, approximately 33 miles of arterial and secondary roads, and state highway SR-203 (Main Street NE). The City is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of facilities within



City limits, such as streets and associated traffic control, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, vegetation control, snow and ice removal, and right-of-way street lighting. Public transportation facilities include a City-owned park & ride lot at Woodinville-Duvall Road/Main Street with 49 spaces and transit loading facilities along Brown Avenue and on Main Street. Currently, Duvall is served by one Dial-a-Ride Transit (DART) Route 224. Hopelink and King County Metro also partner to provide community van service to residents in Duvall.

The 6-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP, see Transportation Element), last adopted in 2024 and revised annually, identifies planned major system-wide transportation upgrades to accommodate and mitigate forecasted growth. This program is funded by Traffic Impact Fees (TIF) collected in association with commercial and residential construction permits assessed at an equivalent per trip (PM Peak Hour) rate. These fees are based on the findings of the 2015 City of Duvall Capacity and Transportation Analysis Study/EIS Alternatives report and will be updated following the adoption of the 2024 Transportation Plan. The program strives to enhance the City's roadway infrastructure by utilizing the impact fees and other funds for capacity projects that mitigate the impacts of growth within our community's city limits. The City of Duvall also adopts a Six-Year TIP on an annual basis and files it with the Washington State Secretary of Transportation. The Six-Year TIP contains projects that are selected from the 20-year TIP. An inventory of updated projects can be found within the most recent update to the City's Transportation Plan, which has been adopted in reference.

Metro Connects' 2021 updates outlines how King County Metro proposes to improve mobility for all users over the next 30 years. To meet regional transportation demand, King County Metro outlines how transit service will expand across the region by 2050. Duvall is expected to receive an express bus route in the coming decades, meaning residents and businesses will be connected to the region at large with more reliable and frequent bus service. Express bus service will run all day and connect Duvall to transit centers, employment hubs, and the regional transit network.

PARKS SYSTEM

The Parks System serves as a key resource for residents of Duvall and surrounding communities. Parks, open space, and other recreation areas stimulate tourism, economic development, and enhance quality of life. The park system includes over 14 sites encompassing over 230 acres of passive and active parkland including developed parks, playgrounds, entrance gateways, a riverfront beach area, a boat launch, sports facilities, dog park, Historic Dougherty Farmstead, Railroad Depot, and trails in McCormick Park and other areas.

The 20-year Parks CIP (see Parks Element), or Parks, Trails, and Open Space Plan (2024) sets the path for future projects to accommodate and mitigate forecasted growth. This program is funded by Park Impact Fees (PIF) collected in association with new development permits. Assessment of the City's PIF methodology is currently being updated to incorporate the recently adopted 2024 project list. The program strives to enhance the City's park, open space, and recreational facilities by effectively utilizing funds for capacity projects that mitigate growth impacts and improve recreational opportunities for our community. The PTOS Plan, updated in 2024, contains a complete inventory of the City's parks, trails, and open space inventory, has been adopted in reference.

WATER SYSTEM

The City of Duvall water system provides safe, reliable, and high quality water at sufficient flow and pressure within a service area that includes city limits, UGA, and adjacent portions of King County, covering approximately 3.5 square miles. System water is purchased from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), originates at SPU's Tolt River Pipeline, and is distributed to consumers via approximately 46 miles of City distribution main. Storage is provided in the system by two above-ground reservoirs with a capacity 2.5 million gallons and one pressure boosting station.

The Comprehensive Water System Plan outlines historic trends and current demand so that projections can be made in terms of usage and facility need in the future.

The 20-year Water CIP (City of Duvall Comprehensive Water System Plan), adopted in October 2021 serves as a key resource for our community and its continual growth. This program is funded by water connection General Facility Charge (GFC's) collected in association with commercial and residential construction permits assessed on meter size and associated system impact. The program seeks to improve City's water system infrastructure by utilizing the facilities charges and other funding for system wide capacity improvements and expansion projects. The program also identifies conservation as a primary method of increasing supply and reducing system burden and environmental impacts through reducing per capita and per connection usage rates to ensure conformance with the GMA, and goals and policies of the PSRC, and the East King County Coordinated Water System Plan The City of Duvall also created a Water Use Efficiency Program to further support water conservation efforts.

The City has sufficient water supply capacity to meet demand through the 20-year planning period. The Water System Plan, along with current projects and an inventory of facilities, is adopted by reference.

SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

The City of Duvall maintains a modern, reliable sewer collection and treatment system designed to serve existing development while allowing for future expansion. The Sewer utility includes approximately 38 miles of collection pipe, five lift stations, and a four-train Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), serving the City's 19 sewer basins. The WWTP has the capacity to support its full design buildout capacity of 11,500. Much care and attention is taken to provide an efficient, clean and well cared for sewer system.

The Sewer Utility CIP (City of Duvall Sewer Utility Capital Improvement Program Update) includes system improvements to accommodate growth such as WWTP expansion, and installation of major conveyance main, and lift station removal/retrofits. This program is funded by sewer connection GFC fees collected in association with commercial and residential construction permits and assessed on ERU-specific flow rates. The Sewer CIP, along with an inventory of current facilities, is adopted by reference.

STORMWATER SYSTEM

The City of Duvall Stormwater System is a key resource for our community, habitat, and environment. The Stormwater System includes approximately 40 miles of storm drainage collection pipes, seven miles of ditches, over 2,500 public and private catch basins, and approximately 170 water quality treatment facilities (vaults, detention pipes, and ponds); 134 facilities are owned by the City. Stormwater program activities are driven in large part by increasing federal and state regulations requiring compliance with the Clean Water Act.

The stormwater CIP (City of Duvall Surface and Stormwater Management Plan), adopted in 2018, includes system improvements and policies that affect urban stormwater, flooding, and associated water-dependent resources. This program is funded by storm drainage area charges collected on a per-acre basis in association with commercial and residential construction permits. The program strives to improve the City's stormwater system infrastructure by completing system wide capacity and water quality improvement projects and retrofits that directly benefit our community and the environment. An inventory of current facilities can be found in the Surface and Stormwater Management Plan, adopted by reference.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

General government facilities owned by the City of Duvall include City Hall, the Public Works Buildings, Permit Center Building, tech center and maintenance yard, the Police Department (station and building

pad), the Duvall Visitor Center, and the Duvall Community Center. Fire protection in Duvall is provided by Duvall - King County Fire District 45, a regional fire district that is separate from City government.

The City Facility Assessment documents existing facilities, required facilities upgrades, proposed replacement facilities, and potential surplus facilities and properties. Funding for potential facility projects include grants, local funds (REET) and internal service funds, a shared fund used only for capital improvements along with building maintenance, upgrades and repairs. Currently, every department or program within the City contributes its fair share of funding based on full-time employee (FTE) count and individual department needs.

ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

The City of Duvall has no identified EPFs or SCTF's. Main Street (State Route 203) is a Tier 2 Highway of Regional Significance, but is not a Highway of Statewide Significance (HSS) and therefore not considered an EPF. In 2023, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 1216, focusing on the siting of clean energy facilities. The Washington State Department of Commerce established a new project designation: Clean Energy Projects of Statewide Significance (CEPSS). There are no CEPSS projects within the City of Duvall.

POLICE PROTECTION

The Duvall police department is funded by the city's general fund. The police department provides a range of public safety services, with an emphasis on community policing. As of 2024, the Department has nine commissioned police officers, two Sergeants, one Lieutenant, and one Chief. The department operates out of a City building at Depot Park, and owns a small fleet of vehicles, as well as leased body camera equipment.



NON-CITY OWNED FACILITIES

Riverview School District Facilities

The Riverview School District provides educational services to King County, the City of Carnation, and the City of Duvall. It is located in northeast King County and serves the Lower Snoqualmie Valley. The district service area encompasses 250 square miles, enrolling approximately 3,000 students. It includes three elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, three alternative high school programs, an alternative K-12 parent partnership home-education program, district office, and operation and

maintenance facilities. The City of Duvall is home to two district school buildings- Cedarcrest High School in the Cedarcrest neighborhood and Cherry Valley Elementary School in Uptown. The grade configuration is kindergarten through fifth grade for elementary school, sixth through eighth for middle school, and ninth through twelfth for high school. The Riverview School District Capital Facilities Plan is incorporated as a part of this Element and is adopted as part of the Duvall Comprehensive Plan by reference and as amended.

Fire Protection

Duvall-King County Fire District (KCFD) 45 responds to a wide range of emergencies in addition to fires, including EMS, hazmat incidents, special and water rescues, mobile health services, and wildland fire operations. There are three stations located in Duvall: Station 166 which serves as KCFD 45's headquarters located at 15600 1st Ave NE; Station 167 located at 31813 NE Cherry Valley Rd. and Station 169 which is at 29229 Big Rock Road NE.

In July 2024, the Duvall-KCFD 45 Board of Commissioners unanimously approved a contract with Eastside Fire & Rescue to provide operational services for the district beginning in January 2025. Duvall-KCFD 45 will remain an independent fire district governed by a board elected by district residents. Detailed service levels are available in the District's Annual Report.

King County Library

Duvall is home to an approximately 8,000 square foot branch of the King County Library System (KCLS). It was built in 2012 and is located at 15508 Main St NE. Funded by a County-wide capital improvement bond for KCLS in 2003, it serves as an important community gathering place. The building features a green roof and is certified LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) silver by the US Green Building Council. The library is open seven days a week, offering computers, a study room and multiple events for all ages. The KCLS consists of 51 library branches and mobile library units spread throughout the County. It's one of the largest library systems in the county, with over 21 million items checked out in 2023. Ninety-two of the library system's funding comes from property tax levies, and the most recent one was approved in 2010.



Electricity & Gas

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) is an investor-owned utility supplying electric service to approximately 1.1 million residential, commercial, and industrial customers throughout nine counties in Western Washington and gas service to over 900,000 natural gas customers in six counties. The City of Duvall and the

surrounding area in King County are included in PSE’s service territory. The Duvall area is currently supplied with enough electricity to satisfy the demand for electrical power.

PSE is regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) and obligated to serve natural gas to customers in the area that lies along the route of the Northwest Pipeline from Marysville and Lake Stevens in Snohomish County south through Olympia to Centralia in Lewis County subject to WUTC rates and tariffs. PSE is The entire Duvall planning area is contained within this service area

PSE builds, operates, and maintains an electrical system consisting of generating plants, transmission lines, substations, and distribution systems. The City of Duvall and surrounding area is presently provided electrical power service from the “Duvall Substation” located on NE 145th Street east of 275 Avenue NE. The transmission lines which feed the Duvall Substation are 115,000 volt (115kV) overhead transmission lines known as the Snoqualmie-Stillwater 115 kV and Stillwater-Cottage Brook 115 kV transmission lines. The Snoqualmie-Stillwater 115 kV line extends north from Snoqualmie Falls to south of Duvall at approx. NE 132nd Street and 277th Avenue NE. The Stillwater-Cottage Brook 115 kV line extends north from that location within a PSE right-of-way corridor through the City from the southern city limits at Big Rock Road adjacent to 275th Avenue NE and the Duvall Substation. The Stillwater-Cottage Brook 115 kV transmission line then continues west from the substation past the Duvall wastewater treatment plant and across the Snoqualmie River Valley to provide service to the Woodinville area. The remaining powerline corridor north of NE 145th Street is used for local electrical service lines only.

From the Duvall Substation, 3 distribution circuits, or 12,500 volt lines, extend in all directions to serve the immediate electrical customer load in the City of Duvall and surrounding area. The main feeder circuits are overhead conductors on wood poles and most of the lateral taps from the main feeder with some underground cables in newer developments.

The Bonneville Power Administration’s (BPA) 230,000-volt (230 kV) overhead transmission line (the BPA Monroe-Sammamish 230 kV transmission line) extends from Lake Sammamish around Duvall to Monroe. This primary transmission line is part of the Northwest power grid that serves all of Puget Sound.

PSE sources about half of its gas from producers and marketers in British Columbia and Alberta, Canada while the rest comes from states within the Rocky Mountain range. All of the gas that PSE acquires is transported within its service area through large interstate pipelines. PSE’s principal natural gas supply route, the Northwest Pipeline (operated by Williams), is located within an easement corridor that runs

north to south across Norway Hill in Bothell and the Sammamish River corridor. Gas is distributed to customers through more than 26,000 miles of PSE-owned gas mains and service lines. The Duvall planning area is served from a 6-inch intermediate pressure supply line that extends east from the Northwest Pipeline along Woodinville-Duvall Road to the Snoqualmie River Trail then south to Stephens Street. A 4-inch intermediate pressure line supports a local service line south in the Main Street right-of-way to about NE 145th Street. Another 4-inch intermediate pressure line supplies local service lines east in the Stephens Street/150th Street right-of-way to Batten Road NE, then south to Big Rock Road. The local gas supply is controlled by 24 main valves that are located along the 4 to 6-inch intermediate pressure lines.

Communications, Internet, and Cell Services

Various companies provide broadband, cable internet, and cellular services in the City. Fiber Optics is available in some locations.

Garbage, Recycling, and Yard/Food Waste Collection

WM operates garbage, recycling, and yard/food waste services for Duvall residents and businesses. This service is contracted through the City of Duvall for areas within city limits.

C. Locating Facilities and Services

The GMA requires governments to identify lands useful for public purposes such as parks, public building, roadways, utilities, and other public uses. The City of Duvall identifies locations for public facilities and services within functional plans and following coordinated planning within City departments, between City and non-city providers, and with other jurisdictions. The Transportation Element, Parks Element, and Utility Capital Improvement Plans presented within the Reference section of this Element include more detailed information concerning potential facility and service locations.

D. Reassessment Strategy

The GMA requires that provision should be made to reassess plan elements periodically in light of the evolving Capital Facilities Plan. This is to determine if probable funding for CIP project is sufficient to meet existing needs. If a funding shortfall occurs, the Land Use and Capital Facility Elements must be reassessed. Changes can then be made to rectify the shortfall either by restricting land use development or by lowering facility standards.

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