

# **Water: The Interface Between Water Supply and Land Use**

Land Use in Eastern Washington  
July 9 & 10, 2007 – Spokane, Washington

T.C. Richmond

# Overview

1. Population Projections
2. Assuring Water Supply
3. Coordinated Water System Planning
4. DOH-Ecology MOU

# OFM Population Projections

## **RCW 43.62.035**

The office of financial management shall determine the population of each county of the state annually as of April 1st of each year and on or before July 1st of each year shall file a certificate with the secretary of state showing its determination of the population for each county. The office of financial management also shall determine the percentage increase in population for each county over the preceding ten-year period, as of April 1st, and shall file a certificate with the secretary of state by July 1st showing its determination. **At least once every five years or upon the availability of decennial census data, whichever is later, the office of financial management shall prepare twenty-year growth management planning population projections required by RCW 36.70A.110 for each county that adopts a comprehensive plan under RCW 36.70A.040 and shall review these projections with such counties and the cities in those counties before final adoption.** The county and its cities may provide to the office such information as they deem relevant to the office's projection, and the office shall consider and comment on such information before adoption. Each projection shall be expressed as a reasonable range developed within the standard state high and low projection. The middle range shall represent the office's estimate of the most likely population projection for the county.

**RCW 43.62.035**

“... the office of financial management shall prepare **twenty-year growth management planning population projections** required by RCW 36.70A.110 for each county that adopts a comprehensive plan under RCW 36.70A.040 and shall review these projections with such counties and the cities in those counties before final adoption.”

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<http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/default.asp>

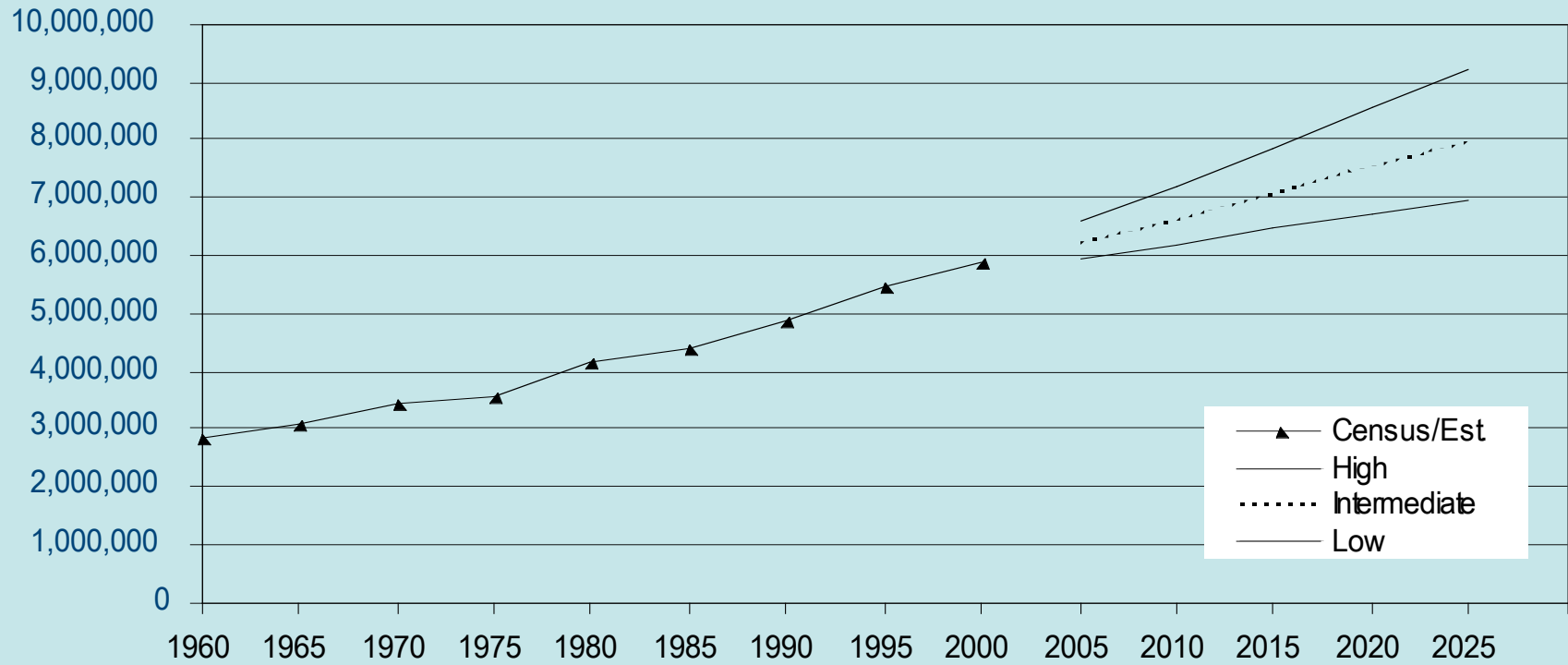
## Official April 1, 2007 Population Estimates

Released June 27, 2007

These population estimates are based on the 2000 federal census results or 2000 special censuses conducted by cities.

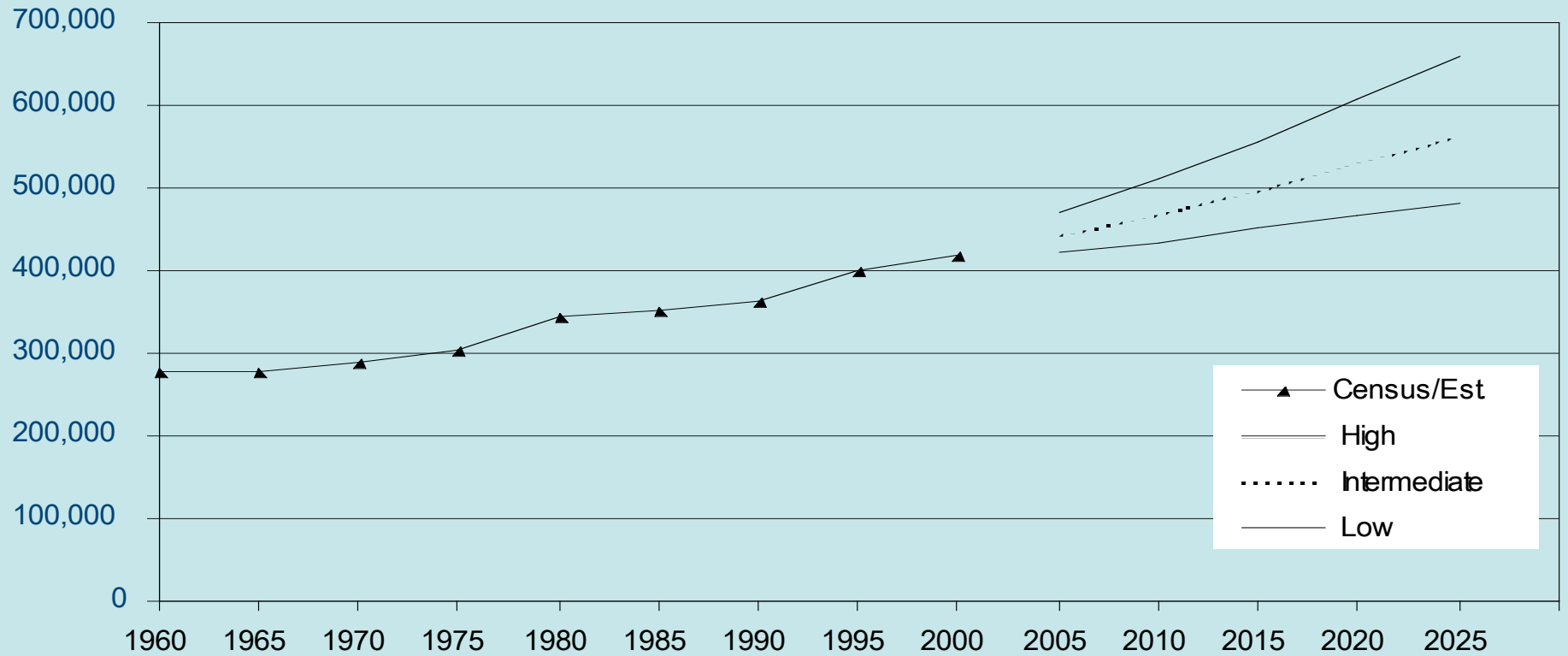
# Projected Population and Components of Change

## Washington State



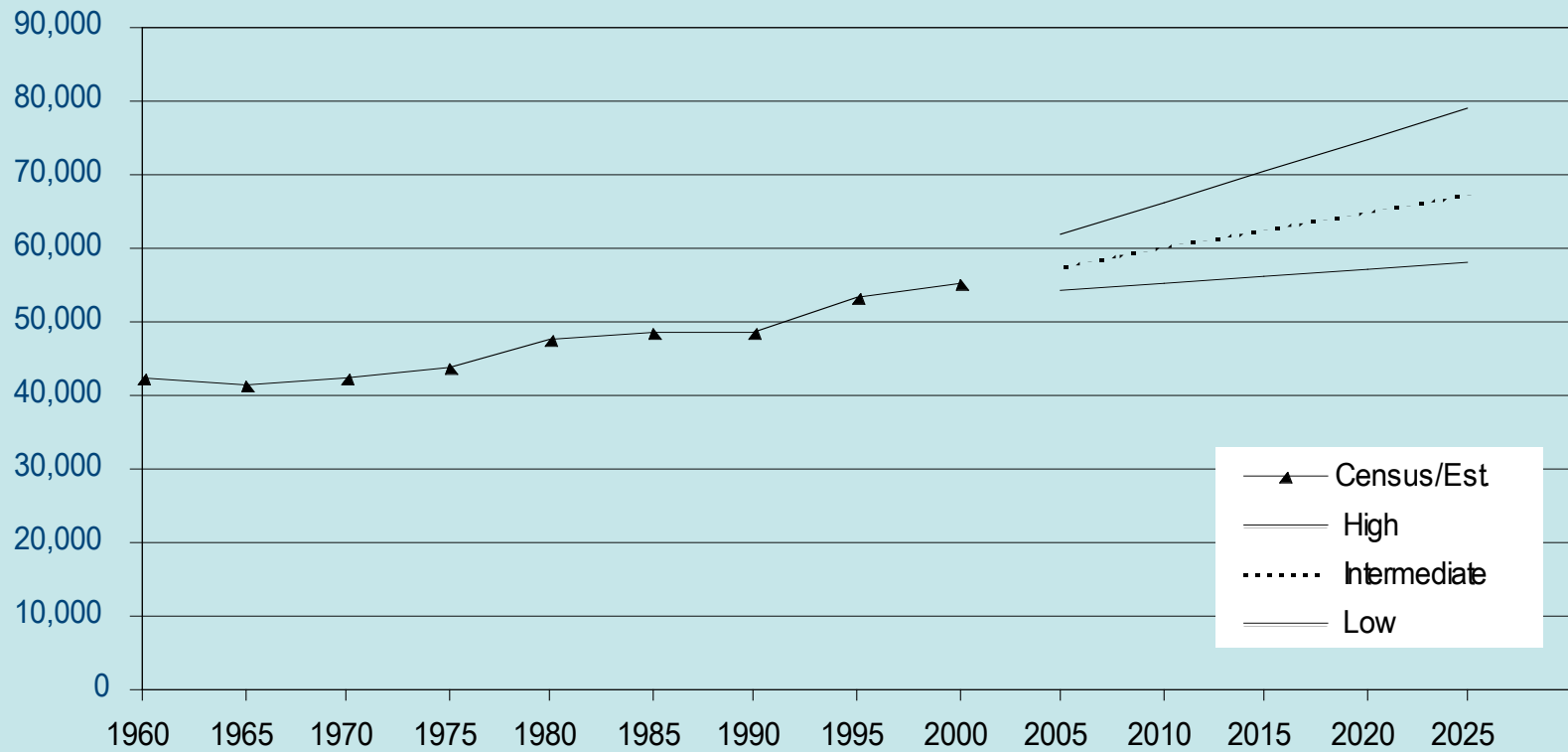
# Projected Population and Components of Change

## Spokane County



# Projected Population and Components of Change

## Walla Walla County



## Exerpt of OFM data: Historic and Projected Population for Growth Management and Other Purposes (Intermediate Series)

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Spokane County</b>	<b>441,068</b>	<b>561,627</b>
<b>Walla Walla County</b>	<b>57,475</b>	<b>67,158</b>

## Examples using OFM data:

Spokane County : 120,559 added by 2025  
(23.9 Airway Heights)

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Walla Walla County: 9,683 added by 2025  
(7.8 Waitsburgs)

**RCW**

**36.70A.070**

Each comprehensive plan shall include a plan, scheme, or design for each of the following:

“(3) A capital facilities plan element consisting of: . . . (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;

(4) A utilities element consisting of the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities.”

**RCW 70.116.010**

The legislature hereby finds that an adequate supply of potable water for domestic, commercial, and industrial use is vital to the health and well-being of the people of the state. **Readily available water for use in public water systems is limited and should be developed and used efficiently with a minimum of loss or waste.**

In order to maximize efficient and effective development of the state's public water supply systems, the department of health shall assist water purveyors by providing a procedure to **coordinate the planning of the public water supply systems.**

RCW 70.116.040: “If the results of the study indicate that such water supply problems do exist, the secretary or the county legislative authority shall **designate the area involved as being a critical water supply service area . . .** [and establish] the proposed external boundaries of the critical water supply service area.”

RCW 70.116.050 “(1) Each purveyor within the boundaries of a critical water supply service area shall **develop a water system plan** for the purveyor's future service area if such a plan has not already been developed.”

**DOH Water System Planning Handbook, April 1997**, written to help utilities prepare Water System Plans which will comply with all applicable DOH requirements.

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Publications/newes2.pdf>

**Planning Requirements for Public Water Systems, May 2006**, written to

- 1) help water system managers determine the appropriate level of planning for their system, and
- 2) clarify when systems must submit additional information in order to meet financial viability requirements for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) applications.

[http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/water\\_sys\\_plan.htm](http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/water_sys_plan.htm)

## **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING Between State DOH and Ecology**

**Related to the COORDINATION BETWEEN PLANNING,  
ENGINEERING, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY  
PROCESSES, AND WATER RESOURCES**

“to facilitate coordination and cooperation between DOH and Ecology on planning, engineering, and public health and safety matters relating to water systems and water resources.”

[http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/municipal\\_water/doh\\_ecy\\_mou\\_5-10-07.pdf](http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/municipal_water/doh_ecy_mou_5-10-07.pdf)Text

## DOH-Ecology MOU (con'd)

- Plan approval date
- Water use efficiency
- Service area identification
- Local government consistency
- Water systems with 1,000 or more connections – reclaimed water evaluation.

Compliance with these elements will be determined when approving water system plans, small water system management programs, engineering documents that affect one of the above listed elements, and when concerns are raised.

## WWF and Coca-Cola announce partnership to conserve freshwater resources. June 5, 2007

“Our goal is to replace every drop of water we use in our beverages and their production. For us that means reducing the amount of water used to produce our beverages, recycling water used for manufacturing processes so it can be returned safely to the environment, and replenishing water in communities and nature through locally relevant projects.”

## Lloyd Crossing Sustainable Design Plan: Water and Energy Efficiency, Portland Oregon

Potable water use will be reduced by 62% and annual fees will be reduced by 89% through an integrated water system that includes stormwater management and treatment, and graywater and blackwater treatment and reuse for nonpotable purposes.

## *Issaquah Highlands, "Living Green", Issaquah Washington*

Water is conserved and recycled for landscape irrigation.

A water budget for landscaping limits overall water use. Homeowners receive training on water conservation.

### *"Zero-energy" homes planned in Issaquah*

Reduce water use by 50 percent over the average household by installing low-flush toilets that use stormwater collected from rooftops and filtered in a nearby tank.

## Dow Chemical Manufacturing

Dow's Texas facility reached a critical point when the site nearly ran out of water. By the simple act of looking closely at water use, Dow identified the loss of 13,000 gallons of water per minute, merely because of inefficient water flow control in the system.

At its Netherland site, Dow began exploring technological and commercial options for integrating water production and distribution. The project resulted in a 50 percent reduction in total wastewater discharged per pound of product. Also, the site now recycles 80 percent of its treated fresh wastewater and has reduced energy consumption for producing boiler feed water by 90 percent.

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