

Revised Code of Washington

Selected Sections of Chapter 36.70A RCW

RCW 36.70A.020 Planning Goals

The following goals are adopted to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans and development regulations of those counties and cities that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040. The following goals are not listed in order of priority and shall be used exclusively for the purpose of guiding the development of comprehensive plans and development regulations:

- (1) Urban growth. Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.
- (2) Reduce sprawl. Reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.
- (3) Transportation. Encourage efficient multimodal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and city comprehensive plans.
- (4) Housing. Plan for and accommodate housing affordable to all economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock.
- (5) Economic development. Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, promote the retention and expansion of existing businesses and recruitment of new businesses, recognize regional differences impacting economic development opportunities, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities.
- (6) Property rights. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.
- (7) Permits. Applications for both state and local government permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictability.
- (8) Natural resource industries. Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forestlands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses.

(9) Open space and recreation. Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.

(10) Environment. Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.

(11) Citizen participation and coordination. Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.

(12) Public facilities and services. Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall 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.

(13) Historic preservation. Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures, that have historical or archaeological significance.

RCW 36.70A.070 Mandatory Elements

The comprehensive plan of a county or city that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall consist of a map or maps, and descriptive text covering objectives, principles, and standards used to develop the comprehensive plan. The plan shall be an internally consistent document and all elements shall be consistent with the future land use map. A comprehensive plan shall be adopted and amended with public participation as provided in RCW 36.70A.140. Each comprehensive plan shall include a plan, scheme, or design for each of the following:

[...]

(3) A capital facilities plan element consisting of: (a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities; (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities; (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities; (d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and (e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

(4) A utilities element consisting of the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines.

[...]

RCW 36.70A.150 Identification of Lands Useful for Public Purposes

Each county and city that is required or chooses to prepare a comprehensive land use plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall identify lands useful for public purposes such as utility corridors, transportation corridors, landfills, sewage treatment facilities, stormwater management facilities, recreation, schools, and other public uses. The county shall work with the state and the cities within its borders to identify areas of shared need for public facilities. The jurisdictions within the county shall prepare a prioritized list of lands necessary for the identified public uses including an estimated date by which the acquisition will be needed.

The respective capital acquisition budgets for each jurisdiction shall reflect the jointly agreed upon priorities and time schedule.

RCW 36.70A.200 Siting Essential Public Facilities

(1)(a) The comprehensive plan of each county and city that is planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities. Essential public facilities include 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, and inpatient facilities including substance abuse 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.

(b) Unless a facility is expressly listed in (a) of this subsection, essential public facilities do not include facilities that are operated by a private entity in which persons are detained in custody under process of law pending the outcome of legal proceedings but are not used for punishment, correction, counseling, or rehabilitation following the conviction of a criminal offense. Facilities included under this subsection (1)(b) shall not include facilities detaining persons under *RCW 71.09.020 (6) or (15) or chapter 10.77 or 71.05 RCW.

(c) The department of children, youth, and families may not attempt to site new community facilities as defined in RCW 72.05.020 east of the crest of the Cascade mountain range unless there is an equal or greater number of sited community facilities as defined in RCW 72.05.020 on the western side of the crest of the Cascade mountain range.

(2) Each county and city planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall, not later than September 1, 2002, establish a process, or amend its existing process, for identifying and siting essential public facilities and adopt or amend its development regulations as necessary to provide for the siting of secure community transition facilities consistent with statutory requirements applicable to these facilities.

(3) Any city or county not planning under RCW 36.70A.040 shall, not later than September 1, 2002, establish a process for siting

secure community transition facilities and adopt or amend its development regulations as necessary to provide for the siting of such facilities consistent with statutory requirements applicable to these facilities.

(4) The office of financial management shall maintain a list of those essential state public facilities that are required or likely to be built within the next six years. The office of financial management may at any time add facilities to the list.

(5) No local comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

(6) No person may bring a cause of action for civil damages based on the good faith actions of any county or city to provide for the siting of secure community transition facilities in accordance with this section and with the requirements of chapter 12, Laws of 2001 2nd sp. sess. For purposes of this subsection, "person" includes, but is not limited to, any individual, agency as defined in RCW 42.17A.005, corporation, partnership, association, and limited liability entity.

(7) Counties or cities siting facilities pursuant to subsection (2) or (3) of this section shall comply with RCW 71.09.341.

(8) The failure of a county or city to act by the deadlines established in subsections (2) and (3) of this section is not:

(a) A condition that would disqualify the county or city for grants, loans, or pledges under RCW 43.155.070 or 70A.135.070;

(b) A consideration for grants or loans provided under RCW 43.17.250(3); or

(c) A basis for any petition under RCW 36.70A.280 or for any private cause of action.

Washington Administrative Code

Selected Sections of Chapter 365-196 WAC

WAC 365-196-340 Identification of Lands Useful for Public Purposes

(1) Requirements. Each county and city planning under the act must identify land useful for public purposes such as utility corridors, transportation corridors, landfills, sewage treatment facilities, stormwater management facilities, recreation, schools, and other public uses. The county must work with the state and with the cities within the county's borders to identify areas of shared need for public facilities. The jurisdictions within the county must prepare a prioritized list of lands necessary for the identified public uses including an estimated date by which the acquisition will be needed. The respective capital acquisition budgets for each jurisdiction must reflect the jointly agreed upon priorities and time schedule. See WAC 365-196-405 (2)(g), Land use element.

(2) Recommendations for meeting requirements. Counties and cities should identify lands useful for public purposes when updating the urban growth area designations and the land use, utilities and transportation elements of

comprehensive plans. The department recommends that the information derived in meeting this requirement be made generally available only to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of the public disclosure laws.

WAC 365-196-415 Capital Facilities Element

(1) Requirements. The capital facilities element of a comprehensive plan must contain at least the following features:

(a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, also referred to as "public facilities," showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;

(b) A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities based on the land use element;

(c) The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;

(d) At least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and

(e) A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

(2) Recommendations for meeting requirements.

(a) Inventory of existing facilities.

(i) Counties and cities should create an inventory of existing capital facilities showing locations and capacities, including the extent to which existing facilities have capacity available for future growth.

(ii) Capital facilities involved should include, at a minimum, water systems, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater facilities, reclaimed water facilities, schools, parks and recreational facilities, police and fire protection facilities.

(iii) Capital facilities that are needed to support other comprehensive plan elements, such as transportation, the parks and recreation or the utilities elements, may be addressed in the capital facility element or in the specific element.

(iv) Counties and cities should periodically review and update the inventory. At a minimum this review must occur as part of the periodic update required by RCW 36.70A.130(1). Counties and cities may also maintain this inventory annually in response to changes in the annual capital budget.

(b) Forecast of future needs.

(i) Counties and cities should forecast needs for capital facilities during the planning period, based on the levels of service or planning assumptions selected and consistent with the growth, densities and distribution of growth anticipated in the land use element. The forecast should include reasonable assumptions about the effect of any identified system management or demand management approaches to preserve capacity or avoid the need for new facilities.

(ii) The capital facilities element should identify all capital facilities that are planned to be provided within the planning period, including general location and capacity.

(A) Counties and cities should identify those improvements that are necessary to address existing deficiencies or to preserve the ability to maintain existing capacity.

(B) Counties and cities should identify those improvements that are necessary for development.

(C) Counties and cities may identify any other improvements desired to raise levels of services above locally adopted minimum standards, to enhance the quality of life in the community or meet other community needs not related to growth such as administrative offices, courts or jail facilities. Counties and cities are not required to set level of service standards for facilities that are not necessary for development. Because these facilities are not necessary for development, the failure to fund these facilities as planned would not require a reassessment of the land use element if funding falls short as required by RCW 36.70A.070 (3)(e).

(c) Financing plan.

(i) The capital facilities element should include creation of at least a six-year capital facilities plan for financing capital facilities needed within that time frame. Counties and cities should forecast projected funding capacities based on revenues available under existing laws and ordinances, followed by the identification of sources of public or private funds for which there is reasonable assurance of availability. Where the services and capital facilities are provided by other entities, these other providers should provide financial information as well. If the funding strategy relies on new or previously untapped sources of revenue, the capital facilities element should include an estimate of new funding that will be supplied. Adoption of the development regulations or other actions to secure these funding sources should be included in the implementation strategy.

(ii) The six-year plan should be updated at least biennially so financial planning remains sufficiently ahead of the present for concurrency to be evaluated. Such an update of

the capital facilities element may be integrated with the county's or city's annual budget process for capital facilities.
(d) Reassessment.

(i) Counties and cities must reassess the land use element and other elements of the comprehensive plan if the probable funding falls short of meeting the need for facilities that are determined by a county or city to be necessary for development. Counties and cities should identify a mechanism to periodically evaluate the adequacy of public facilities based on adopted levels of service or other objective standards. The evaluation should determine if a combination of existing and funded facilities are adequate to maintain or exceed adopted level of service standards.

(ii) This evaluation must occur, at a minimum, as part of the periodic review and update required in RCW 36.70A.130 (1) and (3) and as major changes are made to the capital facilities element.

(iii) If public facilities are inadequate, local governments must address this inadequacy. If the reassessment identifies a lack of adequate public facilities, counties and cities may use a variety of strategies including, but not limited to, the following:

- (A) Reducing demand through demand management strategies;
- (B) Reducing levels of service standards;
- (C) Increasing revenue;
- (D) Reducing the cost of the needed facilities;
- (E) Reallocating or redirecting planned population and employment growth within the jurisdiction or among jurisdictions within the urban growth area to make better use of existing facilities;
- (F) Phasing growth or adopting other measures to adjust the timing of development, if public facilities or services are lacking in the short term for a portion of the planning period;
- (G) Revising county-wide population forecasts within the allowable range, or revising the county-wide employment forecast.

(3) Relationship between the capital facilities element and the land use element.

(a) Providing adequate public facilities is a component of the affirmative duty created by the act for counties and cities to accommodate the growth that is selected and allocated, to provide sufficient capacity of land suitable for development, and to permit urban densities.

(b) The needs for capital facilities should be dictated by the land use element. The future land use map designates sufficient land use densities and intensities to accommodate the population and employment that is selected and allocated. The land uses and assumed

densities identified in the land use element determine the location and timing of the need for new or expanded facilities.

(c) A capital facilities element includes the new and expanded facilities necessary for growth over the twenty-year life of the comprehensive plan. Facilities needed for new growth, combined with needs for maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing systems and the need to address existing deficiencies constitutes the capital facilities demand.

(4) Relationship to plans of other service providers or plans adopted by reference. A county or city should not meet their responsibility to prepare a capital facilities element by relying only on assurances of availability from other service providers. When system plans or master plans from other service providers are adopted by reference, counties and cities should do the following:

(a) Summarize this information within the capital facilities element;

(b) Synthesize the information from the various providers to show that the actions, taken together, provide adequate public facilities; and

(c) Conclude that the capital facilities element shows how the area will be provided with adequate public facilities.

(5) Relationship between growth and provision of adequate public facilities.

(a) Counties and cities should identify in the capital facility element which types of facilities it considers to be necessary for development.

(i) Counties and cities should identify facilities as necessary for development if the need for new facilities is reasonably related to the impacts of development.

(ii) Capital facilities must be identified as necessary for development if a county or city imposes an impact fee as a funding strategy for those facilities.

(iii) In urban areas, all facilities necessary to achieve urban densities must be identified as necessary for development.

(b) For those capital facilities deemed necessary for development, adequate public facilities may be maintained as follows:

(i) Transportation facilities are the only facilities required to have a concurrency mechanism, although a local government may adopt a concurrency mechanism for other facilities that are deemed necessary for development. See WAC 365-196-840.

(ii) Counties and cities should determine which capital facilities will be required as a condition of project approval, but not subject to concurrency. These may include, for example: Capital facilities required to ensure adequate water availability, capital facilities necessary to handle wastewater, and capital facilities necessary to manage stormwater.

(iii) For capital facilities that are necessary for development, but not identified in subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section, counties and cities should set a minimum level of service standard, or provide some other objective basis for assessing the need for new facilities or capacity. This standard must be indicated as the baseline standard, below which the jurisdiction will not allow service to fall. Policies must require periodic analysis to determine if the adopted level of service is being met consistent with this section.

WAC 365-196-420 Utilities Element

(1) Requirements. The utilities element shall contain at least the following features: The general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines.

(2) Recommendations for meeting requirements. Counties and cities should consider the following:

(a) The general location and capacity of existing and proposed utility facilities should be integrated with the land use element. Proposed utilities are those awaiting approval when the comprehensive plan is adopted.

(b) In consultation with serving utilities, counties and cities should prepare an analysis of the capacity needs for various utilities over the planning period, to serve the growth anticipated at the locations and densities proposed within the jurisdiction's planning area. The capacity needs analysis should include consideration of comprehensive utility plans, least-cost plans, load forecasts, and other planning efforts.

(c) The utility element should identify the general location of utility lines and facilities required to furnish anticipated capacity needs for the planning period. This should be developed in consultation with serving utilities as a part of the process of identifying lands useful for public purposes.

(d) Counties and cities should evaluate whether any utilities should be identified and classified as essential public facilities, subject in cases of siting difficulty to the separate siting process established under the comprehensive plan for such facilities.

(e) Counties and cities should evaluate whether any utility facilities within their planning area are subject to county-wide planning policies for siting public facilities of a county-wide or statewide nature.

(f) Counties and cities should include local criteria for siting utilities over the planning period, including:

(i) Consideration of whether a siting proposal is consistent with the locations and densities for growth as designated in the land use element.

(ii) Consideration of any public service obligations of the utility involved.

(iii) Evaluation of whether the siting decision will adversely affect the ability of the utility to provide service throughout its service area.

(iv) Balancing of local design considerations against articulated needs for system-wide uniformity.

(g) Counties and cities should adopt policies that call for:

(i) Joint use of transportation rights of way and utility corridors, where possible.

(ii) Timely and effective notification of interested utilities about road construction, and of maintenance and upgrades of existing roads to facilitate coordination of public and private utility trenching activities.

(iii) Consideration of utility permit applications simultaneously with the project permit application for the project proposal requesting service and, when possible, approval of utility permits when the project permit application for the project to be served is approved.

(iv) Cooperation and collaboration between the county or city and the utility provider to develop vegetation management policies and plans for utility corridors.

(A) Coordination and cooperation between the county or city and the utility provider to educate the public on avoiding preventable utility conflicts through choosing proper vegetation (i.e., "Right Tree, Right Place").

(B) Coordination and cooperation between the county or city and the utility provider to reduce potential critical areas conflicts through the consideration of alternate utility routes, expedited vegetation management permitting, coordinated vegetation management activities, and/or long-term vegetation management plans.

(h) Adjacent counties and cities should coordinate to ensure the consistency of each jurisdiction's utilities element and regional utility plan, and to develop a coordinated process for siting regional utility facilities in a timely manner.

Countywide Planning Policies

Public Facilities and Services

PF-1 Provide a full range of urban services in the Urban Growth Area to support the Regional Growth Strategy and adopted growth targets and limit the availability of urban services in the Rural Area consistent with VISION 2050. Avoid locating urban serving facilities in the Rural Area.

PF-2 Provide affordable and equitable access to public services to all communities, especially the historically underserved. Prioritize investments to address disparities.

PF-3 Provide reliable and cost-effective services to the public through coordination among jurisdictions and special purpose districts.

PF-4 Recognize cities as the appropriate providers of services to the Urban Growth Area, either directly or by contract. Extend urban services through the use of special districts only where there are agreements with the city in whose Potential Annexation Area the extension is proposed. Within the Urban Growth Area, as time and conditions warrant, cities will assume local urban services provided by special service districts.

PF-5 Develop plans for long-term water provision to support growth and to address the potential impacts of climate change and fisheries protection on regional water resources.

PF-6 Ensure that all residents have access to a safe, reliably maintained, and sustainable drinking water source that meets present and future needs.

PF-7 Coordinate water supply among local jurisdictions, tribal governments, and water purveyors to ensure reliable, sustainable, and cost-effective sources of water for all users and needs, including residents, businesses, fire districts, and aquatic species.

PF-8 Plan and locate water systems in the Rural Area that are appropriately sized for rural uses and densities and that do not increase development potential in the Rural Area.

PF-9 Recognize and support agreements with water purveyors in adjacent cities and counties to promote effective conveyance of water supplies and to secure adequate supplies for emergencies.

PF-10 Implement water conservation and efficiency efforts to protect natural resources, reduce environmental impacts, and support a sustainable long-term water supply to serve the growing population.

PF-11 Require water reuse and reclamation, where feasible, especially for high-volume non-potable water users such as parks, schools, and golf courses.

PF-12 Require all development in the Urban Growth Area to be served by a public sewer system except:

a) Single-family residences on existing individual lots that have no feasible access to sewers may utilize individual septic systems on an interim basis; or

b) Development served by alternative technology that:

- 1) Provide equivalent performance to sewers;
- 2) Provide the capacity to achieve planned densities; and
- 3) Will not create a barrier to the extension of sewer service within the Urban Growth Area.

PF-13 Prohibit sewer service in the Rural Area and on Natural Resource Lands except:

a) Where needed to address specific health and safety problems threatening existing structures; or

b) As allowed by Countywide Planning Policy DP-49; or

c) As provided in Appendix 5 (March 31, 2012 School Siting Task Force Report).

Sewer service authorized consistent with this policy shall be provided in a manner that does not increase development potential in the Rural Area.

PF-14 Reduce the solid waste stream and encourage reuse and recycling.

PF-15 Reduce the rate of energy consumption through efficiency and conservation as a means to lower energy costs and mitigate environmental impacts associated with traditional energy supplies.

PF-16 Invest in and promote the use of low-carbon, renewable, and alternative energy resources to help meet the county's long-term energy needs, reduce environmental impacts associated with traditional energy supplies, and increase community sustainability.

PF-17 Plan for the equitable provision of telecommunication infrastructure and affordable, convenient, and reliable broadband internet access to businesses, and to households of all income levels, with a focus on underserved areas.

PF-18 Provide human and community services to meet the needs of current and future residents in King County communities through coordinated, equitable planning, funding, and delivery of services by the county, cities, and other agencies.

PF-19 Locate schools, institutions, and other community facilities and services that primarily serve urban populations within the Urban Growth Area, where they are

accessible to the communities they serve, except as provided in Appendix 5 (March 31, 2012 School Siting Task Force Report). If possible, locate these facilities in places that are well served by transit and pedestrian and bicycle networks.

PF-20 Jurisdictions shall work collaboratively with school districts to ensure the availability of sufficient land and the provision of necessary educational facilities within the Urban Growth Area through compliance with PF-22 and PF-23 and through the land use element and capital facilities element of local comprehensive plans.

PF-21 Locate new schools and institutions primarily serving rural residents in neighboring cities and rural towns, except as provided in Appendix 5 (March 31, 2012 School Siting Task Force Report). Locate new community facilities and services that primarily serve rural residents in neighboring cities and rural towns, with the limited exceptions when their use is dependent upon a rural location and their size and scale supports rural character.

Public school facilities to meet the needs of growing communities are an essential part of the public infrastructure. Coordination between each jurisdiction's land use plan and regulations and their respective school district[s] facility needs are essential for public school capacity needs to be met. The following policy applies countywide and requires engagement between each school district and each city that is served by the school district. The policy also applies to King County as a jurisdiction for areas of unincorporated King County that are within a school district's service boundary. The policy initiates a periodic procedure to identify if there are individual school district siting issues and if so, a process for the school district and jurisdiction to cooperatively prepare strategies for resolving the issue.

PF-22 Plan, through a cooperative process between jurisdictions and school districts, that public school facilities are available, to meet the needs of existing and projected residential development consistent with adopted comprehensive plan policies and growth forecasts. Cooperatively work with each school district located within the jurisdiction's boundaries to evaluate the school district's ability to site school facilities necessary to meet the school district's identified student capacity needs. Use school district capacity and enrollment data and the growth forecasts and development data of each jurisdiction located within the school district's service boundaries.

Commencing in January 2016 and continuing every two years thereafter, each jurisdiction and the school district(s) serving the jurisdiction shall confer to share information and determine if there is development capacity and the supporting infrastructure to site the needed school facilities.

If not, cooperatively prepare a strategy to address the capacity shortfall. Potential strategies may include:

- a) Shared public facilities such as play fields, parking areas and access drives;
- b) School acquisition or lease of appropriate public lands;
- c) Regulatory changes such as allowing schools to locate in additional zones or revised development standards; and
- d) School design standards that reduce land requirements (such as multi-story structures or reduced footprint) while still meeting programmatic needs.

In 2017, and every two years thereafter, King County shall report to the GMPC on whether the goals of this policy are being met. The GMPC shall identify corrective actions as necessary to implement this policy.

PF-23 Coordinate and collaborate with school districts to build new and expand existing school facilities within the Urban Growth Area. Jurisdictions and school districts should work together to employ strategies such as:

- a) Identifying surplus properties and private properties that could be available for new school sites;
- b) Creating opportunities for shared use of buildings, fields, and other facilities;
- c) Reviewing development regulations to increase the areas where schools can be located and to enable challenging sites to be used for new, expanded, and renovated schools;
- d) Prioritizing and simplifying permitting of schools;
- e) Considering the feasibility of locating playfields on land in the rural area directly adjacent to school sites located within the urban area and with direct access from the urban area;
- f) Partnering with school districts in planning and financing walking and biking routes for schools; and
- g) Encouraging more walking, biking, and transit ridership for students, teachers, and staff.

Strategies should recognize the school district's adopted educational program requirements, established and planned school service areas, limited availability of developable sites, and established and planned growth patterns and enrollment projections.

PF-24 Site or expand essential public facilities or facilities of regional importance within the county using a process that incorporates broad public involvement, especially from historically marginalized and disproportionately burdened communities, and that equitably disperses impacts and benefits while supporting the Countywide Planning Policies.

PF-25 Consider climate change, economic, equity, and health impacts when siting and building essential public services and facilities.

PF-26 Support coordinated planning for public safety services and programs, including emergency management, in partnership with frontline communities.

PF-27 Establish new or expanded sites for public facilities, utilities, and infrastructure in a manner that ensures disaster resiliency and public service recovery.