

DATA PROFILE: Seattle/Puget Sound Region, USA



Population, Puget Sound Region, 2010	3,693,000
King County, 2010	1,931,000
Kitsap County, 2010	251,000
Pierce County, 2010	795,000
Snohomish County, 2010.....	713,000
Jobs, Puget Sound Region, 2010	1,670,000 (covered employment)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and OFM Intercensal Population Estimates

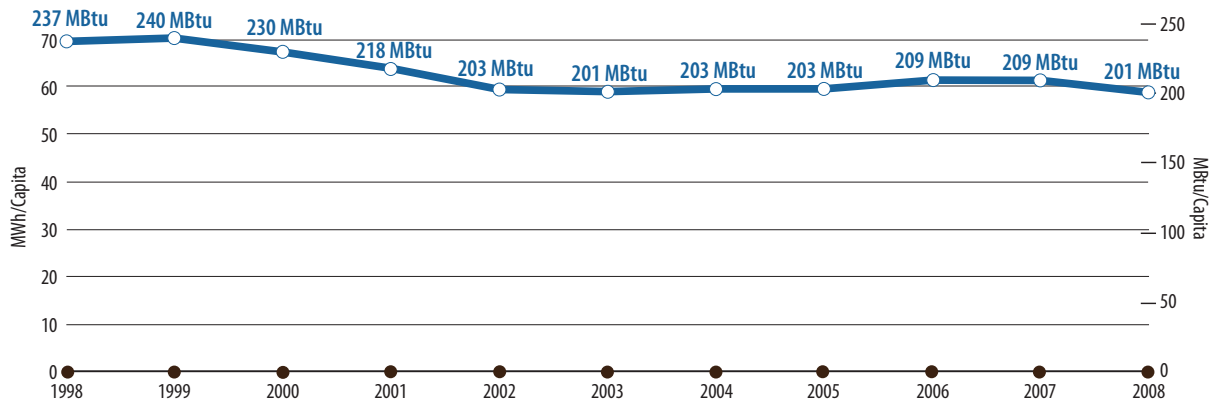
ENERGY

Governance

The Puget Sound region is served by both public and private energy utilities. There are also member-owned cooperative utilities in Pierce County. Puget Sound Energy is a private utility providing electric and natural gas service to 11 counties in the greater Puget Sound region and Washington state. Seattle City Light, a department of the City of Seattle, is one of the nation's largest municipally owned utilities serving 780,000 customers, and is supported by revenues from its customers. The City of Tacoma and Snohomish County also have public energy utilities.

Energy Use per Capita

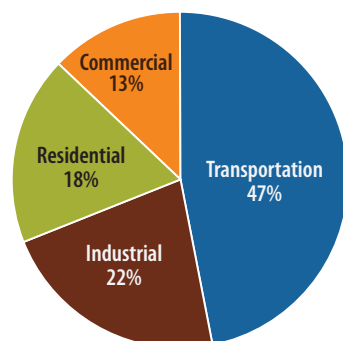
Energy Use per Capita, Washington State (1998 – 2008)



Source: Washington State Department of Commerce: Energy Strategy Update and 2011 Biennial Energy Report with Indicators

Energy Use by Sector

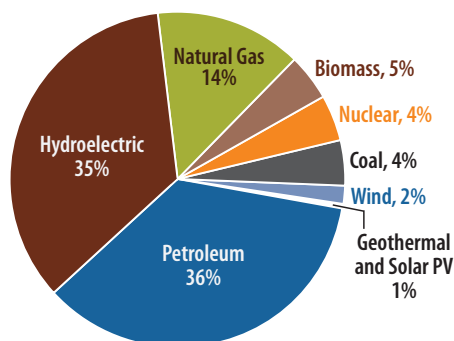
Energy Use by Sector, Washington State (2008)



Source: Energy Information Administration's State Energy Data System; Washington State Department of Commerce: Energy Strategy Update and 2011 Biennial Energy Report with Indicators

Energy Sources

Energy Sources, Washington State (2008)



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Use Targets

King County. The 2007 Energy Plan included the following goals: Achieve a countywide, 10% normalized net reduction in energy use by 2012 in county buildings and facilities; Utilize 50% of King County non-transit energy from renewable sources by 2012; For transit, utilize 35% from renewable sources by 2015, and 50% by 2020; and maximize the cost-effective conversion of waste to energy.

Source: King County. Performance, Strategy and Budget. Benchmark Program, Environment: Energy.

Pierce County. Energy Efficiency: By 2015, reduce by 15% electricity and natural gas use in County facilities (compared to January 2010). Build all new County facilities to a LEED Silver or better standard.

Source: Pierce County. Sustainability Plan.

Snohomish County. By 2011, reduce energy use by 10% per person (compared to 2009).

Source: Snohomish County Public Utility District.

Kitsap County. By 2020, reduce energy use by 30% compared to 2010 and generate 10% of energy from renewable sources (compared to 2010).

Source: Kitsap County Energy Plan.

Energy Pricing

PUGET SOUND ENERGY ELECTRIC RESIDENTIAL PRICING

Basic Month Charge	\$7.25 single phase \$17.41 three phase
Energy Charge per kWh	8.4991¢ for the first 600 kWh 10.2974¢ for over 600 kWh

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT PRICING

Basic Service Charge	11.55¢ per meter per day
Energy Charge per kWh	First 10 kWh per day at 4.61¢ per kWh All additional kWh per day at 9.56¢ per kWh

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, WASHINGTON STATE

15.3 million metric tons CO₂ equivalent per capita (2008)

Source: Washington State Department of Ecology

In 2008, Washington's greenhouse gas emissions decreased 2.3% from 2007 emissions. There is a noticeable decreasing trend in greenhouse gas emissions since 2001, parallel with the closure of several aluminum facilities.

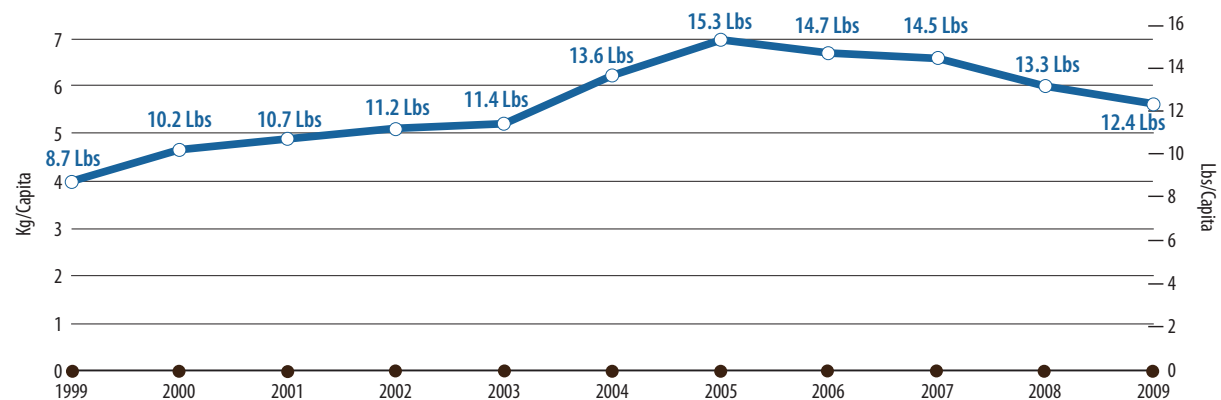
WASTE

Governance

The collection of garbage and recyclables in most of the region is provided by private solid waste management companies. The largest private contractors in the region are Waste Management and Allied Waste, however, there are also smaller waste management companies operating around the region, and some municipalities operate their own collection systems. Most garbage and recycling collection is done through curbside collection. Households can also haul their own garbage or recycling to Transfer Stations or Neighborhood Recycling & Disposal Centers-NRDC (Drop Boxes) or private recycling facilities. Some businesses, including retailers and manufacturers, take back products for recycling and hazardous waste management. Businesses may recycle at private recycling facilities or sign up for curbside collection from local haulers. Hazardous waste recycling is also available.

Solid Waste per Capita

Daily Solid Waste per Capita, Washington State (1999 – 2009)

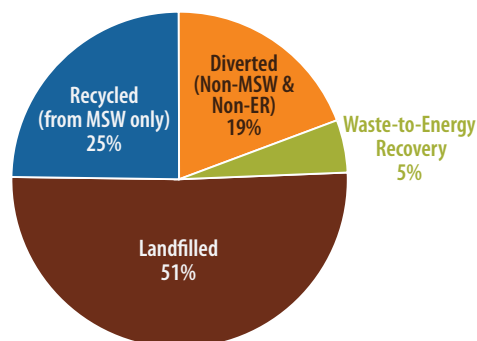


Source: Washington State Department of Ecology, Waste 2 Resources Data Program.

Note: The data provided is daily per capita rates. The average annual rate of waste per capita in 2009 is 4,526 lbs/capita (2053 kg/capita).

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid Waste Disposal, Washington State



Source: Washington State Department of Ecology. Waste 2 Resources Data Program

Note: MSW is municipal solid waste (non-industrial).

Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling Targets

	TARGET DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL
Washington State	50% Recycling	45% recycling (2009)
City of Seattle	Recycle or compost 60% of all waste generated in Seattle by 2012 and 70% by 2025	51% recycling (2009)
King County	56% recycling for single family households	54% recycling (2009)
Kitsap County	Supports the state goal of reaching 50% recycling.	31% recycling (2007)
Snohomish County	50% recycling goal to be reached approximately 2008	
Pierce County	50% WRR by 1995	47.5% recycling (2008)
City of Seattle	The city will not dispose of any more total solid waste in future years than went to the landfill in 2006 (438,000 tons Municipal Solid Waste (MSW))	351,689 tons (2009)
	For the next five years, the city will reduce the amount of solid waste disposed by at least 1% per year (2008 – 2012).	10.9% decrease from 2008 to 2009

Sources: • Seattle Public Utilities: 2009 Recycling Report
 • King County: Performance Measures
 • Kitsap County: Comprehensive Plan
 • Washington State Department of Ecology

Waste Management Pricing

SOLID WASTE TIPPING FEES (2010)

COUNTY/CITY	U.S. \$/TON
King County	\$95+
Kitsap County	\$62.02+
Pierce County	\$112.94+
Snohomish County	\$125+
City of Seattle	\$145
City of Tacoma Residents/Nonresidents	\$130/\$150

Source: Washington State Department of Ecology
 Note: Rates do not include state refuse tax of 3.6%.

WATER

Governance

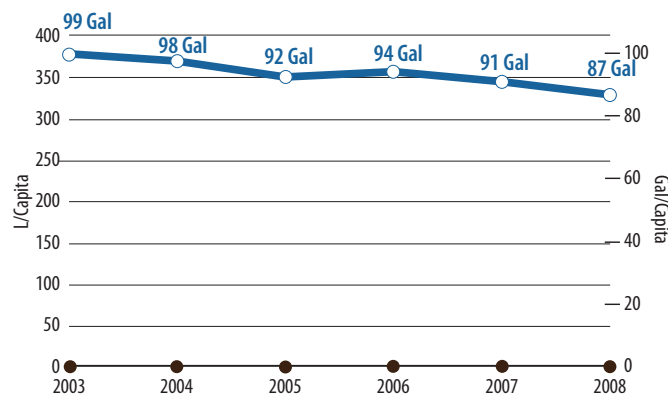
The Puget Sound region is provided potable water by a combination of public utilities and private systems. Where there are large customer bases in cities and towns, government owned systems provide the majority of water, while in more rural areas private systems and groundwater wells provide small group systems.

For example, in King County, the City of Seattle - through Seattle Public Utilities - provides potable water for approximately 1,400,000 people in the greater Seattle area, either through direct service or the sale of water to 27 other water utilities. The remaining King County population, about 400,000 people, obtains their potable water from approximately 14,000 other public and private systems. The reason for the tremendous number of water systems with small numbers of connections is largely historical. At the time when many of these systems were developed there were no other viable options for water service. Over time, a regional network of inter-connected systems has been developed in many parts of the county. Although the regional network is not complete, many areas of the county can now be served without the need to form new water systems. The number of water systems has been decreasing recently and will likely continue to do so as smaller systems are consolidated into larger ones.

Source: Seattle Public Utilities

Water Consumption per Capita

Daily per Capita Water Consumption, King County (2003 – 2008)



Source: Seattle Public Utilities

Water Use Reduction

Seattle and King County participate in the Saving Water Partnership, a consortium of 18 water utilities implementing the 1% Water Conservation Initiative. The 1% Water Conservation Initiative is a water conservation goal to reduce personal and business water consumption 1% every year for ten years.

Source: Saving Water Partnership

Water Quality Targets

The Puget Sound Partnership has set the following targets for Puget Sound water quality:

- By 2020, human-related contributions of nitrogen do not result in more than 0.2 mg/L reductions in dissolved oxygen levels anywhere in Puget Sound.
- By 2020, 15 percent of degraded floodplain areas are restored or floodplain projects to achieve that outcome are underway across Puget Sound and there is no additional loss of floodplain function in any Puget Sound watershed relative to a 2011 baseline.
- By 2020, at least 50 percent of all monitoring stations with suitable data have Freshwater Water Quality Index scores of 80 or higher.
- By 2020, achieve a decrease in the number of impaired waters (303(d) list) in Puget Sound freshwaters.
- By 2020, all on-site sewage systems in marine recovery areas and other areas with equivalent enhanced operation and maintenance programs are inventoried, 95 percent are current with inspections, and all failed systems are fixed.
- Designations of marine recovery areas or designation of other areas with equivalent enhanced operation and maintenance are expanded to 90 percent of marine shorelines not primarily served by sewers.
- By 2020, all Puget Sound regions and bays achieve the following: Chemistry measures reflect “minimum exposure” (i.e., mSQS is <0.1 and the SCI is >93.3), Sediment Quality Triad Index (SQTI) scores reflect “unim-pacted” conditions (i.e., SQTI values >83), and no measurements exceed the Sediment Quality Standards chemical criteria set in the Washington State sediment management standards.
- By 2020, all monitored Puget Sound beaches meet enterococcus standard.

Source: Puget Sound Partnership

Drinking Water Pricing

Drinking water pricing varies throughout the Puget Sound region. An example of drinking water pricing is for Seattle Public Utilities, who charges a basic rate dependent on residential or commercial customers and a three-tiered rate system dependent on water consumption. Prices also vary depending on whether customers are located in the City of Seattle.

BASE SERVICE CHARGE PER MONTH, PER METER		
PIPE SIZE	INSIDE SEATTLE	OUTSIDE SEATTLE
3/4" and less	\$13.00	\$14.80
1"	\$13.40	\$15.30
1-1/2"	\$20.70	\$23.60
2"	\$22.90	\$26.10
3"	\$84.70	\$96.60
RESIDENTIAL COMMODITY CHARGE PER CCF (100 CUBIC FEET)		
	INSIDE SEATTLE	OUTSIDE SEATTLE
Off-Peak Usage (September 16 – May 15)	\$3.62	\$4.13
Peak Usage (May 16 – September 15)		
Up to 5 CCF per month	\$3.98	\$4.54
Next 13 CCF per month	\$4.63	\$5.28
Over 18 CCF per month	\$11.80	\$13.45

Source: Seattle Public Utilities

Note: One ccf equals 100 cubic feet or 748 gallons of water (2831 liters).

The information in this data profile was compiled by the Puget Sound Regional Council. For any questions regarding the information provided here, please contact:

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