

2004 UPDATE EIS ADDENDUM

Introduction

This environmental analysis supplements the description of the affected environment, impacts, and mitigation included in the Draft EIS prepared for the 1998 Comprehensive Plan and subsequent environmental review documents on Comprehensive Plan amendments. Because the information presented in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS and subsequent documents remains largely accurate, new existing conditions (affected environment) information is provided only for those elements of the environment that have significantly changed or for which significant new information has become available.

Growth affects many aspects of the environment. Each of the major elements of the environment listed in the SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11-444) were analyzed in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS and, as with subsequent environmental review processes for various Comprehensive Plan amendments, are re-analyzed in this Draft EIS Addendum where necessary to meet the mandates of SEPA. The following sections describe existing conditions changes, as well as impacts and mitigation at a non-project level for the 2004 Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan Update described in the integrated Staff Report and SEPA Addendum. For the ease of analysis, the staff-suggested components of MLA 04-28A for 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update Elements (Utilities, Transportation, Capital Facilities) are reviewed together with the Plan Update Elements described under MLA 04-28B as a complete Plan Update.

Natural Environment

The following sections describes changes to the affected environment of the natural environment elements for the proposals described in the integrated Staff Report and SEPA Addendum.

Earth

Affected Environment

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS described existing conditions for the earth elements of geology, soils, topography, and erosion/accretion. The discussion of the elements remains largely relevant for this Addendum. Since completion and issuance of the 1998 Plan and Draft EIS, Jefferson County has adopted its UDC which governs land use and development within the County, as guided by the Comprehensive Plan.

The UDC includes listings of allowable and prohibited uses within individual areas of the County. In addition, geologically hazardous areas (including seismic and mine hazard areas), mineral resource lands, and other environmentally critical areas that fit within the earth elements are identified and categorized as overlay districts, each with unique regulations and allowable uses.

Impacts

Plan Changes That Affect Earth Elements

Comprehensive Plan revisions have primarily been undertaken to update growth targets, update LOS standards for Transportation and Capital Facilities, and to streamline the Plan to more closely match changes that have occurred since implementation of the Plan in 1998. Changes to goals and policies that may affect earth elements primarily fall into the language streamlining category. One goal change is included in the Plan Update that affects earth elements. The seismic risk goal with the Environment Element was replaced with language that references use of the Washington Natural Heritage Program as a base for seismic risk policies.

Growth-Related Impacts

Future development in Jefferson County would result in the eventual removal or modification of the earth in concert with the construction of approved development projects. Potential significant impacts to earth elements described in the 1998 Draft EIS remain relevant for this environmental review process. In summary, the impacts analysis describes:

- Potential seismic hazard impacts
- Potential for development to occur within geologically hazardous areas, including mine hazard areas in the absence of adequate land use planning
- Potential soil-related impacts if development, including capital and transportation projects, occurs on improper soil types
- Possible impacts that may occur in the absence of identification of landslide hazard areas
- Potential for soil erosion impacts.

Future development may include some geologic hazard risk. Geologic hazards are generally well mapped in Jefferson County, and may be avoided or minimized by siting developments outside of hazard zones, but some developments may occur within these hazard areas because actual risks are unknown or perceived to be at an acceptably low level. Existing County development regulations preclude development in geologically hazardous areas as required under the GMA. Continued development in Jefferson County through the 2024 planning horizon, however, will likely result in impacts earth element related to new construction, especially in high-growth neighborhoods and dense commercial and industrial areas.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Features

To be consistent with the GMA, Jefferson County has developed goals policies that identify geologically hazardous areas and that ensure development within these areas will minimize risk to life and property. Changes to goals and policies include re-wording of ENG 9.0 and a change to ENG 10.0.

- ENG 9.0: Ensure that landslide and erosion hazard areas are appropriately designated and that measures to protect public health and safety are set for hazardous areas.
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- ENG 10.0: Encourage collaboration with state programs such as the Washington Natural Heritage Program and local conservation groups to identify native plants, plant communities, habitats and landforms which reflect the County's unique natural heritage.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Jefferson County has mapped areas that have earthquake potential and steep slopes with a susceptibility to landslides and erosion, in addition to potential seismic hazard vulnerabilities. Jefferson County's geologically hazardous areas are mapped and included within an overlay

district governed by the UDC (Section 3.6.7). The UDC includes built-in mitigation for growth-related earth impacts through control of land uses within these erosion, landslide, and seismic hazard areas. In addition, protections for drainage and erosion control are applied, clearing and grading are limited, and vegetation retention and buffers are required. The purpose of these UDC-base requirements is to safeguard public health, safety, and welfare by placing limitations on development in geologically hazardous areas, which is in keeping with the requirements placed on jurisdictions by the GMA.

Jefferson County has identified significant mineral, forest, and agricultural resource lands as required by the GMA and instituted process for continued resource land identification. Resource lands are identified within Jefferson County are governed the UDC as overlay districts.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Increased population within Jefferson County is an unavoidable consequence of world population growth. Increased population will include a corresponding increase in erosion and sedimentation potential. Sediment reaching lakes, wetlands, and streams could have adverse impacts on the nutrient balances and other water quality indicators in these receiving waters. A greater population could also be at risk from the adverse impacts of damage to buildings and infrastructure should an earthquake or landslide occur.

Air

Affected Environment

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS described existing conditions for the air element of air quality. The discussion of the elements remains largely relevant for this Addendum. Since completion and issuance of the 1998 Plan and Draft EIS, Jefferson County has adopted its UDC which governs land use and development within the County, as guided by the Comprehensive Plan.

The UDC includes development standards that address air quality issues that may occur with development, including fugitive dust.

Impacts

Plan Changes That Affect Air Quality

The primary plan change that affects air quality is the addition of stronger language for promotion of centralized residential growth and industrial areas. Centralized residential growth and industrial uses can lead to decreases of traffic on County roadways and may result in a concomitant decrease in vehicular pollutant emissions.

Growth-Related Impacts

The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan guides growth and development. Growth and development within the County could affect air quality through auto emissions, residential wood stoves, emissions related to industrial activity, and fugitive dust resulting from construction.

- Increased traffic due to population and employment growth will generate vehicle

- emissions and is typically the largest emissions source in the County
- Pollutants will be released as a result of wood burning for residential heat sources
- Industrial facilities constructed in areas zoned according to the comprehensive plan and implemented through the UDC are likely to contribute air pollutants
- During construction of infrastructure or private projects, fugitive dust is created, although the impact is typically localized and temporary.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Features

The primary Plan Update goal and/or policy changes that may affect air quality are the land use goal of providing industrial land area in and near urban growth areas and making provision for concentration of residential uses.

- LNP 11.0: Major industrial development shall be located within Urban Growth Areas and may be provided for by the conditional use permitting process and allowed in rural areas consistent with all the criteria in RCW 36.70A.365.
- LNP 11.2: Establish an Industrial Land Bank in close proximity to a UGA for the siting of major industrial developments outside designated Urban Growth Areas that is consistent with RCW 36.70A.365 and 36.70A.367.
- LNP 15.3: Consider existing platted developments for designation as Residential Areas of Intense Development (RAID).
- HSP 2.8: Adopt regulations that will encourage and promote growth within Urban Growth Areas.
- TRP 4.11: Encourage land use development patterns and support technologies that reduce the demand for increased capacity on roadways.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Construction activities could generate fugitive dust, which will be mitigated using dust suppression techniques required by Olympic Region Clean Air Agency regulations and implemented through UDC-based permit reviews, and/or SEPA. Typical mitigation measures to minimize air quality and odor issues caused by tailpipe emissions, along with BACT requirements for industrial pollutant sources (implemented through local and regional regulations, UDC-based permit reviews, and/or SEPA) should also be followed.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Pollutant emissions that affect air quality will increase in association with Growth in Jefferson County. Although growth updated growth estimates are lower than previous estimates, future county-wide emissions will gradually increase over time, regardless of implementation of mitigation measures.

Water

Affected Environment

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS described existing conditions for the water elements of surface water (including wetlands and floodplains) and groundwater (including water supplies and aquifers). Since issuance of the 1998 Plan and Draft EIS, Jefferson County has amended the Comprehensive Plan and has adopted its UDC which governs land use and development within the County, as guided by the Comprehensive Plan.

The UDC regulates the GMA-mandated critical areas components as land use overlay districts, including Environmentally Sensitive Areas District (ESA), Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, Frequently Flooded Areas, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas, and Wetlands. These overlay districts include listings of allowable and prohibited uses within and guide growth around critical areas. Performance and development standards of the UDC support preservation of surface and groundwater. Marine shorelines within Jefferson County are regulated through the County's Shoreline Management Program, which remains in effect until 2011, when it must be updated.

- The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2001 to comply with the WWGMHB decision requiring amendments to the Land Use and Rural Element to provide guidance for drainage, flooding, and stormwater runoff.
- The Jefferson County UDC was amended in 2002 to adopted the Washington State Department of Ecology 2001 Stormwater Management Manual (SMM) for Western Washington. The SMM is a set of stormwater management standards that applied to all new development and redevelopment in Jefferson County. The 2001 SMM was implemented in the County in 2003.
- The Comprehensive Plan and the UDC were amended in 2003 – Seawater Intrusion Amendments to the UDC were adopted in 2002 and 2003 in order to protect groundwater against seawater intrusion. The Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board concluded in 2004 that the County is in compliance on this issue.
- The Comprehensive Plan and the UDC were amended in 2004 as part of a growth management compliance process to include three types of Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones (SIPZ) within the Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas overlay district regulated through the UDC.

Impacts

Plan Changes That Affect Water

Plan revisions have primarily been undertaken to update growth targets, update LOS standards for Transportation and Capital Facilities, and to streamline the Plan to more closely match changes that have occurred since implementation of the Plan in 1998. Changes to goals and policies that may affect water-related issues primarily fall into the streamlining category. Plan goal and policy additions include promotion of the concept of encouraging growth within centralized areas, reference to Jefferson County's adoption of the WDOE 2001 SMM, reference to use of the Washington Natural Heritage Program, and update of flood hazard and aquifer recharge goals to reflect use of Best Available Science.

Growth-Related Impacts

Impacts on surface water and groundwater resources would generally correspond to the level of growth. Impact levels may be perceived to be higher in those areas that are less modified and closer to a natural condition.

As development continues, some increases in impervious surfacing may be expected. In

localized concentrations, such as the urban growth areas and Residential Areas of Intense Development (RAIDs), this could potentially decrease local groundwater recharge, reduce surface water flows during dry periods, and contribute to localized flooding problems. As growth occurs, increases in the numbers of pollutant sources associated with more intense uses could occur, potentially contaminating surface waters and groundwater.

The Proposed Action could indirectly affect surface water resources when increased development results in removal of vegetation and creation of impervious surfaces. Land use practices can cause the same amount of rainfall over a given area to result in corresponding increases in the peak flow and quantity of runoff, and decreases in the time required to deliver runoff to the stream. Without adequate stormwater detention, stream channels can be scoured, causing loss of bed cobbles and gravel, and banks can be destabilized. Degradation wetlands through sedimentation and of water quality by sediments and other pollutants, such as heavy metals, nutrients, and petroleum products can also result. Increased development could also result in direct temporary impacts to surface water, including wetlands, from road or utility construction.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Applicable Goals and Policies

LNP 15.3: Consider existing platted developments for designation as Residential Areas of Intense Development (RAID).

ENP 5.7: Manage storm water for proposed and existing development in a manner consistent with Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

ENG 7.0: Encourage collaboration with state programs such as the Washington Natural Heritage Program and local conservation groups to identify and promote the protection of native plants, plant communities, habitats and landforms which reflect the County's unique natural heritage.

ENG 13.0: Aquifer recharge areas should be designated and managed based on the best available science.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Water-related impacts related to continued County growth would be minimized with implementation of federal, state, and County regulations, including critical area regulations. Potential indirect impacts include the loss and reduced function of vegetation communities as a result of population growth and development within the County.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Increased growth will occur in Jefferson County, which will influence natural surface water systems and create impervious surfaces, possibly leading to cumulative reductions in groundwater recharge and associated discharge to streams. Groundwater quality could also be affected. Planning, monitoring, and analysis prior to initiating developments would be required to minimize adverse impacts to water systems.

Plants and Animals

Affected Environment

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS described existing conditions for plants and animals, including habitat, and fish and shellfish. The discussion of the elements remains largely relevant for this Addendum. Since completion and issuance of the 1998 Plan and Draft EIS, Jefferson County has adopted its UDC which includes measures for vegetation, wildlife, and fish protections provided for through the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

The UDC provides land use controls in areas where there are critical or sensitive habitats and populations through land use overlay districts for environmentally sensitive areas, fish and wildlife habitat areas, and wetlands. These areas are mapped and included buffers as listed in the UDC.

Impacts

Plan Changes that Affect Plants and Animals

Changes to goals and policies that may affect plants and animals (including aquatic habitats and populations) primarily fall revisions to remove interim and outdated goals and policies, as well as to reference Best Available Science and use of the Washington Natural Heritage Program.

Growth-Related Impacts

Development projects could have both direct and indirect impacts on vegetation, with direct impacts primarily involving the physical removal of vegetation. Increased growth requiring development could also result in both temporary and permanent impacts to vegetation communities from road construction and utility installation.

Continued growth may also reduce wildlife habitat. Development could lead to fragmentation of wildlife habitat, potentially altering habitat connectivity. Indirect effects could include a reduction in wildlife habitat quality and function due to increased human disturbance and associated factors in areas adjacent to areas of wildlife habitat. Development puts greater pressure on the aquatic ecosystems that support fish populations by causing higher water temperatures, sedimentation, increased peak flows, reduced low flows, reduced groundwater, erosion, scour, pollution, stream bank armoring, channelization, and reduced riparian and wetland areas.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Features

ENG 7.0: Encourage collaboration with state programs such as the Washington Natural Heritage Program and local conservation groups to identify and promote the protection of native plants, plant communities, habitats and landforms which reflect the County's unique natural heritage.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Temporary vegetation impacts can be reduced through the use of appropriate BMPs. Permanent conversions can be mitigated through the planting of native plant species and

control of invasive nonnative species. Low-impact development should be encouraged within areas of critical wildlife habitat and in areas where connectivity between areas of wildlife habitat are important. Buffer enhancement in associated with development should also be encouraged.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Potential indirect impacts include the loss and reduced function of vegetation communities as a result of population growth and development. In addition, both wildlife and fish habitat could be lost or reduced in function and value as a result of population growth and development.

Elements of the Built Environment

Land Use

Affected Environment

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS discussed the following SEPA Land And Shoreline Use subelements of Relationship to Existing Plans, Housing, Light and Glare, and Aesthetics. Since the content of the 1998 Draft EIS remains largely accurate, only those subelements that the 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update affect are discussed in this Addendum. Much of the Affected Environment information contained within the 1998 Draft EIS sections remains accurate, but a portion of the information has been updated since issuance of the 1998 Comprehensive Plan, and as associated with the 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update.

Comprehensive Plan changes that have occurred since Plan adoption in 1998 include:

- The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2001 to provide guidance for drainage, flooding, and stormwater runoff within the Land Use and Rural Element
- The Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2001 to provide goals and policies within the Land Use and Rural Element for Master Planned Resorts, along with amended policies on Rural Residential densities.
- The Brinnon Subarea Plan was adopted as a component of the Comprehensive Plan in 2002, with an epilogue to the Subarea Plan being adopted in 2004.
- The Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2002 to adopt the designated Glen Cove Light Industrial District.
- The Comprehensive Plan with also amended in 2002 to incorporate the Eastview Industrial Plat, Forest Transition Overlay, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, the Comprehensive Plan amendment process, and the Urban Growth Area boundary in the Hadlock/Irondale area.
- The 2003 Comprehensive Plan amendments include the Phillips/Maki Mineral Resource Land Overlay District, the land use map amendment for a wooden boat building school

within the Port Hadlock Rural Village Center, a land use map re-designation for approximately 40 acres from RR 1:20 to RR 1:10 district , policies to simplify and amend Agricultural Lands designation categories, and to add policy language to the Comprehensive Plan related to compliance with a Growth Management Hearings Board order concerning groundwater protection against seawater intrusion.

- The Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2003 to include a designated 690-acre mineral resource land overlay in Shine-Thorndyke area, which was reaffirmed in 2004.

Impacts

Plan Changes That Affect Land Use

Land Use

The Comprehensive plan has maintained consistency with the GMA by accommodating anticipated urban and rural population growth for the next 20-year period. Public involvement during the planning process has been extensive. As required by GMA, Jefferson County will submit its proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments to the Washington State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development for review .

Since issuance of the 1998 Draft EIS, land uses within various categories have changed within Jefferson County. Areas within land use categories, as of 2004, are included in Section 1.2.2.2 of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Docket DCD Integrated Staff Report and SEPA Addendum.

Commercial areas, both developed and available for development were inventoried in 2002. The reduction in commercial. Commercially zoned acreage has fallen from a total of 367.37 acres in 1998 to 238.69 in 2002, a reduction of 39%. The total commercial land inventoried within Rural Crossroads decreased from 171.22 acres to 118.57 acres, of which undeveloped land available for infill decreased 19% (32.57 acres) of the total in 1998 to 10.8% in 2002.

Total land area within the Rural Village Centers (RVC) of Brinnon and Quilcene have also changed. The total land area within the Brinnon RVC has decreased slightly from 34.05 acres in 1998 to 33.86 acres in 2002, of which 40.8% is considered vacant. The Quilcene RVC has increases substantially from 53.30 acres to 72.29 acres, of which 35.3% is vacant. The residential lot supply completed in 1996 projected for the 20-year planning period to 2016, included in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan remains in effect for the 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update because adequate supply remains available for the projected 2024 horizon year population.

Population

The 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update was largely completed to accommodate a change in the County population growth targets from 2016 to 2024, a planning update required under the GMA. The 2024 horizon year population is expected to include 40,139 individuals within Jefferson County, an increase of 13,840 over the year 2000 population. The OFM estimates include a lower yearly average growth rate that was assumed in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan. Jefferson County, in response to the 1998 projections planned for vacant land, housing, services, and environmental projections to accommodate a population that was expected to grow at a faster rate than is now assumed based upon 2004 projections. As a result, Jefferson County is well prepared, in terms of population-based planning, for the 2024 horizon year

population.

Housing

As described above, population projections for the 2024 horizon year, and years between, are now assumed to be lower than the population that Jefferson County planned to accommodate. As a result housing inventories and estimates included in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan remain largely accurate and have not required updating.

Growth-Related Impacts

Population, employment and housing will increase under any of the Alternatives reviewed, to different degrees. Additional population growth will increase the demand for housing. Secondary, indirect impacts of growth would likely include potential encroachment near natural environmental resources, increases in demand for facilities, infrastructure, and other effects. These secondary impacts are described in other sections of this Draft EIS and the SEPA Checklist in Appendix A.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Features

LNP 1.3: Review and amend the Comprehensive Plan consistent with the requirements of the Growth Management Act. Revisions to the Land Use Map may be considered on an annual basis, and shall be in strict compliance with the Comprehensive Plan criteria.

LNP 11.1: Major industrial development shall be located within Urban Growth Areas and may be provided for by the conditional use permitting process and allowed in rural areas consistent with all the criteria in RCW 36.70A.365.

LNP 11.2: Establish an Industrial Land Bank in close proximity to a UGA for the siting of major industrial developments outside designated Urban Growth Areas that is consistent with RCW 36.70A.365 and 36.70A.367.

LNP 15.3: Consider existing platted developments for designation as Residential Areas of Intense Development (RAID).

LNP 18.6: Endorse the extension of the forest corridor concept from Port Townsend's City limits south along SR 20 to the southerly extent of the Glen Cove/Tri-Area Study area to preserve and protect the forest corridor, and to provide a visual buffer between the roadway and new commercial and manufacturing development. Require planting when necessary to enhance the buffer, and the replanting of native and non-native species to replace trees and vegetation removed during development.

HSP 1.5: Coordinate with and promote an economic development strategy that creates adequate income for available housing resources.

HSP 2.8: Adopt regulations that will encourage and promote growth within Urban Growth Areas.

EDG 1.0: Make Jefferson County the best place to work, live, and conduct business by creating a diverse sustainable economy.

EDP 6.1: Use land designations such as Industrial Land Banks (ILB), Major Industrial Developments (MID), Urban Growth Areas (UGA), Limited Areas of More Intense Rural Development (LAMIRD), Rural Village Centers, Rural Crossroads, and the allowed uses specific to each designation to support regional alliances and economic clusters to attract investment and sustain economic activity.

EDP 6.5: Encourage senior living facilities that have multi-modal access to commercial districts and health care facilities.

EDP 6.11: Assist the Port of Port Townsend with protecting Jefferson County International Airport as an Essential Public Facility and collaborate with the Port to expand allowed uses at the Airport to ensure its continued economic success.

EDP 6.12: Protect the Port of Port Townsend's industrial properties, waterfront and all other public assets entrusted and managed by the Port and established by legislative mandate to enhance economic vitality and quality of life for the citizens of Jefferson County.

TRP 1.10: Enhance urban qualities by applying appropriate urban standards in Urban Growth Areas and Master Planned Resorts.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Jefferson County should continue to monitor housing and employment target levels in relation to projected growth levels and determine if adjustments to the Comprehensive Plan, capital facility and service plans, or other supporting plans or regulations are warranted to ensure that all Comprehensive Plan Elements and implementing plans and regulations are consistent and in balance.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Population, employment and housing will increase under any of the Alternatives reviewed, to different degrees, with Alternative 1 the least and Alternative 3 the greatest. Additional population growth will increase the demand for housing. Additional population, housing, and employment growth will result in secondary impacts to the natural and built environment and to the demand for public services, and is addressed in the appropriate sections of this Draft EIS.

Transportation

Affected Environment

The 1998 Draft EIS discussed the transportation issues of transportation systems, vehicular traffic & transit, air & waterborne travel, freight, and traffic hazards. Updated information is included in this Draft EIS Addendum. The Transportation Element presented in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan has been updated to meet the GMA-based transportation planning schedule. In addition, the Element addresses the addition of the Irondate-Port Hadlock Urban Growth Area (UGA) Previous transportation-related Comprehensive Plan amendments include adoption of the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan in 2002.

Impacts

Plan Changes That Affect Transportation

Transportation systems are those that are motorized and non-motorized. The 395.85 miles of motorized County Road system, according to the most recent survey, includes the following:

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|-------------------------|--------------|
| Major Rural Collectors: | 34.66 miles |
| Minor Rural Collectors: | 101.65 miles |
| Local Rural Access: | 249.12 miles |
| Urban Collectors: | 1.54 miles |
| Urban Access: | 8.88 miles. |

There motorized system also include 26 County-owned bridges.

Despite population increases, average accident rates on State routes within Jefferson County have decreased from 1.39 accidents per million vehicle miles of travel in 1996 to 0.89 accidents per million vehicle miles of travel in 2004. Transit ridership, including transit fixed routes, dial-a-ride, and special transit, has increased from 22,003 total passenger trips in 1998 to 23,970 passenger trips in 2004.

Traffic forecasts were updated to provide the County with information from which to determine whether County adopted levels of service are adequate to accommodate the projected population on County transportation systems. Forecasts showed that several State routes located within Jefferson County will exceed their estimated capacity based on the designated LOS. The non-motorized transportation system currently exceeds its adopted LOS.

Growth-Related Impacts

Analysis indicates that projected future land use County-wide can be accommodated with the recommended 2024 transportation improvements in place. Additional intersection analysis would likely be required, along with additional programming at the end of the current planning phase.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Features

TRP 1.11: Design roadways in the County Road system according to their functional classification and forecasted 20-year traffic demand.

TRP 4.6: Require that subdivision and commercial project designs address the following issues:

- i. Frontage improvements and roadway features to meet urban design standards within the Irondale-Port Hadlock Urban Growth Area and, when appropriate, the Port Ludlow Master Planned Resort.

TRP 4.10: Ensure that new developments that would generate traffic that would significantly decrease the Level of Service below the adopted Level of Service Standard for an intersection or roadway segment not be approved without stipulations for mitigation. When a new development would lower the Level of Service below the adopted Level of Service Standard, require the development proponent to mitigate the impact by one of the following:

1. Construct improvements that restore the Level of Service to the adopted Level of Service Standard;

2. Contribute an impact fee that is a proportionate share of the cost of improvements related to the development;
3. Implement alternative measures such as Transportation Demand Management (TDM), project phasing, or other appropriate measures determined by the County that will avoid the impact.

TRP 4.11: Encourage land use development patterns and support technologies that reduce the demand for increased capacity on roadways.

TRP 4.12: Ensure that proposed roads on unopened public rights-of-way are constructed to appropriate County standards based on their function, location, projected traffic, and potential for future circulation.

TRP 11.3: In order to provide needed improvements to local access roads that function as collectors and ensure that appropriate standards are applied, consider developing a local functional classification system that includes sub-classifications for local access roads.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Jefferson County has identified and is planning improvement projects for the 2024 planning horizon. Planned improvements are intended to maintain current LOS standards. These programmed improvements provide mitigation by adding roadway capacity, optimizing traffic flow, rerouting some traffic, and creating new routes while meeting the goals of promoting growth and associated improvements in concentrated development areas.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Increases in future development will result in increased traffic volumes. Although congestion can be addressed through the mitigation measures presented in this document, the increase in traffic itself is considered a significant unavoidable impact. Road and utility development often affects environmental elements such as earth, water, and plants and animals. Close monitoring of development plans and transportation improvements would be necessary to avoid long-term environmental impacts.

Public Services and Utilities

Affected Environment

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan Draft EIS examined the Public Services and Utilities components of capital facilities levels of service, fire services, police services, schools, parks and recreation facilities, administrative and government offices, communication, water and stormwater, sewer, and solid waste. These issues are typically discussed in terms of the cost, both fiscally and environmentally, of providing public services and utilities as a result of implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

Since issuance of the Comprehensive Plan, the primary Plan amendments that affect public services and utilities include:

- Adoption of the Airport Management Plan
- Adoption of the Hadlock/Irondale UGA.

Impacts

Plan Changes That Affect Public Services and Utilities

The primary changes in the 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update Utilities Element includes acknowledgement of the Tri Area as a Urban Growth Area (UGA) in terms of surface and groundwater within the UGA, acknowledgement and support of the state stormwater management framework and Jefferson County's adoption of WDOE's 2001 SMM; updated future solid waste needs; and updated future water needs.

The discussion presented in the 1998 Draft EIS remains largely accurate, and the Capital Facilities Element planning horizon of 2010 included in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan has not changed because overall population estimates are lower, but cost and level of service tables presented have been updated to reflect 2004 dollar values.

Growth-Related Impacts

Additional growth likely to occur within Jefferson County will likely contribute to demand for additional public services and utilities. Development would likely enhance assessed valuation, tax base, and revenues available to the affected jurisdictions and special districts for providing services. The degree of need would be based upon population and employment levels, as would the level of resources to respond to the demand. Intensified and expanded UGAs are the areas of focus for growth and, correspondingly, demand for services.

Mitigation

Updated Plan Features

The Utilities Element goals and policies remain unchanged from those presented in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan.

EDP 7.3: Create facilities to meet the needs of an aging population; health care, recreation, housing, and social services must be accessible and able to adapt as the population ages.

EDP 10.5: Protect Jefferson County International Airport as an Essential Public Facility from incompatible development.

Growth-Related Mitigation

Potential impacts of future development should be assessed and appropriate mitigation imposed through the County's SEPA authority. These may include impact fees, building access and lighting, right-of-way access, and other measures to support public services and utilities, including land acquisition for parks or special needs facilities.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With increased growth, there would be increased demand on public services and public facilities.