



JEFFERSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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WAC 197-11-960 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Shoreline Master Program Comprehensive Update:

Preliminary Draft Shoreline Master Program – Proposal for Amendments to Comprehensive Plan and Unified Development Code

Purpose of Checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help identify impacts from a proposal (and to avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help decide whether an EIS is required.

Use of Checklist for non-project proposals:

This checklist is for nonproject proposals, even though questions may be answered “does not apply.” For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words “project”, “applicant,” and “property or site” will read as “proposal,” proposer”, and “shoreline jurisdiction,” respectively.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program Update

Name of applicant:

Jefferson County

2. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

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Jefferson County
621 Sheridan St.
Jefferson County, WA 98368
Phone: (360)379-4450

3. Date checklist prepared:

February 10, 2009

4. Agency requesting checklist:

Jefferson County

5. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

Planning Commission Public Hearing: January 21, 2009; plus additional as needed

Board of County Commissioners Public Hearing: April – May 2009

Board of County Commissioners Action expected on: May – June 2009

6. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansions, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

Under WAC 173-26-090, shoreline master programs are required to be updated periodically. The next SMP Update for Jefferson County is scheduled to occur by 2018. Supplemental amendments may be adopted prior to 2018, although none are planned at this time.

The Shoreline Master Program Update will affect future development proposals within shoreline jurisdiction of Jefferson County.

7. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

- Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS/FEIS) and addenda prepared in anticipation of adoption of 1998 Comprehensive Plan.
- Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan, 2004
- Jefferson County Final Shoreline Inventory and Characterization Report, 2008
- Jefferson County Final Shoreline Restoration Plan, 2008
- Jefferson County PDSMP Draft Cumulative Impacts Analysis, 2009

8. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

The proposed update to the County's SMP would only affect new applications. All development applications are processed under the regulations that apply at the time the application is determined to be complete.

9. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

The proposed document will be reviewed by the Jefferson County Planning Commission and would need to be adopted by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners to become law; the Department of Ecology has final authority to review and approve local master programs.

10. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

The 2008 update of the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program focuses on the area of the County located within the County's shoreline jurisdiction.

Beginning in 2006, the County initiated a three-phase effort to update the existing Shoreline Master Program (SMP):

PHASE 1: In the first phase of Preparation, the County conducted several assessments:

1. *Consistency Report* to determine the existing level of compliance with the Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58) and administrative SMP Guidelines (WAC 173-26); (document online at http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/commdevelopment/PDFS/SMPupdate/Final_Consistency_Review_8-06.pdf)
2. *Integration Strategy* to ensure the SMP will complement other codes and regulations without duplication, overlap, conflict or inconsistencies; (document online at http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/commdevelopment/PDFS/SMPupdate/Final_Integr_Strategy_9-06.pdf)
3. *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* to determine existing shoreline conditions and ecosystem-wide landscape processes that affect shoreline functions. The inventory & characterization serves as a technical supplement to the *Preliminary Draft SMP*, but is not under public review nor is intended as regulatory; (document & maps online at <http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/commdevelopment/ShorelineInventory.htm#November2008FinalICR>).

The County convened two advisory groups of stakeholders representing diverse interests to assist in the development of the master program – the Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) and the Shoreline Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC). The STAC and SPAC have served as sounding boards to project staff and consultants since 2006. These advisory groups have provided useful guidance and input to assist the development of the above documents as well as a restoration plan and proposed goals, policies, regulations and shoreline designations of this proposal.

PHASE 2: In the second phase of preparing a restoration plan and this Proposal:

The *Final Shoreline Restoration Plan* considers the findings of the inventory and characterization to identify and prioritize opportunities for improving degraded shorelines. Analyses of both watersheds and nearshore areas are presented to help target those areas with the highest likelihood for success and greatest environmental benefit. The document also presents existing programs and projects, implementation steps, relative cost & effort estimates, and potential funding sources in order to facilitate partnerships and collaborative approaches to implementing the recommended restoration actions. The restoration plan also serves as a technical supplement to the *Preliminary Draft SMP*, but is not under public review nor is intended as regulatory.

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* proposes six (6) shoreline environment designations (SEDs):

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Aquatic | (4) Conservancy |
| (2) Priority Aquatic | (5) Shoreline Residential |
| (3) Natural | (6) High Intensity |

Each of these designations includes statements of purpose, criteria for designating specific segments of shoreline, and allowed, prohibited and conditional use regulations. SEDs #1 and 2 above only apply waterward of ordinary high water mark (OHWM), and #s 3 – 6 only apply landward of OHWM.

A set of Master Program Goals provide an overarching vision for shoreline management that applies to all activities that occur within shoreline jurisdiction, regardless of SED and despite permit requirements or exemptions. These address the following topics:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation• Economic Development• Historic, Archeological, Cultural, Scientific and Educational Resources• Public Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recreation• Restoration & Enhancement• Shoreline Use• Transportation, Utilities and Essential Public Facilities |
|---|--|

Specific use policies and regulations provide guidance and prescriptive criteria that direct how different shoreline uses must be managed to ensure the goals of the Shoreline Management Act are met. Specific uses addressed in the *Preliminary Draft SMP* are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture• Aquaculture• Commercial Use• Forest Practices• Industrial and Port Facilities• Mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recreation• Residential• Signs• Transportation• Utilities |
|---|---|

Specific policies and regulations are also proposed to manage shoreline modification activities including:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beach Access Structures• Boating Facilities• Dredging• Filling & Excavation• Flood Control Structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-stream Structures• Structural Shoreline Armoring & Stabilization• Restoration |
|---|--|

Generally, the goals, policies and regulations proposed address protection of shoreline resources, promotion of public access, and preference for appropriate use and development through prescriptive requirement criteria and encouraging best management practices.

Protection – In keeping with the State mandate for ‘no net loss of shoreline ecological functions’, the proposal seeks to protect existing shoreline resources through:

- Overarching goals for conservation;
- Unique system of SEDs including Priority Aquatic for protecting areas with the highest importance for salmon and shellfish;
- Overarching policies and regulations to avoid/minimize adverse impacts on shoreline resources including compensatory mitigation as required;

- Required naturally vegetated buffers and building setbacks with limits on allowed activities/structures;
- Shoreline modification policies and regulations that increases applicants' burden of proof to establish need, sets limits to reduce cumulative impacts, and
- Discouragement or prohibition of some activities in sensitive areas;

Public Access – In keeping with the SMA goal for allowing people to view, reach, touch and enjoy shorelines of the state, the proposal seeks to encourage ample and appropriate access opportunities through:

- Overarching goals for public access to increase/expand and minimize conflicts with suitable visual and physical access opportunities;
- Overarching policies and regulations to develop a comprehensive public access plan, require public entities to provide access as part of new development, and private entities to provide such when development will increase demand &/or impair existing access, do not encourage trespass on private land, and encourage access that is compatible with site limits, clearly marked and not limited to land-based approaches.
- Beach access structure policies and regulations that provide allowance for water-dependent development within the buffer area, and preference for public structures that serve all citizens over private structures that serve individual residential lots/units.

Use & Development – In keeping with the SMA goals of locating water dependent and preferred uses along the shoreline and limiting activities that will harm shoreline resources, the proposal seeks to allow appropriate use and development through:

- General goals that apply to all shoreline activities regardless of need for/exemption from a permit;
- Maintenance of the SDP exemption for single family residential development and some bulkheads and docks;
- Use-specific policies and regulations that maintain preference for water-oriented uses to locate at the shoreline while avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts;
- Discouragement or prohibition of some activities in sensitive areas;

PHASE 3: The current third phase of Formal Review, including public review & comment and Planning Commission deliberation & recommendation is scheduled to be complete with Board of County Commissioner approval for adoption in June 2009.

- 4. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.**

The proposed SMP Update is a County-wide non-project action. Jefferson County occupies much of the Olympic Peninsula east of Seattle. The County extends from the Pacific Ocean on the west, across the mountainous Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park, east to Puget Sound. Eastern Jefferson County extends from the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Discovery Bay in the north, through Admiralty Inlet, Port Townsend Bay, and Oak Bay which surround the Quimper Peninsula and south into Hood Canal.

The shoreline areas that are regulated by the Jefferson County SMP include:

- Over 250 miles of marine shorelines;
- Fourteen (14) freshwater lakes totaling about 22 miles of shoreline, all located in the eastern portion of the County; and
- Over 230 miles of river shorelines, mostly located in the western portion of the County; and
- Associated 'shorelands' including all lands within two hundred (200) feet of the OHWM, and wetlands, floodplains and channel migration zones associated with the shoreline.

Approximately 6,200 individual parcels (~16% of all parcels in the County) are potentially affected by this proposal. Shorelines under federal or tribal ownership are not under the jurisdiction of the proposal.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

- a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other.....**

Jefferson County is located on a peninsula that has been shaped by the interplay of geologic, climatic and oceanographic processes tied to plate tectonics, producing an array of landscapes that are flat, rolling, hilly, steep and/or mountainous. As a result of these geological processes, the County has steep marine bluffs composed of glacially-deposited sediments and with varying levels of stability. Some of these bluffs are developed with individual residences, although the bluffs remain largely intact. Other areas remain relatively untouched and are in excellent ecological condition, especially as compared to more densely populated areas around Puget Sound.

Watersheds in the west are largely dominated by the Olympic Mountains, while in the east some are sourced in the upper snow zone and rain-on-snow zone, others in the rain zone of the foothills and a few in the low elevation coastal areas.

- b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?**

The landscape is generally hilly in the west but rises dramatically to the east in the Olympic Mountains. Although the Olympic Mountains are not particularly high (Mt. Olympus is the

tallest peak at 7,969 feet above sea level), these mountains are rugged and composed of relatively recent metamorphic rock. The broad, hilly country between the Olympic Mountains and the Pacific Ocean has not been glaciated for at least the past 17,000 year. In the eastern portion of the County, marine bluffs reach to over 200' in height.

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.**

The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* (November 2008) states that there are several soil series of bedrock geology and unconsolidated deposits including basalt, sandstone, glacial till, glaciofluvial gravel, sand and silt, non-glacial fluvial, peat and lacustrine sediments.

- d. Are there surface indications or history or unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so describe.**

The erosion of glacial and non-glacial sedimentary deposits has created high-elevation, often unstable bluffs along the shores of much of eastern Jefferson County. According to Ecology's recently digitized slope stability mapping (based on the 1970s Coastal Zone Atlas), 83 historic landslides were identified in the Jefferson County study area. Recent landslides were mapped at 327 locations. The greatest density of slides was found along the east and west shores of the Toandos Peninsula, east and west Marrowstone Island, north Indian Island, north of Point Ludlow, Point Wilson to Cape George, northeast Discovery Bay, and from Port Townsend to Kala Point. Landslides were also observed in higher density around the following headlands: Quatsap Point, Fisherman's Point, Termination Point, Point Hannon to Tala Point, Kinney Point, and South Point.

Many Jefferson County bluffs are quite susceptible to coastal landslides as a result of wave exposure. Undercutting of the toe of the bluff is usually the long-term "driver" of bluff recession (Keuler, 1988).

- e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.**

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. New development would be subject to current Jefferson County Code (JCC) regulations related to filling and grading. The *Preliminary Draft SMP* would not allow fill to be placed below the OHWM, except for specific uses, such as shoreline restoration.

Additional protection will be provided under policies and regulations that address general environmental impacts and critical areas. These policies and regulations apply to all uses, developments and activities that may occur within the shoreline jurisdiction regardless of the Shoreline Master Program environment designation. (Refer to *Preliminary Draft SMP*).

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.**

Erosion control would be addressed on a project level basis per the County's adopted stormwater management standards and through the application of related environmental protection policies and regulations of the SMP.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

No impervious surfaces are proposed as a direct result of this action. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* (November 2008) includes information about current conditions including impervious surfaces, as illustrated in Map # 25.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* clarifies and strengthens regulation of impacts from use and development within the shoreline jurisdiction. The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes policies and regulations that preserve shorelines and when impacts cannot be avoided, impacts shall be mitigated to assure no-net-loss of ecological function. Specifically,

- Article 6.5 Water Quality & Quantity Policy A.5: *Effective erosion control and water-runoff treatment methods should be provided for all shoreline development and use in accordance with JCC chapter 18.30.070.*
- Article 6.5 Water Quality & Quantity Regulations B.1: *All shoreline uses and activities shall use effective erosion control methods during both project construction and operation. At a minimum, effective erosion control methods shall require compliance with the current edition of the Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual, NPDES General Permit requirements, and the Stormwater Management provisions of JCC Chapter 18.30.070.*
- Article 7 Shoreline Modification provide measures to reduce and control erosion through mitigation, policies and regulations that address actions such as clearing and grading, and removal of vegetation that are typically undertaken by a developer in preparation for a shoreline use.

Geologic hazard areas are also receive additional protection under the Critical Areas regulations contained in JCC 18.22, which is proposed to be incorporated into the SMP regulations. Long-term impacts that occur incrementally and that may not be directly addressed by project level mitigation are reviewed in a cumulative impact analysis.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

No. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

In general, emissions are primarily regulated under state and federal law. The proposal addresses impacts to air quality indirectly by providing policies and regulations that reduce and control emissions within the shoreline jurisdiction. The following is a summary of those draft regulations:

- Article 6.4 Vegetation Conservation Regulation B.5: *Property owners are strongly encouraged to avoid or minimize the use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.*
- Article 8.2 Aquaculture Uses & Activities Prohibited Outright B.1: *Net pens... and finfish aquaculture that uses herbicides, pesticides, antibiotics, fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, or feed are prohibited.*

All future project actions that may result in emissions or other impacts to air would be reviewed under SEPA.

3. Water

a. Surface:

- 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.**

Jefferson County is located on a peninsula that is surrounded by more than 250 miles of marine shorelines on the north and east, contains 14 freshwater lakes with approximately 22 miles of shoreline located in the eastern portion of the County, and more than 238 miles of freshwater stream/river shorelines located primarily in the western portion of the County:

Eastern Jefferson County:

- Big Quilcene River
- Chimacum Creek
- Dosewallips River
- Duckabush River
- Fulton Creek
- Little Quilcene River
- Salmon Creek
- Snow Creek

Western Jefferson County:

- Cedar Creek
- Clearwater River & numerous tributaries
- Goodman Creek
- Hoh River & numerous tributaries
- Kalaloch Creek
- Mosquito Creek
- Portions of the Bogachiel River
- Portions of the Salmon River
- Portions of the Quinault River
- Numerous tributaries of the Queets River

Jefferson County Lakes:

1. Anderson
2. Beausite
3. Crocker
4. Gibbs
5. Leland
6. Lords
7. Ludlow
8. Mill Pond/Unnamed Lake
9. Peterson
10. Rice
11. Sandy Shore
12. Tarboo
13. Teal
14. Wahl

In addition, associated features include wetlands, floodplains, and channel migration zones.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

In Jefferson County, all development, including any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark) of one of the Shorelines of the State (summarized above) including any associated features would be reviewed under the County's Shoreline Master Program. The *Preliminary Draft SMP* provides policies and regulations for types of land use and development that may be permitted in shorelines.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. However, the *Preliminary Draft SMP* provides policies and regulations in Article 7.3 Dredging and 7.4 Filling and Excavation.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* shows that portions of shoreline jurisdiction are within the mapped 100-year floodplain, as illustrated in the Appendix C Map Folio.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. The proposal will not directly result in any discharges of waste materials. Article 6.5 Water Quality & Quantity policies and regulations limit chemical use, release of solid or liquid waste and effluent and

discharge of pollutants prohibiting any release of oil, chemicals, genetically modified organisms or hazardous materials onto land or into the water.

c. Water runoff (including storm water):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. This proposal will not directly result in runoff collection or disposal. New developments would be required to meet both SMP requirements and the County's adopted stormwater management standards (JCC 18.30.070) – the WA Dept. of Ecology's 2005 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. The proposed SMP will address waste materials through the goals, policies and regulations as described above.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

Article 6.5 Water Quality and Quantity of the *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes policies and regulations to reduce and control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts. The proposal includes environmental protection regulations that prohibit or restrict the use of chemical, fuels and other substances that could contaminate waters; that regulate dredging, clearing, grading, and fill; and that regulate impervious surfaces and surface water drainage. New developments would be required to meet the draft SMP environmental protection policies, the County's Environmentally Sensitive Areas regulations, and the County's adopted surface water design manual requirements. Long term impacts that occur incrementally and that may not be directly addressed by project level mitigation are reviewed in a cumulative impact analysis.

The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Restoration Plan* proposes strategies to result in a net improvement over time of shoreline ecological functions, including water quality.

4. Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

- _____ **deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other**
- _____ **evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other**
- _____ **shrubs**
- _____ **grass**
- _____ **pasture**
- _____ **crop or grain**
- _____ **wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other**
- _____ **water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other**
- _____ **other types of vegetation**

All of the above; The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* identifies the physical environment and biological resources for 59 river/stream, 14 lake, and

64 marine individual shoreline reaches. The report also characterizes the key species and habitats at the ecosystem scale including priority and core areas, and those threatened or endangered along freshwater and saltwater riparian and nearshore reaches.

The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Restoration Plan* recommends actions to improve native vegetation along local Shorelines of the State and across the watershed landscapes that support shoreline ecological processes & functions.

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. No vegetation removal is specifically proposed. Impacts to vegetation from future development under the proposed SMP would be subject to the SMP's Vegetation Conservation policies and regulations and the regulations for clearing, grading and critical area protection. The State Environmental Policy Act would also apply.

Long term impacts that occur incrementally and that may not be directly addressed by project level mitigation are reviewed in a cumulative impact analysis.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site

No threatened or endangered plant species known to be present in Jefferson County. Rare prickly pear cactus is documented along bluff near Beckett Point.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action

In the *Preliminary Draft SMP*, Article 6.1 Critical Areas, Shoreline Buffers and Ecological Protection has policies and regulations that avoid and minimize adverse impacts to shoreline ecological condition, prohibits any use or development that would degrade such conditions, set standards for compensatory mitigation, require maintenance of buffers in naturally vegetated condition with only 20% active use/shoreline access, and minimize risk to aquatic vegetation such as kelp and eelgrass communities.

Article 6.4 Vegetation Conservation has policies and regulations to ensure well-vegetated, stable shorelines for habitat and other ecological functions that require protection of existing native vegetation and only limited clearing/pruning for views and required adherence to the National Arborist Association pruning standards.

Article 7 Shoreline Modification has policies and regulations that address alteration of natural landscape, such as dredging, filling & excavation.

The Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Restoration Plan* identifies opportunities that include replanting/enhancement of shoreline areas, removal of intrusive shoreline structures, and removal of non-native plants. This will allow for the reestablishment or improvement of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions.

5. Animals

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

Birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:

Mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:

Fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* addresses animals which are known to be on present in Jefferson County as such:

- Threatened and endangered species and critical habitats – Species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) as threatened or endangered and their federally designated critical habitats,
- Nearshore habitats and species – Species and habitats primarily associated with saltwater environments,
- Freshwater habitats and species – Species and habitats primarily associated with freshwater environments, and
- Terrestrial habitats and species – Other species and habitats associated with upland areas.

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Maps in the Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* show the locations of species. Listed, Proposed, and Candidate T & E species, are documented as such:

Table 1. Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Threatened and Endangered Species Occurring in Jefferson County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ^a	State Status ^b
Birds			
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Threatened	Endangered
Short-tailed albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Endangered	Candidate

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ^a	State Status ^b
Mammals			
West Coast DPS fisher	<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	Candidate	Endangered
Southern resident killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Steller sea lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	None	Endangered
Fish			
Puget Sound ESU Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Threatened	Candidate
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca/Hood Canal ESU summer chum salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Threatened	Candidate
Puget Sound DPS steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Proposed threatened	None
Coastal Puget Sound bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Threatened	Candidate
Olympic mudminnow	<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>	None	Threatened
Reptiles			
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Endangered	Threatened
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Olive ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Endangered	None

DPS = distinct population segment

ESU = evolutionarily significant unit

^a Federal status under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended.

^b State Species of Concern List, February 2007.

While there have been occasional, unconfirmed sightings of fishers, there are no known populations in Washington. There is currently a proposal to reintroduce them to the ONP (ONP, 2006).

Listed marine mammals and sea turtles occur primarily off the Pacific coast, although Southern Resident killer whales, humpback whales, and Stellar sea lions are known to occur in Puget Sound.

NOAA Fisheries has proposed critical habitat for Southern Resident killer whales in marine waters of eastern Jefferson County, including areas deeper than 20 feet along Puget Sound (Area 2) and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 3). Hood Canal was not proposed as part of killer whale critical habitat due to lack of confirmed sightings there, and a large area of Admiralty Inlet north of the Quimper Peninsula (Area 3) was excluded for national security reasons (Federal Register, 2006).

Species of special concern under the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) endangered, threatened, sensitive, candidate, and monitor species programs potentially found in Jefferson County include great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), and western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*). Candidate and threatened mammals may include western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*) along with western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*). Many of these remaining species can be found in close proximity to developed areas, although most need undisturbed vegetated areas large enough to maintain viable habitat (Jefferson County, 2002).

c. Is the site part of a migration route? (If so, explain.)

Many marine-related species and migratory birds use the general vicinity of Jefferson County area as a migration route. Pacific salmonids migrate between their natal streams and oceanic habitat. Local wetlands associated with Shorelines of the State are located along the Pacific Flyway. Both gray and orca whales are known to travel offshore using Port Townsend Bay and lower Puget Sound as part of their migration route.

d. Proposed measure to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

The proposal includes provisions for “no net loss” of shoreline ecological functions consistent with the new SMA guidelines. Specifically, the adoption by reference of the Jefferson County Critical Areas Regulations (JCC 18.22), including those pertaining to Wetlands, Fish & Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas, and channel migration zones, as stated in Article 1.6, the Article 3.1 Conservation Goals B1 and B4, Article 3.6 Restoration & Enhancement Goal B4, Article 4.2 Shoreline Environment Designation (SED) Criterion C1(i), Article 6.4 Vegetation Conservation Policy A1 and A5, as well as the Jefferson County *Final Shoreline Restoration Plan* provide measures to preserve and enhance wildlife habitat.

Also, there are additional regulations that preserve and enhance wildlife in Article 7 Shoreline Modification and Article 8 Specific Uses to prohibit activities that could degrade wildlife and its habitat, such as:

Prohibited in the Priority Aquatic and/or Natural SED:

- Private beach access structures
- Private boat launches
- Residential docks, piers, floats and lifts,
- Residential accessory structures
- Filling & excavation,
- Flood control structures
- Desalinization plants
- Sewage plants
- Water systems
- Residential structural shoreline armoring

6. Energy and natural resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

No. The *Preliminary Draft SMP* maintains restricted height limits that would likely prevent most impacts on solar energy use.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action

7. Environmental health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

No. The proposal involves County-wide non-project legislative action to update the County's SMP. Existing land use, building, and fire codes regulate hazards relating to toxic chemicals, risk of fire, and hazardous waste. The proposed SMP update would not change these regulations, however the SMP does state specific uses that are allowable within each shoreline environment. Some shoreline environments do not allow certain uses that could potentially cause environmental health hazards within the more sensitive environments of the shoreline.

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Not Applicable. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

In order to protect the public and the environment from environmental health hazards, the proposed SMP includes new sections that will control environmental health hazards that may occur. Specifically, the proposal adopts existing Critical Areas Regulations to protect the environment by reducing and controlling environmental health hazards through regulatory tools such as use restrictions, buffering and mitigation.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

This proposal is a County-wide non-project legislative action to update the County's SMP. Noise will not affect this non-project action. In general, all development proposals must comply with applicable environmental laws, including WAC 173-60-040 (related to maximum permissible noise levels). Article 8.2 Aquaculture Regulation 6 (vi) and Article 8.5 Industrial & Port Regulation C3 both require noise impacts to be minimized with acoustical studies and mitigation potentially required.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Noise related to future development under these regulations would be subject to review under the State Environmental Policy Act and state and local noise regulations.

8. Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

Jefferson County shorelines are predominantly zoned Rural Residential at densities of 1 dwelling unit per 5, 10 or 10 acres and mostly developed as single family home. There are also large tracts of land zoned as commercial/rural forest land, with smaller pockets of agricultural, master planned resort, parks and recreation, and rural village center zoning and development.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Some agricultural lands are located along the Salmon Creek, Snow Creek, Chimacum Creek, Big Quilcene River and Little Quilcene River shorelines. The proposal recognizes the state mandated exemptions from new regulations for existing and ongoing operations, however new agricultural activities and non-agricultural development on existing agricultural lands would be reviewed under the SMP.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Most shoreline development consists of single family residential structures and accessories with some resort, commercial, industrial/port development including:

- WorldMark/Trendwest Resort at Discovery Bay
- Master Planned Resort at Port Ludlow
- Mats Mats Quarry at Mats Mats Bay
- Port Townsend Paper Corporation Mill at Glen Cove/Port Townsend Bay
- Port of Port Townsend boat ramps at Gardiner, Port Hadlock, Mats Mats Bay, and marina at Quilcene Bay

There is also extensive aquaculture industry, of which some utilize structures (rack & bag, longlines, etc) and non-structures (geoduck tubes) although exaction locations and extent of operations is not fully known/mapped.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

None. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

The current zones within the shoreline jurisdiction are as follows:

- Rural Residential (RR 1:5, 1:10, and 1:20)

- Rural Village Center (RVC)
- Rural Forest (RF)
- Commercial Forest (CF)
- Inholding Forest (IF)
- Parks, Preserves and Recreation (PRR)
- MPR (Port Ludlow) – including MPR Single Family, Multiple Family, Resort Complex/Community Facilities, Village Commercial Center, Single Family Tracts, Open Space Reserve, and Recreation Area
- MPR (Brinnon) – Land use designation approved in 2007 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle, but zoning not yet established.

Zoning classifications would not be changed by this proposal.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. Comprehensive plan designations would not be changed by this proposal.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Shoreline Environment Designations are identified in JCC 18.25 as:

- Aquatic (JCC 18.25.110)
- Natural (JCC 18.25.120)
- Conservancy (JCC 18.25.130)
- Suburban (JCC 18.25.140)
- Urban (JCC 18.25.150)

The geographic assignments of these designations are described in JCC 18.25.700. These are proposed to change as described in response to Item 10 above.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an “environmentally sensitive” area? If so, specify.

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* applies to all shoreline areas in Jefferson County, which include a variety of environmentally sensitive areas. The *Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* identifies Landslide and Erosion Hazard Areas, Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, Frequently Flooded Areas, and Potential Wetlands in Maps 14, 15 and 16 of the Appendix C Map Folio.

Jefferson County beaches, like most beaches in Puget Sound, are built from eroding bluff sediments. Through the combined physical processes of erosion and sediment transport, highly productive habitats such as eelgrass, macroalgae, and mudflats are maintained. Cobble, gravel, sand and silt beaches and their backshore areas with overlying logs are important habitats. The *Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report* identifies critical shoreline habitat for Forage Fish, Shellfish, Geoduck & Urchin, Migratory, Spawning and Rearing Salmonids and other Priority Habitat Areas are identified in Maps 17, 18 and 19 of the Appendix C Map Folio.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. The proposed SMP update is not expected to directly result in any increase or decrease in the number of people who live or work on Jefferson County.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. The proposed SMP update is not expected to result in any displacement.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

Not Applicable. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. The proposed SMP Update is not expected to result in displacement impacts, therefore no specific mitigation measures are proposed.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

The proposed SMP update is consistent with policy direction contained in the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan and other County plans. The proposed SMP update provides new substantive standards to ensure that future development and redevelopment of regulated uses and improvements is compatible with the shoreline environments.

Performance standards/regulations are intended to ensure that Jefferson County retains and strengthens its unique character while meeting the state requirements of the Shoreline Management Act and administrative guidelines.

1. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. No housing units would specifically be provided by this proposal. Land use designations and zoning are not proposed to change.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high middle, or low-income housing.

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. No existing housing units would be eliminated under the proposal.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

Not applicable. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

2. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior material(s) proposed?

Not Applicable. No development is specifically proposed as part of this County-wide non-project legislative action. Height limits proposed are 35 feet or less, unless it will not obstruct views, as consistent with existing regulations.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

No views would be altered or obstructed in this proposal to update the County's SMP since no development is specifically proposed. The height limits listed above and other policies and regulations related to protecting shoreline views would regulate new shoreline development.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes height limits and vegetation conservation policies and regulations in order to preserve public and private view corridors. Article 6.3 Public Access Policy A.10 and Regulations B.2 and 5 and Article 6.4 Vegetation Conservation Policy A.4 and Regulations B.2 and 3 directly address views and visual access.

3. Light and glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Not applicable. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Not applicable. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

Not Applicable. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action to update the County's SMP.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

The draft SMP includes aesthetic and general policies and regulations in order to preserve the character of the shoreline environment. Specific policies and regulations for non-navigational lighting for Aquaculture operations, and visible direct or reflected glare for Industrial & Port operations are included in Article 7.2 and 7.5, respectively.

4. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Various recreation opportunities exist throughout the Jefferson County shoreline. Walking, jogging, and bicycling occur on County rights-of-way. Fishing and boating occur in the marine waters surrounding Jefferson County. Several parks are located along County shorelines. Passive bird watching and beach combing occur in the intertidal and along freshwater shores.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

No. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action and is not expected to result in the displacement of any existing recreational uses.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

The proposal encourages and in some cases requires new development to create outdoor spaces that would contribute to recreational opportunities. Article 3 goals 3.5.B1 – 4, and Article 8 policies 8.7.A1 – 9 and regulations 8.7.B1 – 6 and C1 – 11 address shoreline recreational use & development.

5. Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. Many historical and cultural resources are known along County shorelines, with additional such resources unknown, but likely in shoreline locations. There is considerable evidence that indigenous Native Americans heavily and regularly utilized shorelines and shoreline resources for food, shelter, spiritual, recreation, commerce and other purposes. In addition, there are sites and structures that remain as evidence of US history including western pioneers, natural resource industry, and military operations.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Specific sites include, but are not limited to:

- Fort Flagler State Park
- Old Fort Townsend State Park
- Irondale Historic District
- Beckett Point
- Tukey Pioneer Cabin, Homestead House & Saint's Rest
- Duckabush River Bridge

In addition to the historic buildings and sites, Jefferson County is part of the Point No Point Treaty Area. The Port Townsend Marine Science Center often conducts educational activities along the shores at North Beach, and Tarboo Bay, a previously operated, private eco-tourism effort (Menzi's Cruises Boat Tours) conducted monitoring of ambient marine conditions and species populations at Protection Island and in Discovery Bay, Port Townsend Bay, Kilisut Harbor and Oak Bay, and area colleges and universities occasionally conduct studies and research along local shorelines.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

Articles 3 and 6 of the proposal address the protection and restoration of buildings, sites and areas that have historic, archaeological, cultural, scientific or educational (HACSE) significance. Goals include identifying, preserving, resorting, and acquiring HACSE resources as appropriate and feasible and to educate the public about them. Policies and regulations require that all uses and developments to prevent adverse impacts to HACSE

resources and to protect/preserve both known resources and those inadvertently discovered. Professionally conducted/prepared site assessments and Cultural Resource Management Plans may be required of specific project proponents.

6. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. Public streets and highways within Jefferson County are shown in the SMP maps/figures.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Yes. Jefferson Transit and covers most of the Jefferson County area. Washington State Ferries makes trips back and forth across the Puget Sound and from Whidbey Island there is a ferry that has a route directly to downtown Port Townsend, in Northeast Jefferson County. The Hood Canal Bridge connects Jefferson County to Kitsap County and Puget Sound metropolitan areas.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action that will not change the number of parking spaces that new or modified development is required to provide.

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to exiting roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

No. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

No. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action to update the County's SMP. No development is specifically proposed.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action. Traffic impacts will be addressed on a site specific basis for each proposed project.

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes goals in Article 3 to address circulation and the general location and extent of thoroughfares, transportation routes and terminals including safe, efficient and economical systems and facilities that provide public access and opportunities for alternative modes of transportation. Article 8 policies and regulations require that new

transportation use/development be located outside shoreline jurisdiction whenever possible and parking as a primary use be prohibited. Design and operation requirements serve to minimize adverse impacts and the need for future shore armoring, interruption of natural drainage system and waterway crossings.

7. Public services

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example; fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.**

The restoration plan referenced by the proposal recommends strategies for the County to fund, implement and monitor shoreline restoration. Funding to support such activities would need to be authorized through the County budget and capital improvement planning process.

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.**

No direct impact to services is anticipated as a result of the SMP policies and regulations. The strategies recommended in the restoration plan are designed to be implemented with limited budgets. For example, the restoration plan encourages involvement and tracking of regional restoration programs and restoration programs by outside agencies that may benefit Jefferson County without requiring direct financial support.

8. Utilities

- a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.**

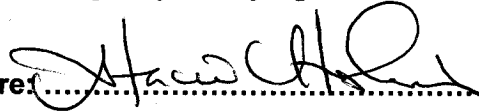
Utilities available in Jefferson County include electricity, water, propane, refuse service, telephone, internet, sanitary sewer, and septic systems.

- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.**

None. No development is specifically proposed. The proposal involves a County-wide non-project legislative action.

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand and that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: 

Date Submitted: 2/10/2009

C. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; productions, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Given the focus of the new state SMP guidelines for “no net loss of ecological functions”, this proposal to update the County’s Shoreline Master Program (SMP) will not directly increase discharge to water, emissions to air, productions, storage or release of toxic or hazardous substances, or production of noise. New development, including new builds, remodels, replacement, and redevelopment, is subject to all current regulatory standards in addition to the SMP regulations. Development in the shoreline area will be subject to applicable codes, including applicable provisions of the building code, fire code, plumbing code, electrical code, environmentally sensitive areas regulations, and stormwater design manual (JCC 18.30.070). All development and uses must also meet state and federal laws that regulate emissions and the production and storage of toxic substances and noise, including (but not limited to) the clean water act, the clean air act, and WAC 173-60-040 (related to noise). By establishing shoreline environment designations (SEDs) and specifying specific allowable uses for each SED, the *Preliminary Draft SMP* is expected to reduce the likelihood of environmental impacts.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce increases are:

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes additional new policies and regulations for the protection of the environment and addressing environmental impacts of specific uses and shoreline modifications. The policies and regulations of the proposal are intended to result in no net loss of ecological function at the project level when development occurs as well as programmatically. Because incremental impacts may result in a cumulative effect over time, a *Draft Cumulative Impacts Analysis* has been prepared.

The objective of the analysis is to demonstrate that commonly occurring shoreline uses and developments within the County will not result in a *net* loss of ecological functions compared to ‘baseline’ conditions. This assumes that impacts will occur, but that there are adequate measures in place to mitigate them such that the post development conditions are no worse *overall* than the pre-development conditions. For this planning level assessment, the baseline conditions are the conditions that are generally identified and described in the *Final Shoreline Inventory and Characterization Report*

In addition, the *Shoreline Restoration Plan* provides strategies to improve degraded shoreline conditions to result in a net ecological improvement over time.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* is not expected to directly result in any probable significant adverse environmental impacts to plants, animals, fish, or marine life. New development,

which could include impacts to fish, wildlife and habitat, would be required to avoid, minimize and mitigate any impacts consistent with the regulations of the SMP as well as other regulations, including JCC 18.22 Critical Areas code and the adopted stormwater design manual (JCC 18.30.070). In addition, state and federal laws regulate impacts to these resources.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes standards and procedures for evaluating the effects of specific development actions on a case-by-case basis at the time individual shoreline development proposals are reviewed. These project-level analyses will allow site-scale factors to be included in the assessment of baseline conditions to supplement the inventory information available for the County as a whole. To protect habitat and wildlife and to achieve no net loss of ecological functions, the proposal requires each project to mitigate impacts by avoiding, then minimizing adverse effects, then replacing damaged resources through compensatory mitigation efforts. In addition, the *Shoreline Restoration Plan* provides strategies to improve degraded shoreline conditions to result in a net ecological improvement over time.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The proposal is not expected to result in any probable significant adverse environmental impacts relating to the depletion of energy or natural resources.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

No specific measures are included.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes broad environmental protection policies and regulations including those for the protection of wetlands, marine and upland habitat, and other shoreline ecological processes, such as marine feeder bluffs. The proposal also refers to the specific regulations of JCC 18.22 (Critical Areas).

Generally, the most sensitive areas are proposed to be regulated in restrictive shoreline environment designations. Areas waterward of Ordinary High Water are proposed for Priority Aquatic designation for their importance to salmon and shellfish. Feeder bluffs, steep slopes and other sensitive upland areas landward of Ordinary High Water are proposed to be designated Natural, which allows for only a minimal amount of alteration. Other sensitive areas are proposed to be designated Conservancy, which allows for limited development that is consistent with environmental protection and restoration.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

The *Preliminary Draft SMP* includes designations and use regulations as noted above that are intended to fully protect environmentally sensitive areas from new development related impacts. While incremental impacts may result in a cumulative impact over time, the SMP's restoration plan provides strategies for restoring the shoreline environment to result in a net ecological improvement.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

The proposal to update the County's SMP is not expected to result in significant impacts to these resources. Generally, the proposed shoreline environments are consistent with existing zoning, existing Comprehensive Plan designations, and existing uses. The most restrictive designations, Priority Aquatic and Natural, are proposed for areas with critical salmon & shellfish habitat, sensitive natural features and little existing development. Conservancy is generally designated to areas that are existing public parks, resource lands and/or moderate existing development. Shoreline Residential and the Aquatic designations are all proposed for areas consistent with their description to support and emphasize existing land use plans. The High Intensity designation is proposed for minimal application only in locations where existing intensive development exists.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

The proposed shoreline environment designations described above have been drafted with the existing shoreline conditions, zoning, uses, and Comprehensive Plan designations in mind.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

The proposal is not expected to result in any direct impacts to transportation. Article 8.10 Transportation establishes an overall goal for transportation in the shoreline area and the SMP encourages appropriate connectivity within and to the shoreline.

The Shoreline Restoration Plan recommends increasing County services to monitor and implement restoration planning strategies. While the restoration plan encourages County funding of restoration projects, the strategies of the restoration plan acknowledge limited funding may be available and seek strategies that can be accomplished efficiently, such as through involvement in and monitoring the restoration activities of the agencies.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

The proposal is not expected to result in a measurable increase in the demand on transportation or utilities, therefore no specific mitigation measures are proposed. Specific project proposals would be addressed under the regulations contained in the JCC and SEPA.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The proposal does not conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. The County has reviewed applicable state and federal laws during the development and drafting of this SMP update to ensure that no conflicts exist. Final adoption of the SMP will require approval of the state Department of Ecology.