

Formatted: Right

Formatted: Title, Centered, Line spacing: single, Hyphenate, Tab stops: Not at 3.25"

Formatted: Different first page header

# APPENDIX A -- THURSTON COUNTY HISTORY

## NATIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

Salish Indian groups, ancestors of tribes now known as Nisqually, Squaxin Island and Chehalis Confederated Tribes gathered shellfish and frequented the inlets and prairies of Thurston County centuries before Euro-American exploration and settlement. The rivers of the County were long-established sites for salmon harvesting, the prairies of the county were popular hunting and plant harvesting sites, and the beaches were replete with shellfish, harvested by native peoples.

The open prairies provided a variety of the foods which were used by the Coastal Salish including bunch grasses, violet, camas, shooting star, sedge, kinnikinnick, mosses, lichens, bracken fern and salal.

The Nisqually are descendants of the Southern Coast Salish who lived in the Nisqually River Basin, on nearby prairies and along the beaches of Puget Sound for generations. They were traditionally more concentrated in the lower basin where several permanent houses were located. The oldest known village is over 5,000 years old. During the spring and summer months they ranged widely for food gathering and processing. Their name comes from "squalli," the grasses that grew in the lowland prairies, and they were the "Squalli-absch", "people of the grass country and the river."

The Nisqually were signatories of the Medicine Creek Treaty signed on December 26, 1854. The Indian War of 1855-56 and an Executive Order of January 20, 1857 reduced the tribal holdings. The 3,300 acres of reservation lands in Pierce County were condemned when Fort Lewis was established in 1917. The Nisqually adopted their constitution in 1946.

Historically, the Chehalis Indian people occupied a large area within the Chehalis River watershed, stretching from the foothills of the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean in Southwest Washington. The tribe has been located on a reservation within the Chehalis watershed since the 1850s, though important historic and archaeological sites are scattered throughout the tribe's aboriginal area. "Chehalis" is a collective name for several Salishan tribes that lived on the Chehalis River and its affluent, and on Grays Harbor. Two principal groups of the ancestors of the present Chehalis Confederated Tribe were the Salish peoples of the Lower Chehalis, who relied on sea resources and the Upper Chehalis who had a river-based economy. The Chehalis did not sign a treaty but by executive order in 1864 land was set aside for a Chehalis Reservation. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation was formed and approved by the federal government in 1939 and its constitution was amended in 1973.

The Squaxin people are a Southern Coast Salish people who traditionally lived in the forests and waters of southern Puget Sound and depended upon the fish, shellfish, animals and plants of that area for their economy. The Squaxin Island Reservation was established under the Treaty of Medicine Creek in 1854. The Squaxin tribal ancestors were confined to Squaxin Island during the Indian War 1855-56 and dispersed after the war. The tribe was organized in 1934 and adopted its Constitution in 1965.

The first Euro-Americans to come to Thurston County were part of the British Vancouver Expedition under the command of Captain George Vancouver. Lt. Peter Puget, a member of the Vancouver Expedition and Vancouver explored the southernmost tip of Puget Sound in 1792. They returned to the mother ship The Discovery disappointed that they had not found the Northwest Passage. In 1824, another British expedition left Fort Astoria to explore the territory between the Columbia and the Fraser River. James McMillan led the party up the Chehalis River to the Black River. From there they followed the Indian portage routes through Black Lake to what is now Tumwater and then to Eld Inlet.

The first non-Native American settlers were the Hudson's Bay Company who began their northwest operations in 1824, and in 1829 moved their primary headquarters to a location near the Columbia River at Ft. Vancouver. The Hudson's Bay Company established several large farming areas in Thurston County including areas near Hawk's (Tyrell's) Prairie, near Yelm and at Tenalquot near Rainier. The company's primary operations in our area were at Ft. Nisqually, near present day Northwest Landing and a large farm just east of the Nisqually River in present day Pierce County.

In 1841, American Lt. Commander Charles Wilkes and his party of explorers were the first Americans to officially explore the region. His expedition mapped and named landmarks throughout the region. Members of his expedition lent their names to Budd, Totten, Henderson and Eld Inlets of Puget Sound in Thurston County. Wilkes traveled by water and also overland probably following pre-established Indian and Hudson's Bay trails.

The first permanent non-Native American settlers settled in Thurston County in 1845. Part of an overland train from Missouri, the Michael Simmons/George Bush Party determined to go northward from their wintering-over place on the Columbia River at Washougal that year. They were spurred to go north because the Oregon Provisional Government had passed laws excluding Negroes—whether they were slave, free, or of mixed race—from settling in Oregon. The punishment for men if they did not leave the Oregon Country within two years was whipping. George Bush, prominent member of the party was a man of mixed race as were his children. The party selected a site at the falls of the Deschutes near Puget Sound at New Market (what is now Tumwater), thus creating the first permanent American settlement on Puget Sound and in Thurston County in 1845. Seven others and their families who were with the party settled within a radius of six miles on the prairies around Tumwater. During 1846-47 they set up a gristmill and sawmill at the site utilizing the water power of the falls at Tumwater.

The Simmons/Bush party opened a flood-tide of settlement in the county and succeeding years brought more and more American settlers taking claims on the natural prairies and riverine areas around the county. The prairies had been periodically burned off by Indians to keep open land for camas and other root foodstuffs. The Skookumchuck River, Nisqually River, Scatter Creek, Black River, Deschutes River and Chehalis River all drew the early American settlers to their fertile banks.

American settlers also took advantage of the federal Donation Land Claim law, which granted large tracts of land—up to 640 acres—to those staking claim before 1850, and less acreage to those arriving before 1855.

April 2019 Public Draft

On January 12, 1852 Thurston County was created in the then Oregon Territory. Olympia was designated as county seat that same year. In November 1853 Washington became a separate territory from Oregon, and Olympia was designated as the temporary (made permanent in 1855) capital city. Thurston County, originally to be called Simmons County, in honor of Tumwater-area pioneer Michael Simmons, was named for Samuel Thurston when it was created in 1852. He was the first delegate to Congress from the Oregon Territory. He died in 1851 while on his way home from the nation's capital.

In the winter of 1854, newly appointed Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens negotiated his first treaty in the territory for removal of the Indians to reservations, clearing the title to land for new settlers. This Medicine Creek Council was held just north of what is now I-5 on the Nisqually Delta in December, 1854. The Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Muckleshoot and Puyallup peoples signed the Medicine Creek Treaty, ceding their rights to 2.5 million acres of Western Washington tribal lands in exchange for the guarantee of reservation lands and hunting and fishing rights. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis have never signed a treaty with the United States and were awarded reservation lands in 1864 by Executive Order.

The actions of the treaty coupled with increased settlement brought Native Americans and settlers into conflict resulting in the Puget Sound Indian War of 1855-56. Settlers gathered in blockhouses, pioneer log fortifications that became small towns during the period. Farming and development were at a standstill until the conclusion of the war in later 1856.

Early on, county settlers formed their own schools. Some of the earliest schools in the territory were located in Thurston County near Lacey and at Olympia.

Michael T. Simmons in 1849 was named the first postmaster in what was to become Washington. The post office was at Nisqually and later moved to Olympia in 1850. Other early post offices were located at Jamestown (near Grand Mound) in 1859, and at Coal Bank, later known as Tenino, in 1860.

Olympia was the prominent town on Puget Sound for many years into the 1860s as the territorial capital city. Olympia was also the location of the first newspaper of the territory and served as the Port of Entry for Puget Sound by the U.S. Custom's Service from 1851-1854.

The 1870s were the era of the railroad. The Northern Pacific Railroad reached Tenino in 1872, then known as Coal Bank, and made that town the hub of activity for southern Thurston County. The town of Tenino was platted in 1873. By the 1870s, Tumwater had developed rapidly along the falls of the Deschutes where many manufacturers were located earning it the title of "Lowell of the Pacific," referring to the industrial development in Lowell, Massachusetts. But both Olympia and Tumwater were by-passed by the mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad when it was built through the county in 1873.

In 1873, three settlers--William Buckley, Samuel Colter and J. B. David-- selected a site for a railroad depot and christened it BUCODA after their own names. The railroad also ran through Yelm in 1873 and new stores and businesses sprung up along the tracks. Developers were hoping for a railroad out to Puget City on Johnson Point in 1870 when the townsite was first platted.

April 2019 Public Draft

In 1879 the first territorial prison opened at Bucoda. In that same year, Thomas Rutledge applied for a post office and moved a large mounting rock into his front yard. Rutledge received the post office but was denied the name “The Rock” for the location and instead designated the area “Little Rock.”

By the 1880s logging and industry increased throughout the county and new areas of settlement opened up. By 1889, 40 logging camps operated around Thurston County. New mills and settlers were at South Union, Independence and Bucoda. In southeast Thurston County, logging was underway at Lake Lawrence in 1892 and at the Shore Shingle Mill nearby. Loggers were also active around Summit Lake during the period.

The Nisqually area was known as Maxfield during the 1880s, after the McConnell’s who operated a hotel there. By 1887 the prison closed at Bucoda but in that same year Northwestern Coal Mine began operation at Bucoda and in 1888 a lumber mill was operating. In Tenino, the sandstone quarrying industry began in the 1880s and was in full swing by the decade of the 1890s.

With the advent of Washington Statehood in 1889, numbers of Thurston County communities were platted and began to be served by railroads, inevitably bringing development. Rochester was platted in 1890 by John L. Nye and Fred Sarjent. Sam Woodruff platted Gate in 1890. Fred and George Stocking platted the town of Grand Mound in 1890 as well.

The town of Littlerock was platted in the 1890s when a move was on to change the name of Littlerock to Viora. The Tacoma, Olympia and Grays Harbor Railroad came through the town in 1890 and a store and hotel were built to accommodate the traffic. With the coming of the railroad through Nisqually in 1891, it too was platted as a townsite. Although there were scattered settlers already in the area, a group of developers from Binghampton, New York, platted the town of Rainier in 1891 with big hopes for new development which fizzled but the town retains its New York-inspired street names. Olympia retained its title as capital of the new state and instituted wide-ranging improvements such as street cars, electricity and new stone and brick business blocks.

When Washington became a state in 1889, provisions were made to enable the purchase of tidelands for oyster production. As early as 1853 settlers began appreciating the qualities of the oyster. Indians often sold oysters to settlers and by 1868 a brisk trade with San Francisco in Olympia oysters was under way. Beginning about 1890 the native population of bivalves was augmented through oyster cultivation. Oyster boats and rafts for harvesting and washing became common. In 1900 oystermen began damming the natural tidelands to create more, extensive beds for oyster culture. The high point of oyster production occurred in the 1920s. Eventually, native stocks were depleted by pollution from nearby pulp mills and Japanese Pacific oysters were later introduced.

In 1891 Woodland officially became known as Lacey and in 1893 construction began on the first buildings of St. Martin’s College in that locale. The school officially opened in 1895. In Olympia, the county built a new courthouse in 1891 fronting on Sylvester Park. The grand, towered Romanesque building was later sold to the state and is known as the Old Capitol. After the sale to the state in 1901, the county built a new courthouse at the corner of 4th and Washington downtown.

The first years of the 20th century were an era of continued development throughout the county. The Bordeaux Brothers built the Mumby Mill at Bordeaux in the Black Hills in 1902. The Mud Bay

April 2019 Public Draft

Logging Company also commenced logging after 1900 in the Black Hills. The post office at Delphi was established in 1900, with the influx of Mud Bay loggers. At Independence, the Finnish and Swedish Lutheran residents each built Evangelical churches, the Swedish in 1902, and the Finnish in 1909. With the coming of the railroad—the Union Pacific and Milwaukee in 1908—a depot went up. The site of Independence became known as Helsing Junction named for the homeland of many residents at Helsinki.

By 1900 Rochester was a boomtown with a hotel, stores and a livery stable located along railroad tracks. In 1907 the Maytown Mill began operations springing up in an area that railroad men were unsure was going to ~~became~~become a town. According to some accounts, this is how the area got its name—a maybe town.

After a fire in 1902, the Mutual Lumber Company in Bucoda was re-built and resumed full operations. In 1907 the Washington Union Coal Co. a subsidiary of Union Pacific Railroad initiated its mining operations at Tono (a shorthand name for “Ton of Coal”).

Tenino, probably named for a Salish word meaning “junction,” incorporated in 1906 and was equipped with modern telephone and electrical utilities. The retail section of the town burned in 1906 and was rebuilt with sandstone buildings to illustrate the uses of the Tenino sandstone. The townsite of Boston Harbor was developed in 1907.

In 1907 the Milwaukee Road extended its rails from Tacoma through McKenna to Maytown and Centralia, and later south to Grays Harbor. As the railroad line was ~~built, timberlands~~built, timberlands were tapped and every small town along its tracks boasted a mill or logging operation. The Point Defiance Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad line cut across the county in 1916. In the 1920s a new logging area opened up at Vail in the south county and a new rail line from the Vail operations to Henderson Inlet was built.

Along with lumber mills came the threat of fires. Yelm, Rochester, Bucoda, Rainier and Gate all suffered major fires. Communities rebuilt, and new mills took the place of the earlier manufacturing facilities which were often where the fires originated.

Although the inlets of Puget Sound had long been popular summer camping sites, with the creation of new roads for automobile travel, permanent homes were built in these areas in the early 20th century. At Butler Cove, prestigious homes were built in 1920s in conjunction with the golf course and country club. The 1920s were also a period of expansion around the lakes of the county when residents could travel by automobile to local resorts.

In the 1920s, community groups formed in many areas of the county including Rignall Hall at Hunter’s Point, the Friendly Grove Community, and at Freedom Hall (later Spurgeon Creek Grange). Many of the granges in the county were built during the 1920s including the Prosperity, Skookumchuck and Violet Prairie buildings, and still other granges took over schoolhouses after school districts consolidated.

At Gull Harbor, German immigrants settled to work in the area in the teens and 1920s. At the Sunnybay Plantation near Gull Harbor, the Olympia Cannery, located on the Olympia waterfront,

developed a fruit ranch. In Grand Mound and Rochester, the strawberry fields were creating a brisk business during the 1920s as well.

The state established Primary State Highways starting in 1913. The concrete Pacific Highway (State Route 1), which began at the Canadian border and extended through Thurston County on its way to the Oregon border, was completed in 1922. The Olympic Highway (the route from Olympia to Port Angeles which was later State Highway 9) was designated as a primary highway in 1919. Tenino was on the main auto route transforming the town into a service stop with lunch counters, auto dealers and service stations.

During the 1910s and 1920s many Swedes and Swede-Finns emigrated to the county, working often in the lumber camps but slowly clearing the cut-over forest lands of the county into productive farmland. Many Swedes and Swede-Finns settled in the Independence Valley.

The depression of the 1930s affected Thurston County as it did most of the country. The county did benefit from a number of projects of the Franklin Roosevelt administration to promote building and jobs. The county built a new courthouse in 1930 on Capitol Way to replace the 1900 era building downtown. The Olympia Airport terminal and other improvements for the airfield were completed through Works Progress Administration funds. Throughout the county roads were built, records re-organized and public facilities were improved through various programs. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps near Lacey and Rainier were organized as well. Millersylvania Park was constructed through the work of the CCC. In Tumwater, the repeal of Prohibition spurred the construction of the new brewery in 1933. Upon its closure in 1932, a Tenino Bank issued wooden scrip, which became world renowned.

By the 1940s most of the lumber had been cut from the Black Hills and the operations of the Mud Bay Logging and Bordeaux Brothers had left the area. During World War II, several training areas were located in the county including at the Olympia Airport. The 37th Fighter squadron was part of the 55th Fighter Group between July 22, 1942 and August 23, 1943 at the site. The squadron began flying P-43 Lancers and later converted to P-38 Lightnings. The squadron had 180 enlisted men and 35 officers based at the airport. After the war, the airport was a site for surplus military aircraft. The airport was transferred back to the City of Olympia in 1947. Other military groups practiced blowing up bridges by dynamiting the logging trestles in the Capitol Forest, since they were no longer needed for logging. On the Olympia waterfront, steel barges were built on West Bay drive and materiel for the war effort was shipped through the Port of Olympia.

A flotilla of Navy ships, the "Mothball Fleet" as it was known, anchored off Gull Harbor from March 1946 to June 1972. The ships were used during the Korean War and Suez Crisis in 1956. Some of them were used as a storehouse for wheat beginning in 1953 and ending in 1959.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the new interstate highway system was built through the county redirecting traffic away from Nisqually, downtown Olympia, and Tenino. The new roadway also sliced through historic Tumwater, resulting in the razing or moving of most of the town.

April 2019 Public Draft

During the 1950s, a lawsuit by Olympia business people mandated that the headquarters of state agencies be located in Olympia—which has been interpreted to mean the larger Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater areas--spurring growth in state government and employment in the county.

In 1960s, Thurston County became the site of a significant impetus on the part of the treaty tribes to re-assert their fishing rights granted through the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. Frank's Landing near the Nisqually River was the site of national news throughout the era as tribal members asserted their fishing rights. The Boldt Decision by Federal Judge George Boldt upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1973 guaranteed these rights.

Despite the decline in the traditional industries of logging and quarrying, the county has experienced significant growth, increasing from a population of 55,049 in 1960 to over 214,000 in 2004.

Lacey was incorporated in 1966, the newest town in the county and that same year the first of the area shopping centers, South Sound Center opened there. Newer areas of development include those around the lakes and bay shores where waterfront homes have been constructed in such areas as Johnson Point and Cooper Point.

The development of The Evergreen State College in the 1960s encompassed a large area of southern Cooper Point. Yelm has grown significantly through the influx of population and development. Growth around freeway interchanges in areas like Grand Mound have become a trend of development. In 1977, the county built a new courthouse complex on the west side of Olympia.

In 1990, the state instituted the Growth Management Act which mandated established growth areas in the county and appropriate zoning to preserve farmland, mineral land and forest land in the county. As part of the effort to ensure long term agriculture in the county, in 1997, Thurston County instituted a purchase of development plan to preserve 942 acres of Nisqually Valley farmland.

As an area of human habitation for thousands of years initially by Salish people and subsequently by the British and Americans, the history of Thurston County reflects its location in the verdant forests and prairies of Southwest Washington. Notable for its many Puget Sound inlets, the county has a history centered around development of its natural resources and its title as the seat of state government. The county's many archaeological and historic resources reflect this long era of human interaction with the distinctive qualities of the area. The history of the county is a continuum from the earliest Salish people to the present. Thurston County's goals, objectives and policies reflect the setting and heritage of the area.

April 2019 Public Draft

Formatted: Right

# APPENDIX B -- RESERVED

14-(B)-1



# APPENDIX C -- DESCRIPTIONS OF RELATED PLANS, STUDIES & REGULATIONS

Formatted: Title, Centered, Line spacing: single, Hyphenate, Tab stops: Not at 3.25"

- I. COUNTY-WIDE PLANNING POLICIES
- II. THURSTON COUNTY PLANS RELATED TO LAND USE
  - A. City/County Joint Plans (Part of the Comprehensive Plan)
  - B. Other Plans Adopted as Part of the Comprehensive Plan
  - C. Special Purpose or Special Function Plans Adopted Separately from the Comprehensive Plan
- III. LAND USE RELATED REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES
  - A. Land Use
  - B. Land Division
  - C. Roads--Bikeways
  - D. Historic
  - E. Septic Systems (Also Animal-Pasture Practices)
  - F. Water Systems
- IV. PLANS AND STUDIES OF LAND USE INTEREST OR FOR RESOURCE
  - A. Transportation
  - B. Recreation
  - C. Wetlands, Shorelines and Water Resources
  - D. Energy
  - E. Growth Management
  - F. Olympia Airport
  - G. Economic Development
  - H. Historic Resources
  - I. General

## I. COUNTY-WIDE PLANNING POLICIES

Formatted: Different first page header

The County-Wide Planning Policies are the framework for county and city comprehensive plans developed and adopted pursuant to the State Growth Management Act. The policies are to ensure that city and county comprehensive plans are consistent. The policies for Thurston County were developed by the Board of County Commissioners and representatives of elected city and town councils. Public hearings were held on the policies, and they were subsequently ratified by the city

and town councils and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners. They include policies on the subjects of urban growth areas and their boundaries, orderly development and provision of services within growth areas, joint city and county planning within growth areas, siting county-wide and state-wide public capital facilities, analysis of fiscal impact, economic development and employment, affordable housing, transportation, environmental quality and process policies (population projections and urban growth areas and review of these policies). Copies are available at local libraries or from Thurston County.

## II. THURSTON COUNTY PLANS RELATED TO LAND USE

The Comprehensive Plan is the umbrella planning document for all of Thurston County's land use related special plans and regulatory documents. It is the "master plan" because it contains the vision and direction for the county's future development in the form of statements of goals, objectives and policies for all aspects of the natural and built environment. It also identifies the parts of the county where growth and rural levels of development should occur, along with corresponding levels of supporting public services and facilities.

Three categories of plans are described in this section. First are joint plans, which are components of the Comprehensive Plan. They contain policies for urban growth areas in the county. Second are plans for special functions, issues or services that are formally adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan. Third are special purpose and function plans that are adopted separately from the Comprehensive Plan. These plans are prepared for varying geographic areas. Some are county-wide in scope and some are for specific geographic areas. Each plan's geographic scope is identified in its description. Reference copies of many of the documents described below are available at local libraries.

### A. CITY/COUNTY JOINT PLANS:

Thurston County's County-Wide Planning Policies require that joint plans be developed for all urban growth areas around a city or town. Joint plans are adopted within this Comprehensive Plan, although they appear in separate documents. Joint plans serve as the comprehensive plan for the unincorporated portions of each city or town's urban growth area. Joint plans are developed by and adopted by both the city or town and the county.

Joint plans are available for purchase or reference at the respective city hall or planning department.

### B. OTHER PLANS ADOPTED AS PART OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Some plans, such as those for water and sewerage, are required by state law to be adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan. These plans, as well as others adopted by the Board of County

Commissioners as part of the Comprehensive Plan, are listed here. These plans are an integral part of the Comprehensive Plan.

1. **Subarea Plans.** Subarea plans provide the detailed plans for land use by geographic sub-area of the county to address the unique features and needs of distinct areas. A high level of participation by area residents and property owners is sought in the preparation of these plans. Area residents worked with County staff or with other assistants to prepare draft plans or alternatives for presentation to the Thurston County Planning Commission.

Subarea plans that were adopted in the 1970's and early 1980's no longer govern land uses, but provide important historical perspectives for future planning efforts. "Retired" subarea plans are listed under section I(1), below. The county's three subarea plans currently in effect are described below.

- a. **Nisqually Subarea Plan-1992**

In November 1989, the Thurston County Board of Commissioners rezoned that portion of Thurston County lying east of the northern county Urban Growth Boundary and north of Fort Lewis. This 14 square-mile area is referred to as the Nisqually Planning Area. Over the next two years, the seven-person Nisqually Planning Committee completed a draft land use and zoning plan for this area. The vision of this plan contained four major points: (1) Save the agricultural land; (2) protect the wooded hillside; (3) provide for some property owner compensation; and (4) preserve the existing rural character. The Plan contained a unique Nisqually Agriculture Zoning District which incorporated a number of flexible options, which included clustered development, transfer of development rights and purchase of development rights. Provisions for limited development and a significant buffer were incorporated in a Nisqually Hillside Overlay District. The hillside Plan and the companion zoning regulations were adopted in late 1992. This plan is periodically updated.

- b. **Rochester Subarea Plan-1996**

The current Rochester Subarea Plan covers a portion of Southwest Thurston County near the Grand Mound Urban Growth Area, which has its own subarea plan. The current plan was prepared with the contributions of citizens in the area through a series of community meetings. The plan segregates land uses, such as industrial, commercial and residential, that were previously allowed under an earlier version of the plan, and it reduced residential density in some areas.

- c. **Grand Mound Subarea Plan-1996**

The Grand Mound area is roughly 1,000 acres around the I-5/ State Route 12 interchange in Southwest Thurston County. Sewer and water facilities have been planned for the Grand Mound area since the eighties. Under the Washington State Growth Management Act, such facilities and services are appropriate primarily in

urban areas. The community supported the creation of an urban growth area for Grand Mound, consistent with the earlier expectations for intensive, urban development in the area. Community involvement in the plan took place through a series of community meetings beginning in 1995. The plan segregates commercial, industrial and residential areas, and requires minimum densities to ensure that public services are provided in efficiently. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

2. 1986 Boston Harbor Wastewater Facilities Plan

Prepared by consultant R.W. Beck and Associates with assistance from County staff and a Boston Harbor citizens' committee. This plan resulted in a recommendation for construction of wastewater collection and treatment facilities to relieve possible hazards to public health caused by on-site septic system failures. Recommended facilities were completed in 1990, serve existing residential development, Burfoot Park, and the Boston Harbor Elementary School, and will accommodate in-filling of the adopted service area. Available for reference from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management.

3. 1997 Boston Harbor Water System Service Connection Policies and Procedures (Resolution 11407)

The Thurston County Board of Commissioners adopted the original Water General Plan for the County-operated Boston Harbor Water System on July 20, 1987. The 1987 General Plan was based on the Boston Harbor Water System Study by R.W. Beck and Associates.

The service area for the Boston Harbor Water System was expanded to allow service to an additional 34 parcels directly fronting on existing water system mains, through Resolution 11407 adopted April 7, 1997 by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. The expansion was based on the Boston Harbor Water System Connection Capacity Study issued July 31, 1996 by D. R. Strong Consulting Engineers, which was approved by the Washington Department of Health. These documents are adopted as an amendment to the service area identified in the Boston Harbor Water General Plan and are incorporated by reference into the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan. Copies of the documents discussed above are available from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management. (Resolution No. 12788, 7/8/02)

4. 1989 Tamoshan Comprehensive Water System Plan and Engineering Report.

Prepared by consultant Skillings and Chamberlain, Inc. for Thurston County, this plan was adopted as the Tamoshan Water General Plan on June 4, 1990, by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. Adoption of the plan allowed for the upgrade of the County owned-and-operated Tamoshan water system. Completion of water system upgrades in 1992 provide for enhanced service to the Tamoshan subdivision. Available for reference from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management.

5. 1990 Thurston County Sewerage General Plan For Unincorporated Urban Growth Management Area

Prepared by Community and Environmental Programs with assistance from a citizens task force; consultant Skillings and Chamberlain, Engineers, Environmental Health Department. This document deals with sewer ownership, timing of sewer construction and hook-up, payment, and sewer and septic policies in the unincorporated areas. Available for reference from Thurston County Health Department.

6. 1990 Shoreline Master Program for the Thurston Region

Pursuant to Section 36.70A.480 RCW, the goals and policies of the Shoreline Master Program are included as an element of the Comprehensive Plan. The Shoreline Master Program also provides regulations for development along shorelines of the state. Refer to Section II.A.

7. 1993 Carlyon Beach Homeowners Association Wastewater Treatment Plant Engineering Report.

Prepared by consultant Economic and Engineering Services, Inc. for the Carlyon Beach Homeowners Association (CBHA). This system is privately owned and operated by the CBHA. An agreement with Thurston County assures immediate assumption of the system by Thurston County under specified conditions. On May 9, 1994, the Thurston County Board of Commissioners adopted the Carlyon Beach Sewerage General Plan (consisting of Sections II through VII of the CBHA Wastewater Treatment Plant Engineering Report). The adoption of this plan enables the expansion of the existing wastewater treatment facility and meets the requirements of Chapter 36.94 RCW authorizing the County to take over operation of the system under the contract. Available for reference from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management.

8. 1996 Grand Mound Wastewater Comprehensive Plan

Prepared by consultant Earth Tech, Inc. for Thurston County, this plan updates and replaces the 1987 Grand Mound Sewerage General Plan. This updated Sewerage General Plan identifies a wastewater service area boundary coinciding with the Grand Mound Urban Growth Area. This plan evaluates a range of alternatives and makes recommendations for phased construction of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal systems for the urban growth area. Implementation of the plan will accommodate commercial, industrial and residential development at densities envisioned within the urban growth area. The plan was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as the Grand Mound Sewerage General Plan on June 24, 1996. Reference copies are available at the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management.

9. 1996 Grand Mound Water System Plan (Amended 2005)

Prepared by consultant Earth Tech, Inc. for Thurston County, this plan parallels the Grand Mound Sewerage General Plan in service area and phasing of construction. This plan updates and replaces the 1992 Grand Mound Water System Plan. Adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on June 24, 1996, this plan sets the stage for development of a public water system jointly with the proposed wastewater system. The 2005 amendment adds 102 acres of residentially zoned properties north of the original water system service area boundary. All other provisions of the

Commented [MT1]: 2012?

original 1996 plan remain unchanged. Reference copies are available at the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management.

10. 1999 Cooper Point Wastewater Facilities Plan

Prepared by consultant Earth Tech Inc. for Thurston County, this document is an area-wide wastewater facilities plan for the Cooper Point peninsula. The plan addresses the existing sewer developments at Tamoshan and Beverly Beach, as well as management issues related to area-wide on-site systems. The recommended actions include installation of a limited-capacity sewer line to LOTT as a replacement for the existing treatment plants at Tamoshan and Beverly Beach; improved on-site system maintenance; and development of community alternatives where existing on-site systems fail on sites which cannot accommodate repair to modern design standards. Adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on December 20, 1999. Reference copies are available at the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

11. 2002 Cooper Point Wastewater Facilities Plan Amendment

This document prepared by Cosmopolitan Engineering Group amends the Cooper Point Facilities Plan adopted in 1999. The Plan Amendment includes an engineering report addressing replacement of the Tamoshan Wastewater Treatment Plant. Proposed service area accommodates consolidation of service for Tamoshan community and the nearby Beverly Beach community. The Tamoshan plant has been operated by Thurston County since 1976. Beverly Beach was developed with an independent, privately-owned sewer system and marine outfall. Continued operation of facilities at the Tamoshan site replaces the preferred alternative (LOTT pipeline) identified in the 1999 Facilities Plan. The Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board ruled that the pipeline alternative in the 1999 Plan was inconsistent with the Growth Management Act. The 2002 Plan Amendment and other documents are available from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management. (Resolution No. 12788, 7/8/02)

C. SPECIAL PURPOSE OR SPECIAL FUNCTION PLANS ADOPTED SEPARATELY FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

These plans deal with a specific issue, function or service such as stormwater, sewage, bicycle routes, or parks. Some address the issue on a county-wide basis, others are for a specific geographic area of the county. They have all been officially adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners, and are used to guide the county's provision of the service or handling of the issue addressed by the plan.

1. 1987 Thurston County Comprehensive Bike Plan

Prepared by the Thurston County Parks Department in 1979 with citizen participation, updated in 1987, and folded into the 1988 Comprehensive Plan amendments. It gives design standards for bikeways in Thurston County. Included are maps of the present bikeway system. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston County Development Services Department.

2. 1981 Thurston County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

This plan was originally prepared in 1975 and updated in 1981. The 1981 Plan was updated in 1993 to come into compliance with 70.95 RCW. The Plan was prepared, under the guidance of a nine-member solid waste advisory committee comprised of elected officials from Thurston County, Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater and Tenino; several citizens and business and solid waste industry representatives. This Plan examines solid waste management county-wide, and establishes a management framework for solid waste reduction, recycling, collection and disposal for a period of 20 years. By state law solid waste plans must be updated every five years.

3. 1986 Surface Water (Stormwater) Management Utility Development Plan, Thurston County/Lacey/Olympia/Tumwater

Prepared by consultant URS Corporation for the Thurston County Department of Public Works. This plan explores the procedural strategies, funding options and billing/collection methodologies for surface water utility development (stormwater). It also analyzes cost of services and provides an implementation plan. Available for reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department.

4. 1991 Moderate Risk Waste Plan

Prepared by the Thurston County Departments of Health and Planning with the assistance of an advisory committee. This document identifies problems associated with moderate risk waste (which are small quantities of hazardous wastes generated in homes and small businesses) and provides solutions to correcting these problems and funding implementation of the recommendations. Available for reference from Thurston County Health Department.

5. 1992 Northern Thurston County Groundwater Management Plan

Prepared by the Thurston County Health Department with the assistance of the Northern Thurston County Groundwater Advisory Committee. This document describes the hydrogeology and groundwater resources of northern Thurston County. It recommends actions to protect and preserve the resource and discusses costs and funding options. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston County Health Department.

6. 1992 Percival Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan

Prepared by the City of Olympia in conjunction with the City of Tumwater and Thurston County. Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. This plan was prepared to resolve current and potential surface water problems in the Percival Creek system and surrounding drainage area. This plan provides the basis for capital facility projects, land use recommendations and several ongoing stormwater activities. Available for purchase or reference from the City of Olympia Public Works.

7. 1992 Indian/Moxlie Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan

Prepared by the City of Olympia in conjunction with Thurston County. Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. This plan was prepared to resolve current and potential surface

water problems in the Indian and Moxlie Creek systems and the surrounding drainage area. This plan provides the basis for capital projects, land use recommendations and other activities. Available for purchase or reference from the City of Olympia Public Works.

8. 1993 McAllister/Eaton Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan

Prepared by Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. This plan was prepared to resolve current and potential surface water problems in the McAllister and Eaton Creek systems and the surrounding drainage area. The plan also includes further analysis to address groundwater susceptibility. This plan provides the basis for capital projects, land use recommendations and other activities. The plan includes cost estimates and implementation schedule. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Department of Waste and Water Management.

9. 1995 Woodland and Woodard Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan

Prepared by Thurston County in conjunction with the cities of Lacey and Olympia. Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners and the cities of Lacey and Olympia. This plan was prepared to resolve current and potential surface water problems in the Woodland and Woodard Creek systems and the surrounding drainage area. The plan provides the basis for capital projects, drainage design standards, water quality monitoring and other activities. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management.

10. 1996 Chambers/Ward/Hewitt Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan

Prepared by Thurston County in conjunction with the cities of Lacey and Olympia. Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners and the Cities of Olympia and Lacey. This plan was prepared to resolve current and potential surface water problems in Chambers, Ward and Hewitt Lakes, Chambers ditch, Chambers Creek, and the surrounding drainage area. The plan provides the basis for capital projects, drainage maintenance activities, water quality monitoring and other activities. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Department of Water and Waste Management and the Cities of Olympia and Lacey.

11. Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, Trails and Natural Resource Preserve Plan 2020

Prepared by the Thurston County Parks and Recreation Department and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners, this plan is updated every five years. It is a policy plan that defines the priorities and level of service standards for park, recreation area, preserves and trail acquisition and development. It includes an inventory of all the park properties and a capital facilities plan. Copies of the plan are available from the Thurston County Parks and Recreation Department.

12. 1996 Thurston County Coordinated Water System Plan, Area-wide Supplement

Originally established by action of the Thurston County Board of Commissioners in 1986, this plan was an early building block of urban growth management in northern Thurston County which



establishes guidelines for development and coordination of private and publicly operated water systems in the urbanizing area.

### 13. Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management Plans and IPM Prescriptions

Integrated pest management (IPM) plans have been prepared for several County departments pursuant to umbrella IPM policies and procedures adopted in 1993. The County policies stipulate that departments pursue an integrated approach to managing vegetation, insects and other pests, with an emphasis on non-chemical techniques. IPM plans and prescriptions are developed by the departments with assistance from the vegetation management coordinator, and are reviewed by the volunteer Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee prior to submittal to the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. Prescriptions have been adopted for several specific plant and insect pests: These are applicable to department operations County-wide. Thurston County Board of Commissioners have adopted the following IPM plans and prescriptions:

- 1993 Thurston County Pest and Vegetation Management Policy
- 1993 Roads and Transportation Services Integrated Vegetation Management Program
- 1995 Hawks Prairie Landfill Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management Plan
- 1995 Parks and Recreation Department IPM Plan
- 1995 Storm and Surface Water Utility IPM Program
- 1995 Integrated Management Plan for Long Lake
- 1995 Lake Lawrence Management Plan
- 1996 IPM Prescription for White Water Lily
- 1996 Facilities Department IPM Prescription for Ants

These documents are available from the various departments or from the Department of Water and Waste Management. A number of related technical studies are also available from Water and Waste Management, particularly for Long Lake and Lake Lawrence.

### 14. Green Cove Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan, 1998

The Green Cove Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan was developed by staff from Thurston County and the City of Olympia, and a citizen advisory task force make up of basin residents. The stormwater-related problems identified in the plan and the recommended solutions represent a three-year study. Primary issues addressed include stream and wetland habitat degradation and storm water management. Copies of the Plan are available at the Department of Water and Waste Management. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

### 15. Flood Hazard Management Plan, 1999

The Flood Plan is Thurston County's official long-term plan for dealing with flood events. The plan meets rules established by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Required elements address 1) short and long-term objectives; 2) potential impacts upon various natural resources; 3) evaluation of the costs and benefits of alternatives; and 4) recommendations for reducing the impacts of flooding. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

### 16. LOTT Wastewater Resource Management Plan, 1999

Formatted: List Paragraph, Left, Space After: 0 pt, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at:

Formatted: List Paragraph, Space After: 0 pt, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

April 2019 Public Draft

LOTT is a wastewater management partnership composed of representatives from Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater and Thurston County. LOTT manages wastewater treatment and disposal services for the urbanized northern part of Thurston County. LOTT's most recent plan anticipates the increasing need for sewer capacity as the urbanized area develops. The plan provides for periodic system expansion as the need arises, with "satellite" treatment plants throughout the service area, and reclamation and recharge as new disposal options for wastewater. Copies of the document are available from the LOTT offices in Olympia. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

17. South Thurston County Urban Growth Areas Abbreviated Coordinated Water System Plan, 2000

This Plan (CWSP) was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners and the Washington Department of Health under the Public Water System Coordination Act (RCW 70.116.) The Plan applies to the urban growth areas of Yelm, Rainier, Tenino and Grand Mound. Through the CWSP, these UGAs are designated as "Critical Water Supply Service Areas". The designation provides the city water systems (and County at Grand Mound) with priority to serve new development within their UGAs. A water service review process for new development is established in the Plan; Thurston County Environmental Health oversees this review process. The Plan also contains summary information on each water system.

18. Salmon Creek Comprehensive Drainage Basin Plan, Phase II, Alternatives Analysis and Recommendations, 2004.

The Plan recommends a series of engineering solutions, regulatory actions, and other actions to address localized flooding in the Salmon Creek Drainage Basin, located south of the City of Tumwater. The Plan is predicated on a "Phase I" computer model by URS Corporation and Pacific Groundwater Group showing water flow in the Basin.

19. Nisqually Watershed Management Plan, 2004

A watershed plan for Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 11, Nisqually Watershed. The plan focuses on water availability, and also addresses water quality, habitat, and instream flows. Adopted jointly by the county and other jurisdictions within the watershed pursuant to the Watershed Management Act, RCW 90.82.

20. Addendum to the Nisqually Watershed Management Plan, 2019

On January 16, 2019, the Nisqually Planning Unit approved a Watershed Plan Addendum for WRIA 11 addressing the Streamflow Restoration Act (ESSB 6091). The Department of Ecology adopted the Addendum on February 1, 2019. The Addendum estimates consumptive water use by new domestic permit-exempt well connections within the watershed through 2040, and identifies mitigation actions to offset instream flow impacts of this use and provide Net Ecological Benefit.

~~20-21.~~ Chehalis Basin Watershed Management Plan, 2004

A watershed plan for Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 22 and 23, Chehalis Basin. The plan examines water quantity, water quality, instream flow, and habitat. Adopted jointly by the county

Commented [MT2]: Appendix?

Formatted: No underline

and other jurisdictions within the watershed pursuant to the Watershed Management Act, RCW 90.82.

### III. LAND USE RELATED REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES

Plans and related policy documents are implemented through various regulations and permit programs. The Thurston County Zoning Ordinance, for example, provides the most direct implementation of the Comprehensive and Sub-Area Plans. Those regulations and permit programs flowing directly from, and based on, adopted county land-use-related plans are cited here. Reference copies of many of the documents described below are available at local libraries.

#### A. LAND USE:

1. ~~1980~~ Thurston County Zoning Ordinance

Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners, and updated as needed to provide consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, the Zoning Ordinance lists the allowed uses and development standards for each land use zone. In addition, the ordinance describes the processes necessary for a variety of permits. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department. Also available are the Thurston County Official Zoning Maps.

2. 1990 Shoreline Master Program for the Thurston Region

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council with assistance from a citizens' committee. It is both a plan and regulation applicable to all jurisdictions in Thurston County having shorelines covered by the State Shoreline Management Act. Originally adopted in 1976, it was just updated in 1990. It has been adopted by each jurisdiction, including Thurston County. It provides policies, regulations and a permit system for the use of waters and lands along the shorelines of most lakes, rivers, streams, salt waters and associated wetlands. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department.

3. 1991 Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual

Prepared by Thurston County Storm and Surface Water Program, along with the three cities of Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater, originally in 1991. Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners and City Councils in 1991 as an ordinance stating the requirements and standards for the design of stormwater systems and control of erosion on construction sites within the cities of Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater and unincorporated Thurston County. The City of Olympia Public Works Department lead an interjurisdictional effort to update and revise the Manual. The Thurston County Board of Commissioners ~~along with the Olympia and Lacey City Councils~~ adopted the revisions in ~~1994~~2016.

4. 1993 Mineral Extraction Ordinance

In response to concerns raised by the public about the effects of mining activities on groundwater and residential neighbors, the Thurston County Board of Commissioners adopted new special use

permit standards for mineral extraction (TCC 20.54) and established the Thurston County Mineral Extraction Code. The new Code establishes requirements for both new and existing mines for hazardous spill prevention, wastewater control, noise reduction, and other measures aimed at reducing conflicts between mine operators and neighbors (TCC 17.20).

5. 1994 Critical Areas Ordinance

Thurston County is one of a handful of jurisdictions which had "Environmentally Sensitive Area" regulations prior to the 1990 State Growth Management Act. These are now called "Critical Areas" under the Act. Such areas include aquifer recharge areas, geologic hazard areas, important habitats and species, floodplains, streams and wetlands. Thurston County also included a category called special management areas to address locally unique conditions. These development regulations are intended to be used in combination with other County codes. It limits land uses within or adjacent to particular critical areas, and provide for buffers in others. It includes best management practices for various uses and activities as well as detailed mitigation measures for those few uses that might be conditionally allowed. It contains guidance as to when a special report will be required and the standards for the preparation of such reports. Provisions for enforcement, variances and a reasonable use exception are also included.

6. 1996 Thurston County Open Space Tax Program

Initially adopted in 1985, the County's Program was updated in 1996 with the participation of the Office of Community and Environmental Programs, the Agricultural Advisory Committee, the Planning Commission, and the Assessor's Office. This program establishes eligibility and other rules for the open space classification of property. This classification is based on current use values, rather than highest and best use. This classification provides substantial reductions in property taxes for owners willing to preserve priority features of their property. Copies are available from the Permit Assistance Center.

7. 1997 Forest Lands Conversion Ordinance

With cooperation from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Thurston County became the first in the state to accept the role for regulatory review of forest land harvesting on lands being converted to non-forestry uses. This role was authorized by the state legislature in amendments to the Forest Practices Act. The County ordinance ensures that environmental protection standards are applied consistently for lands being developed, whether timber harvesting is involved or not. In addition, the ordinance provides for some retention of trees on lands being developed in urban growth areas. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

8. 1997 Growth Management Public Participation

Pursuant to requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act, the County has established procedures for docketing proposals to amend the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. The ordinance also provides minimum public involvement requirements for such proposals. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

9. 1998 Grand Mound Development Guidelines

Design guidelines applicable only within the Grand Mound urban growth area were developed through a community workshop process in 1998. The design guidelines apply to commercial, industrial and multifamily developments. The purpose is to encourage the development of visually attractive developments that will give Grand Mound its own cohesive identity and distinguish it from other interchange areas along the I-5 corridor. The guidelines are also intended to promote high quality development that will enhance property values and mitigate the impacts of urban development through enhanced architectural design. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

#### B. LAND DIVISION:

##### 1980 Thurston County Platting and Subdivision Ordinance

Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners and updated as needed to provide consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and other development regulations. This document describes the process of platting and land subdivision and states requirements for streets, drainage and utilities. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department.

#### C. ROADS--BIKEWAYS:

##### 1998 Minimum Design Standards for Urban and Rural Street Construction in New Development, Thurston County

Prepared by the Thurston County Department of Roads and Transportation Services and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. This document states general requirements and design standards for roads and bikeways. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

#### D. HISTORIC:

##### 1986 Thurston County Historic Preservation Ordinance

Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. This ordinance establishes a Historic Commission and register for historic properties in unincorporated Thurston County. It establishes a process for reviewing changes to historic properties where advice is given for retaining their historic character. It also specifies eligibility and designation of a review board for application of a 1985 state law providing for a 10-year exemption of property taxes for substantially renovated historic properties. Available from the Thurston County Advance Planning and Historic Preservation.

#### E. SEPTIC SYSTEMS (ALSO ANIMAL-PASTURE PRACTICES):

1. Article IV of the Thurston County Sanitary Code, Rules and Regulations of the Thurston County Board of Health Governing Disposal of Sewage

These regulations, adopted by the Thurston County Board of Health, must be compatible with the State Laws regarding Sewage Disposal which are adopted by the State Board of Health. The most recent changes in State Law (WAC 246-272) become effective on January 1, 1995. Local regulations will be considered and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Health. Compliance with State Standards and other issues will be considered.

2. 1981 Geologically Sensitive Designation for the Lakes Area

Prepared by the Thurston County Health Department and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Health. This document contains standards for septic systems that will protect the fragile lakes environment. Available for reference from the Thurston County Health Department.

3. 1985 Geologically Sensitive Area Designation for the Henderson and Eld Inlet/Watershed Regions

Prepared by the Thurston County Health Department and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners in their capacity as the Board of Health. This document includes specific boundaries of the areas and requirements for on-site sewage disposal, animal keeping and pasture management practices to protect the water quality of these shellfish growing inlets. Available for reference from the Thurston County Health Department.

4. 1992 Nonpoint Source Pollution Ordinance

The Nonpoint Source Pollution Ordinance was adopted by the Thurston County Board of Health on November 9, 1992 as Article VI of the Thurston County Sanitary Code. The ordinance was prepared by Thurston County Environmental Health Division staff with considerable input from the agricultural community, watershed council representatives, and numerous other citizen groups and individuals. The purpose of the ordinance is to establish practices and procedures which protect surface water and ground water in Thurston County against nonpoint pollution. It addresses storage, disposal, and spillage of moderate risk waste and petroleum products. It also requires farm and animal owners to prevent contamination of ground and surface waters by utilizing appropriate waste handling and farm management practices. The ordinance is updated periodically. A copy of the current Nonpoint Source Pollution Ordinance can be obtained by calling Thurston County Environmental Health.

F. WATER SYSTEMS:

Article III of the Thurston County Board of Health, Rules and Regulations of the Thurston County Board of Health Governing Small Public Water Supplies

Prepared and adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners, acting as the Board of Health. This document sets standards for development of public water supply systems. Available for reference from the Thurston County Health Department.

#### IV. PLANS AND STUDIES OF LAND USE INTEREST OR FOR RESOURCE

Reference copies of some of the documents described below are available at local libraries.

##### A. TRANSPORTATION:

###### 1. 1987 Metropolitan Area Bicycle Plan

Prepared by the Thurston Regional Planning Council, Transportation Systems Planning. The plan specifies a process for bicycle planning as an element of the overall transportation planning process for the Thurston Metropolitan Area. (Cities of Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater and the adjacent areas in the unincorporated County.) The document gives an overview of the current system and recommends programs for future bicycle systems in the Thurston Metropolitan Area. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston County Advance Planning and Historic Preservation.

###### 2. 1992 Urban Trails Plan

The Urban Trails Plan, prepared by the Thurston Regional Planning Council, and adopted by the cities of Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater in 1992, defines over 110 miles of potential bike and other trails within the urban areas of the County. The Urban Trails Plan is available from the Thurston Regional Planning Council for reference.

###### 3. 1998 Thurston Regional Transportation Plan, TransAction 2020

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC). Initially adopted by TRPC in March 1993 and updated in 1998. The development of the plan involves the Transportation Policy Board and governing bodies of Thurston County, including the cities, towns, Port of Olympia, and Intercity Transit. The Regional Plan is the guiding document for all other city and County transportation plans. Pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act, local and regional transportation plans must be consistent. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston Regional Planning Council. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

###### 4. 2003 SR 12 Access and Operations Study Grand Mound Area, Thurston County

Prepared for Thurston County and Washington State Department of Transportation to supplement the 1997 Grand Mound Transportation Study. The study evaluates options for new access points on SR 12 within or near the Grand Mound Urban Growth Area (UGA). The traffic needs were considered for the entire UGA and surrounding area as part of the studies analysis.

##### B. RECREATION:

1. 1986 Deschutes Corridor Recreation Plan

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council with assistance from an advisory committee comprised of local citizens, government agency representatives, and a class from The Evergreen State College. The Plan recommends actions which will enhance recreational access to the lower Deschutes River Corridor. Available for purchase or reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department.

2. 1993 Thurston County Trails Plan

Developed by the Thurston County Parks and Recreation Department in 1993. The Plan defines over 75 miles of abandoned railroad corridors as recreation trails to link the urban trails system with the rural communities of Yelm, Rainier, Tenino, Littlerock, Gate and Rochester. Information on the Thurston County Trails Plan is available from the Thurston County Parks and Recreation Department.

C. WETLANDS, SHORELINES, AND WATER RESOURCES:

1. 1987 Nisqually River Management Plan

Prepared by the Washington Department of Ecology under the direction of an advisory committee from affected local governments, landowners and interested groups and individuals. This plan contains management plans for the Nisqually River system which provides for a balanced stewardship of the area's economic resources, natural resources, and cultural resources. Key issues include public access to the river, flood control, fish and wildlife protection and enhancement, desire to maintain existing rural landscape, and the balancing of private property owner rights with state-wide public interest rights. The plan was approved by the Washington State Legislature in June 1987. Available from the Washington State Department of Ecology.

2. 1983 Stormwater Management in North Thurston County, Volume I, Recommendations

This report is the result of a 15-month study done under the auspices of Thurston Regional Planning Council. It involved local government health, planning and engineering staff members from Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater, Thurston County and Port of Olympia; also two outside consulting firms (on engineering and finance), and a citizens' advisory committee. The project was initiated after elected officials of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater and Thurston County all passed resolutions supporting investigations into options for coordinated stormwater management in North Thurston County. Available for reference from Thurston County Advance Planning and Historic Preservation.

3. 1983 Stormwater Management in North Thurston County, Volume II, Technical Appendices

Prepared in conjunction with Volume I above. Volume II is the technical appendix to the Volume I, containing the findings of the project's engineering and financing consultants, in addition to staff research on legal and financial options for comprehensive stormwater management. Available for reference from Thurston County Advance Planning and Historic Preservation.



4. 1984 Grand Mound/Rochester Aquifer Study

Prepared by the Thurston County Health Department. This report contains a review of other similar areas, literature search, investigation of the Grand Mound geology, hydrology and surface soils. In addition, water quality testing data from selected wells is included. Available for reference from the Thurston County Health Department.

5. 1989 Totten-Little Skookum Inlet Watershed Action Plan

Initiated in 1987 with an Early Action Centennial Grant from the State Department of Ecology, this project focused on reducing nonpoint source pollution within the Totten-Little Skookum watershed and keeping this inlet free of shellfish harvesting closures which have affected adjacent inlets. A bi-county Watershed Committee was appointed which represented a cross section of stakeholders and was to develop the Action Plan. The Committee evaluated the existing conditions from various pollution sources and found those from poor animal keeping practices and failing on-site septic systems to be the most significant existing threats to the watershed. Future development within the watershed which reduces the amount of forest land could be a significant water quality problem in the future. Action Recommendations are based on identified problems. The Plan was adopted in 1989 and is being implemented by both Thurston and Mason Counties.

6. 1989 Eld Inlet Watershed Plan

The Eld Inlet Watershed Plan was also initiated in 1987 with an Early Action Centennial Grant from the State Department of Ecology. It focused on reducing nonpoint source pollution within the Eld watershed and recertifying those portions of the inlets which were conditionally closed for shellfish harvesting. A Watershed Committee was appointed which represented a cross section of stakeholders who were responsible for drafting the Action Plan. The Committees evaluated the existing conditions from various pollution sources. Within this watershed poor animal keeping practices and failing on-site septic systems were found to be the most significant existing threats to the watershed. Action Recommendations are based on identified problems. The Plan was adopted in 1989 and is being implemented by the County and other implementing entities.

7. 1989 Henderson Inlet Watershed Plan

The Henderson Inlet Watershed Plan was also initiated in 1987 with an Early Action Centennial Grant from the State Department of Ecology. Its focus was three-fold: (1) To reduce nonpoint source pollution within the Henderson watershed; (2) correct a problem stormwater outfall in Lacey which was identified as a major pollution source; and (3) recertifying those closed or conditionally closed areas for shellfish harvesting. A Watershed Committee was appointed which represented a cross section of stakeholders who were responsible for drafting the Action Plan. The Committee evaluated the existing conditions from various pollution sources. Within this watershed they found that urban stormwater was a greater contributing factor than poor animal keeping practices or failing on-site septic systems. Action Recommendations are based on identified problems. The Plan was adopted in 1989 and is being implemented by the County and other implementing entities.

8. 1993 Thurston County Watershed Implementation: Eld, Henderson, and Totten/Little Skookum, 1990-1992

Prepared by the Thurston County Health Department. The document contains water quality data from Eld, Henderson, and Totten/Little Skookum Inlets and watershed areas. Water quality data is used to identify sources of bacterial contamination. Descriptions of efforts to reduce contamination from failing on-site sewage systems and agricultural practices are included. Available for reference from the Thurston County Health Department.

9. 1993 Budd Inlet/Deschutes River, Part II Water Quality Study

Prepared by the Thurston County Departments of Health and Community and Environmental Programs. This document characterizes the water quality in the Budd/Deschutes watershed and identifies the major nonpoint pollution sources impacting water quality. Available for reference from Thurston County Health Department.

10. 1993 South Thurston County Aquifer Protection Strategy

Adopted by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners in November 1993, this strategy serves as a guide to protecting groundwater resources in south Thurston County. The strategy designates a South Thurston County Groundwater Protection Area and identifies the major threats to groundwater in this area. The main thrust of the strategy is the establishment of a three-part effort of detection, correction, and prevention of groundwater degradation. Because ground and surface water sources tend to intermix in south county, the strategy also calls for integrating surface and groundwater protection efforts. A multi-departmental team involving county stormwater, groundwater, and surface water staff has been formed to implement the strategy. Funding this effort is a problem because of lack of dedicated funding sources.

11. 1992 Chehalis River Basin Action Plan

This Plan was prepared by the Lewis County Conservation District, with an advisory committee which included input from the Thurston Conservation District, the Grand Mound Sewer Project Committee and the counties of Grays Harbor, Lewis and Thurston. This Plan, called the Upper Chehalis Watershed Management Plan by the Washington Department of Ecology, is intended to reduce nonpoint pollution sources within the watershed. The Action Plan provides a number of recommendations for source control strategies including Agricultural Practices; On-Site Sewage Disposal; Development, Stormwater and Erosion; Forestry Practices; and Other Nonpoint Sources.

12. 1995 Black River Water Quality Investigation: 1992-93

Prepared by Thurston County Environmental Health. The document describes water quality conditions on the Black River and Black Lake; identifies major and minor sources which contribute to bacteria concentrations, low dissolved oxygen and other water quality problems; and recommends an action plan. Two dairies identified as prime sources during the study instituted improved practices with resulting improvement documented in the Black River downstream of the land uses. In the Black Lake basin, stormwater facilities were inventoried, local groundwater characterized, a hydrologic model developed and 133 on-site sewage systems near the lake were

surveyed. Copies are available from the Resource Protection Section of Thurston County Environmental Health.

13. 1996 Thurston County Water Resources Monitoring Report: 1994-1995 Water Year

This report is produced annually by the Thurston County Environmental Health Division and Thurston County Storm and Surface Water Program, in cooperation with city and State agencies. Water quality, stream flow and lake levels, and precipitation is reported for 46 streams, rivers and lakes throughout the county. Objectives of the report are to compile baseline water quality and quantity information for streams and lakes in Thurston County; identify problem areas; and track trends in stream flow and water quality over time. Background information (vicinity map, water body size, basin size, fisheries resources, etc.) Are also provided for each stream and lake. Available from Resource Protection section of Thurston County Environmental Health.

D. ENERGY:

1. 1981 Thurston County Citizens' Energy Plan

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC) staff and a 40 member citizens' advisory committee appointed by TRPC. The purpose of this plan is to examine energy use so that future demands and their effect on the local economy could be anticipated. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston County Development Services Department.

2. 1983 Report on Land Use Planning Revisions for Solar Energy and Energy Conservation

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council as a resource for local governments in response to issues raised by the Citizens' Energy Advisory Committee which worked on the 1981 Citizens' Energy Plan. Copies are available for purchase or reference from Thurston County Development Services Department.

E. GROWTH MANAGEMENT:

1. 1995 Memorandum of Understanding: Urban Growth Area Zoning and Development Standards

The County and cities of Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater forged an agreement to implement the joint plans for those cities= urban growth areas. The agreement commits the County to using the cities= zoning and development standards, with a few exceptions. In addition, the cities= committed to providing water and sewer service in the unincorporated urban growth areas without requiring conditions of approval related to physical development standards. (Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

2. 1993 Housing Data Document for Affordable Housing and Growth Management

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council, Thurston County Advance Planning, and Olympia Community Planning and Development Department as part of work for a DCTED planning only

grant and Growth Management Act (GMA) planning efforts. Data is included for Thurston County, Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater, Tenino, Yelm, Bucoda, and Rainier. This provides 88 pages of housing-related data covering:

- All tables necessary to satisfy the housing element requirements of the GMA;
- Population information;
- Income and employment data;
- Housing stock and housing market data; and
- Cost of housing information.

Much of the data, but not all, is derived from the 1990 US Census. This material was used by all jurisdictions in Thurston County as a basis for housing planning. It is also used by the Housing Authority of Thurston County to support grant and funding applications, and is widely used by other social service organizations. This is available for purchase or reference at the Thurston Regional Planning Council office.

3. Regional Benchmarks Report for Thurston County, 2000.

Prepared by the Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC), this report provides information to county planning functions under the Growth Management Act's "buildable lands" program. The report is updated regularly.

4. The Profile (updated annually)

First published in 1982. This document, prepared by TRPC, contains current population, economic, and land use data for is a compilation of statistics, trends, analyses and comparisons for Thurston County and its incorporated cities and towns. It contains information on land use, population, economics, housing, transportation, employment, education and environment.

F. OLYMPIA AIRPORT:

1978 Port of Olympia Airport Master Plan

Prepared by consultants CH2M Hill for the Port of Olympia. Adopted by the Port of Olympia in 1980. This master plan provides plans and development alternatives for airport properties while considering land use and the airport's effects on the environment. Available for reference from the Thurston County Development Services Department or the Port of Olympia.

G. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

1. 1978 Agriculture in Thurston County. A Citizens' Report

Prepared by Thurston County Advance Planning and Historic Preservation for the Thurston County Agricultural Committee, whose members are appointed by the Thurston County Board of Commissioners. The report makes recommendations for ways to preserve agricultural lands. Goals

from Section 2 and portions of Section 3, Action Recommendations for Voluntary Agricultural Areas, were adopted as amendments to the 1975 Comprehensive Plan on July 9, 1979. Agricultural policies in this Comprehensive Plan replace the 1979 amendments to the 1975 Plan.

2. 1987 Industrial Lands Inventory

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council. This report lists and describes all areas zoned for industry in Thurston County. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston Regional Planning Council.

3. 1988/89 Industrial Lands Inventory Summary

Jointly prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council and Thurston County Economic Development Council. An abbreviated version of the larger inventory. Available for purchase or reference from Thurston Regional Planning Council.

4. 1993 Industrial Lands Inventory

Prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council. Computerized inventory of the 32 industrially-zoned sites in Thurston County. Provides tabular information and maps on 30 different data collections in the categories of land use, environmental features, infrastructure, tax assessor information, and jurisdictional boundaries. For information, contact the Thurston County Economic Development Council or Thurston Regional Planning Council.

#### H. HISTORIC RESOURCES:

1. 1985 Thurston County Cultural Resources Inventory

Prepared by Shanna Stevenson, Historian, and Thomas Costantini, Architectural Designer, for the Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This document lists the cultural resources of significant historic status in Thurston County. Available for reference from the Thurston County Advance Planning and Historic Preservation or the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This inventory is periodically updated.

#### I. GENERAL:

1. Retired Subarea Plans

A high level of participation by area residents and property owners was sought in the preparation of these plans, which were among the first plans to be developed in the County, during the 1970's and early 1980's. Area residents worked with the County Planning Department staff or with other assistants to prepare draft plans or alternatives for presentation to the County Planning Commission. These older ~~Sub-Area~~Subarea Plans no longer govern land uses, but provide important historical perspectives for future planning efforts. The following ~~Sub-Area~~Subarea Plans are useful as background information:

- A. The Cooper Point Plan, 1972;
- B. Griffin Sub-Area Plan, 1976;
- C. Summit Lake Sub-Area Plan, 1977;
- D. Northeast Thurston Sub-Area Plan, 1978;
- E. Lacey Environs-East Olympia Sub-Area Plan, 1978;
- F. Black Lake-Littlerock-Delphi Sub-Area Plan, 1981;
- G. McKinley Area Plan, 1982; and
- H. Rochester Sub Area Plan, 1978.

(Resolution No. 12108, 12/20/99)

2. 1994 Transfer of Development Rights Feasibility Study

Prepared by Redman/Johnston Associates for the Thurston Regional Planning Council. This report provides a background about Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and the use of TDR in other areas. The report provides an assessment of the regulatory climate within which the TDR Program would operate and an assessment of the market climate for purchase and transfer of development rights in Thurston County. The study also examines the market from the standpoint of the landowners in potential sending areas who would sell their development rights in Thurston County.

April 2019 Public Draft

Formatted: Right

Formatted: Title, Centered, Line spacing: single, Hyphenate, Tab stops: Not at 3.25"

Formatted: Different first page header

# APPENDIX D -- LIST OF PLAN AMENDMENTS

Chapter Twelve describes the process for amending this Comprehensive Plan. This Appendix contains a list of the resolutions adopting amendments to this Plan. Reference copies of the resolutions are available from the Clerk of the Board. Adoption of Capital Facilities Plan updates usually occurs with the adoption of the annual County budget and may not be listed below.

<b><u>Date Adopted:</u></b>	<b><u>Description of Amendment</u></b>	<b><u>Resolution Number</u></b>
May 12, 1986	Boston Harbor Sewerage General Plan	8344
July 20, 1987	Boston Harbor Water General Plan	8687
January 11, 1988	Grand Mound Sewerage General Plan	8833
April 17, 1990	Thurston County Sewerage General Plan	9445
June 4, 1990	Tamoshan Comprehensive Water System Plan	9472
January 30, 1992	Interim Capital Facilities Plan 1992-1997	9995
November 16, 1992	Nisqually Sub-Area Plan and Zoning	Ord. 10199
April 20, 1993	Grand Mound Water General Plan	10316
August 16, 1993	Amendments to Resource Lands Element	10400
April 11, 1994	Amendments to West Olympia Urban Growth Management Boundaries	10605
April 18, 1994	Capital Facilities Plan 1994-1999	10617
May 9, 1994	Carlyon Beach Sewerage General Plan	10634
July 25, 1994	Comprehensive Plan for Olympia and the Olympia Growth Area	10683
August 22, 1994	City of Tenino Comprehensive Plan for Growth Management and the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Growth Management in the Tenino Urban Growth Area	10702
December 5, 1994	Lacey and Thurston County Joint Plan for the Lacey Urban Growth Area	10786

April 2019 Public Draft

<b><u>Date Adopted:</u></b>	<b><u>Description of Amendment</u></b>	<b><u>Resolution Number</u></b>
December 12, 1994	1994 Olympia Joint Plan Updates	10791
February 27, 1995	City of Yelm Comprehensive Plan Joint Plan with Thurston County	10851
April 17, 1995	Town of Rainier Comprehensive Plan for Growth Management and Joint Comprehensive Plan with Thurston County for Growth Management in the Rainier Urban Growth Area	10894
April 17, 1995	Tumwater/Thurston County Joint Plan	10895
April 17, 1995	Thurston County Comprehensive Plan Growth Management Amendments	10896
June 12, 1995	Bucoda Urban Growth Boundary Correction	10949
December 11, 1995	1995 Clean-Up Amendments	11069
June 24, 1996	Grand Mound Subarea Plan, Grand Mound Wastewater Comprehensive Plan, and Grand Mound Water System/Project Report	11219
July 15, 1996	Rochester Subarea Plan	11236
July 29, 1996	Tenino Urban Growth Boundary Correction	11255
August 26, 1996	Tumwater Urban Growth Boundary Correction	11273
December 23, 1996	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and the Joint Plans with Olympia, Tumwater, Lacey, and Yelm.	11322
December 15, 1997	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plans with Olympia, Tumwater, Yelm, Tenino and Rainier	11589
December 21, 1998	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plans with Olympia, Tumwater, Yelm, Tenino and Rainier	11866
December 20, 1999	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plans with Olympia, Tumwater, Yelm, Tenino and Rainier	12108
November 13, 2000	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan, Nisqually Sub-Area Land Use	12356



April 2019 Public Draft

<b><u>Date Adopted:</u></b>	<b><u>Description of Amendment</u></b>	<b><u>Resolution Number</u></b>
	Plan, and Joint Plans with the cities of Tumwater, Lacey, and Yelm.	
August 27, 2001	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plans with the cities of Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater, and Yelm.	12576
July 8, 2002	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plan with the city of Tumwater.	12788
November 10, 2003	Annual Amendments: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plans with the cities of Tumwater, Lacey, and Olympia in partial satisfaction of the seven-year update requirement of the Growth Management Act.	13039
November 22, 2004	SEVEN YEAR UPDATE: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and Joint Plans with the cities of Tumwater, Rainier, Bucoda, and Tenino. Establishing an urban growth area for Bucoda.	13234
December 19, 2005	Annual Amendment: Lacey joint plan land use map, housing and utilities chapter updates; Olympia transportation and housing chapter updates; and adding the Grand Mound Water Service Plan to the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan.	13493
December 20, 2006	Annual Amendment: Yelm joint plan updates including planning parameters, land use chapter, housing chapter, and new population forecast; Grand Mound Subarea Plan update to transportation chapter.	13734
December 20, 2006	Annual Amendment: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan mineral resource land map designation.	13736
December 20, 2006	Annual Amendment: Thurston County urban growth area and future land use map; and Tenino joint plan urban growth area and zoning maps, updates to the background chapter, and population forecast updates.	13737

<b><u>Date Adopted:</u></b>	<b><u>Description of Amendment</u></b>	<b><u>Resolution Number</u></b>
May 30, 2007	Compliance Amendment: Amend the designation criteria in the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan to comply with a Growth Management Hearings Board order.	13815
June 18, 2007	Compliance Amendment: Amend the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan land use chapter to add designations for Limited Areas of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD) to comply with a Growth Management Hearings Board order.	13833
August 27, 2007	Compliance Amendment: Amend the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan to add three new land use designations to comply with a Growth Management Hearings Board order.	13885
December 18, 2007	Annual Amendment: Ground Mound Water System amendments; Olympia joint plan utilities and environment chapter and transportation chapter; Tumwater joint plan parks and recreation chapter; Yelm joint plan introduction chapter and transportation chapter.	13986
March 3, 2008	Compliance Amendment: Resize the North County Urban Growth Area removing a portion of the Tumwater Urban Growth Area to comply with a Growth Management Hearings Board Order.	14034
December 29, 2008	Annual Amendments: Amend the land use and zoning to designate agricultural lands; amend the land use and zoning for two site-specific amendments in the north county urban growth area; and redesignate and rezone properties removed from the Tumwater Urban Growth Area with Resolution No. 14035.	14180
July 15, 2009	Compliance Amendment: Amend the agricultural lands of long term commercial significance designation criteria and amend the future land use map accordingly to comply with a Growth Management Hearings Board order.	14254
September 7, 2010	Annual Amendment: Change the land use and zoning in the Tumwater Urban Growth Area; resize	14401

April 2019 Public Draft

<u>Date Adopted:</u>	<u>Description of Amendment</u>	<u>Resolution Number</u>
April 17, 2012	the Urban Growth Area to remove properties impacted by high ground water; change the land use and zoning in the Maytown area; change the criteria for mineral lands designation; and update the joint plans with Olympia and Lacey. Compliance Amendment: Amend the mineral lands designation criteria to comply with a Growth Management Hearings Board decision on Resolution No. 14401.	14739
January 8, 2013	Annual Amendment: Change the land use and zoning in the Olympia Urban Growth Area to change the land use and zoning for the French Road and Chambers study areas; update the parks and recreation element; add a health and human services chapter, and reconsider two areas designated as Long Term Agriculture.	14845
January 8, 2013	Compliance Amendment: Amend the Natural Resource lands Mineral Lands section, fulfilling the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act, regarding criteria for designating mineral lands of long term commercial significance, and to meet the requirements of the July 18, 2012 final decision and order of the Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board, case number 10-2-0020c.	14847
May 20, 2014	Annual Amendment: Amend the comprehensive plan land use plan map; Amend the comprehensive plan for Olympia and the Olympia Urban Growth Area Land Use Plan map; Amend the comprehensive plan for growth management and joint comprehensive plan with Thurston County for the City of Rainier; Amend the City of Lacey and Thurston County land use plan for the Lacey Urban Growth Area; Clarify methods for legislative and non-legislative comprehensive plan amendments.	15019
<u>December 11, 2018</u>	<u>Annual Amendment: Amend the comprehensive plan land use plan map for a site-specific zoning and land use amendment.</u>	<u>15721</u>

<u>Date Adopted:</u>	<u>Description of Amendment</u>	<u>Resolution Number</u>
<u>December 14, 2018</u>	<u>Annual Amendment: Amend the comprehensive plan Chapter 6, Capital Facilities Plan and addition of Appendix G, Capital Improvement Program.</u>	<u>15691</u>
<u>DATE TBD, 2019</u>	<u>Annual Amendments: Amend the land use plan map and zoning to implement designation of an existing Major Educational Institution designation within the land use chapter; amend Title 20 of the Thurston County Code to include a new zoning chapter for Major Educational Institution; updates to chapters of the plan including introduction, land use, natural resources, housing, transportation, cfp, utilities, economic development, natural environment, archeological and historic, plan amendments, and appendices; new population forecast; new transportation forecast; updated level of service for transportation and parks, updated mapping.</u>	

**Commented [MT1]:** This is a placeholder for comprehensive plan update in 2019. It will be revised when updates are moving forward as adopted by resolution.

# APPENDIX E -- TRAFFIC FORECAST VOLUMES MAPS

Formatted: Right

Formatted: Title, Centered, Line spacing: single, Hyphenate, Tab stops: Not at 3.25"

Formatted: Different first page header

This appendix contains a series of plots (Exhibits L—Q) of the traffic volumes used to prepare the Transportation Chapter of the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan and the Urban Growth Area. The volumes shown are transportation network results using software called EMME/2. The purpose of this appendix is to comply with the requirement of WAC 365-195-325(1)(b)(iv) and RCW 36.70A.070(6(E)) to provide traffic forecasts for at least ten years.

The network depicted includes all regionally significant facilities. This includes arterials and collectors, but not local access or neighborhood streets. Traffic volumes are identified by the numbers on the maps and represent vehicle trips for the average of the two hour peak p.m. period, 4:30—6:30 p.m. The relationship of the numbers to the lines reflect the direction of traffic flow. The numbers shown on two sets of maps for each area represent the existing and future volumes.

The 2025 forecasted traffic volumes are based upon the traffic modeling undertaken for the currently adopted Regional Transportation Plan (Map 46). The County Roads and Transportation Services Department is the source of base year traffic counts for the unincorporated county, including the Urban Growth Area (Map 47). The Transportation division of each of the jurisdictions is the source of actual base year traffic volumes for the portion of the jurisdiction that is in the City Limits. The underlying population and employment forecasts are based on regionally agreed upon assumptions and adopted figures, with distributions based on locally adopted land use plans.

# APPENDIX F -- RESERVED

Formatted: Right

Formatted: Different first page header

Formatted: Title, Centered, Line spacing: single, Hyphenate, Tab stops: Not at 3.25"

## STATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THURSTON COUNTY DATA DEFINITONS

~~**STATE ROUTE (SR).** A UNIQUE 3 CHARACTER NUMBER USED TO IDENTIFY A STATE ROUTE.~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

~~**BEGIN ARM / END ARM.** ACCUMULATED ROUTE MILE (ARM) IS THE ROUTE MILE ACCUMULATED FROM THE BEGINNING OF AN SR IN THE INCREASING DIRECTION OF THE ROADWAY, ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY THROUGH EQUATIONS, AND REPRESENTS THE TRUE MILEAGE. BEGIN AND END ARM REPRESENT A SECTION OF ROADWAY WHERE THE DATA IN THE FILE APPLIES.~~

~~**BEGIN MILEPOST / END MILEPOST.** A MILEPOST IS A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER USED TO REFERENCE SPECIFIC LOCATIONS ALONG A SR. MILEPOST MAY DIFFER FROM ARM DUE TO REALIGNMENT ADJUSTMENTS AND THEREFORE DOES NOT REPRESENT A TRUE MILEAGE.~~

~~**BEGIN / END MILEPOST A/B INDICATOR.** INDICATED WHETHER AN ASSOCIATED MILEPOST VALUE IS THE "BACK" DUPLICATE OF A MILEPOST VALUE "AHEAD" ON THE ROUTE (THIS MAY HAPPEN WHEN A SECTION OF ROADWAY HAS BEEN REALIGNED). ONLY THE DUPLICATE BACK MILEPOST VALUES ARE INDICATED WITH A "B".~~

~~**HPMS NUMBER.** HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM (HPMS) NUMBER REPRESENTS A SECTION OF A SR ASSIGNED BY WSDOT FOR PURPOSES OF MEASURING HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE.~~

~~**ACCESS CONTROL.** THIS REPRESENTS THE CONTROL OF "ENTRY TO" AND "EXIT FROM" A SECTION OF A SR. THE INFORMATION REPORTED HERE REPRESENTS "CURRENT".~~

~~**FEDERAL FUNCTIONAL CLASS.** A SECTION OF A SR CLASSIFIED BY THE CHARACTER OF SERVICE IT PROVIDES.~~

~~**REGION NAME.** THE NAME OF THE REGION IN WHICH THE SR PASSES THROUGH.~~

~~**HIGHWAY OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (HSS).** INCLUDE AT A MINIMUM, INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS AND OTHER PRINCIPAL ARTERIALS THAT ARE NEEDED TO CONNECT MAJOR COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE. THE DESIGNATION HELPS ASSIST WITH THE ALLOCATION AND DIRECTION OF FUNDING. HSS WERE DESIGNATED BY THE 1999 LEGISLATURE BY THE ENACTMENT OF SHB 1487 (SEE RCW 47.05.021).~~

~~**# LANES INCREASING / # DECREASING.** THE NUMBER OF TRAVELED LANES IN THE INCREASING AND/OR DECREASING DIRECTION OF ROADWAY.~~

~~**LEGAL SPEED LIMIT.** THE MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT AS SET BY THE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND/OR WAC/RCW. THIS MAY NOT ALWAYS MATCH "POSTED" SPEED LIMIT.~~

~~**ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) / AADT COUNT AVERAGED INDICATOR.** AADT IS THE ESTIMATE OF TYPICAL DAILY TRAFFIC ON A ROAD SEGMENT FOR ALL DAYS OF THE WEEK, SUNDAY THROUGH SATURDAY, OVER THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. IF AN "\*" APPEARS IN THE AADT COUNTY AVERAGED INDICATOR COLUMN IT MEANS THAT FOR THE SECTION OF ROADWAY, THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE AADT AND THE AADT REPORTED IS AVERAGED.~~

~~**TRUCK PERCENTAGE.** THE DAILY PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TRIPLE UNIT TRUCKS FROM ADC (AUTOMATED DATA COLLECTION) SITES, AVERAGED OVER ONE CALENDAR YEAR. OR THE PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TRIPLE UNIT TRUCKS FROM SHORT TERM COUNTS AVERAGED OVER A MINIMUM 48 HOUR WEEKDAY PERIOD BETWEEN MONDAY NOON AND FRIDAY NOON.~~

~~**NUMBER SPECIAL USE LANES.** INDICATES A LANE THAT OCCURS IN CONJUNCTION WITH A SR BUT WHICH HAS A PURPOSE OTHER THAN THAT OF THE MAIN TRAVELED WAY OF A SR. THE SPECIFIC SPECIAL USE LANES INCLUDED IN THE FILE ARE: AUXILIARY CLIMBING LANE; HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE; AND TWO WAY TURN LANES.~~