RESOLUTION No. 77, 2007

AFFIRMING THAT CLALLAM COUNTY HAS REVIEWED AND UPDATED ITS COUNTYWIDE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, REGIONAL PLANS, AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS TO ENSURE CONTINUED COMPLIANCE WITH GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT STANDARDS AND POLICIES

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The County's Comprehensive Land Use Plans and Development Regulations are subject to continuing review and evaluation under the Growth Management Act ("GMA"), provisions of which require the County to take legislative action to review and, if needed, revise its Comprehensive Plans and Development Regulations to ensure continued compliance with the requirements of the GMA. RCW 36.70A.130(1). Under the schedule established in RCW 36.70A.130(4), the deadline for Clallam County to comply with the review requirement was December 1, 2004; and

2. The GMA requires counties to review their designated urban growth areas at least every ten years. RCW 36.70A.130(3); and

3. Since the 1995 adoption of its Comprehensive Plan, Clallam County has periodically reviewed land use plans and regulations, and adopted amendments where necessary to meet local circumstances or to ensure continued compliance with GMA goals and policies. Clallam County adopted its first comprehensive land use plan in 1967, and revised the plan in subsequent years. In 1995, Clallam County adopted a new County-wide Comprehensive Plan under the GMA. To reflect regional differences, the County was divided into the Sequim-Dungeness Regional Planning Area, the Port Angeles Regional Planning Area, the Straits Regional Planning Area, and the Western Regional Planning Area, each of which has a distinct Regional Plan to implement countywide objectives and address local issues. The Clallam County Comprehensive Plan is made up of the County-wide Comprehensive Plan, together with the Regional Plans, and Capital Facilities Plans; and

4. In accordance with the GMA's continuing review and evaluation provisions, the County has made a variety of changes to its Comprehensive and Regional Plans and Development Regulations to achieve and maintain compliance. In addition, some changes have been made in response to petitions filed before the Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (WWGMHB), either as compliance actions in response to WWGMHB rulings, or in some cases, in response to settlement agreements reached with petitioners; and

5. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners adopted a Public Participation Plan by resolution on January 13, 2004 to gather public input, identify, and evaluate any necessary changes to the Clallam County Countywide Comprehensive Plan, Regional Plans, and Development Regulations in response to the GMA update requirement. Clallam County published a notice of adoption on the Public Participation Plan on February 1, 2004; and

6. Pursuant to the Public Participation Plan, the Clallam County Department of Community Development analyzed the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan and development regulations for consistency with the requirements of RCW Chapter 36.70A. Based on this analysis, the Department of Community Development determined that the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations were generally compliant with the GMA, but that a limited number of areas should be updated; and

7. Pursuant to the Public Participation Plan, the Clallam County Department of Community Development held four regional open houses to inform the public on GMA update requirements, growth trends, early-identified update issues areas, next-steps, and public participation opportunities. The regional open houses were held at: 1) Clallam County Courthouse in Port Angeles on February 23, 2004; 2) Carrie Blake Park in Sequim on February 25, 2004; 3) Olympic Natural Resources Center in Forks on March 9, 2004; and 4) Sekiu Community Center in Sekiu on March 11, 2004. The regional open houses provided an early opportunity for public questions and input regarding changes needed to
make the comprehensive plan and development regulations GMA compliant and responsive to local needs; and

8. Pursuant to the Public Participation Plan, the Clallam County Planning Commission held the following regional public hearings to receive public comments on the scope of any needed updates to make the comprehensive plan and development regulations compliant with the GMA and responsive to local needs: 1) Carrie Blake Park in Sequim on April 28, 2004; 2) Clallam County Courthouse in Port Angeles on May 5, 2004; 3) Forks Middle School in Forks on May 19, 2004; and 4) Sekiu Community Center in Sekiu on March 11, 2004; and

9. Clallam County also used a variety of other methods to inform the public of the GMA review process, including, but not limited to, a GMA Evaluation and Update Project website, GMA update pamphlet, a mailing list, and news releases; and

10. Based upon public input, and analysis from Planning Commission staff and members, the Planning Commission forwarded its GMA update memorandum (dated August 14, 2004) to the Board of Clallam County Commissioners. The memorandum addressed limited areas necessary for Clallam County to complete its GMA review process and included other recommended program areas to make the comprehensive plan and regulations more responsive to local needs. On October 12, 2004 the Board of Clallam County Commissioners held a public hearing on the Planning Commission recommendations; and

11. Clallam County proceeded with further evaluation of its comprehensive plan and development regulations based on the Planning Commission’s 2004 GMA update memorandum. The Board of County Commissioners addressed by ordinance some discrete subject areas addressed in the memorandum, including the adoption of Ordinance 768, adopting new definitions of rural areas or rural lands, rural character, rural development, and rural governmental services; and updating definitions of essential public facilities and urban growth, consistent with the GMA.

12. The private, non-profit organization “Futurewise” has filed a petition challenging Clallam County Ordinance 768, alleging that the county is out of compliance with RCW 36.70A.130 for failing to adequately review and revise several preexisting land use designations, policies, and zoning provisions, which Futurewise alleges fail to comply with the GMA. The Futurewise petition is pending before the Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (WWGMHB) Case No. 05-2-0014. The general areas addressed in the Futurewise petition are: rural zoning that allow densities greater than one dwelling unit per 5 acres; lack of a UGA and population review; urban zones that allow densities less than four dwelling units per acre; zoning provisions applicable to agricultural resource lands; and alleged deficiencies in the County’s Capital Facilities Plan. The case schedule has been extended numerous times while the parties have met, exchanged information, and made efforts to resolve issues raised in the petition. The extensions have allowed the county adequate time to conduct the analysis needed to complete its GMA update review, inclusive of analysis deemed necessary to respond to claims made by Futurewise; and

13. Clallam County has continued to work on its update review to determine compliance of its comprehensive plan and development regulations with GMA, addressing the Planning Commission recommended update areas and issues raised in the Futurewise petition. Responsive actions included:
   - Completing the County’s 10-year Urban Growth Area (UGA) review pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(3);
   - Completing a review of the comprehensive plan and development regulations to ensure they continue to provide sufficient lands to accommodate projected 20-year growth pursuant to RCW 36.70A.115;
   - Preparing a detailed analysis of the County’s rural land element and zoning and proposals for designating limited areas of more intensive rural development (see Finding 20.E); and

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Preparing a written record explaining how local circumstances were considered in developing the County's rural element pursuant to RCW 36.70A.070(5);
Preparing the proposed ordinance to designate LAMIRDs, addressed in Finding 20.E herein;
Providing for public participation, public comments, and response, regarding all of the above; and

14. The County has adopted, and periodically reviewed and revised, its development regulations to implement the Comprehensive Plan. The County has reviewed its development regulations as part of its GMA update activities; and

15. Since its 1995 enactments, Clallam County has experienced population growth that has been accommodated by its land use plans without requiring major amendments. The Clallam County land use plans were formulated in part based upon the population projections of the Washington State Office of Financial Management ("OFM") as supplemented by Clallam County linear projections (CCC 31.02.230). In Clallam County, linear projections have proven accurate for forecasting, and they continue to provide a useful tool for predicting growth patterns within the range of OFM projections. In connection with this update, Clallam County has performed a 10-year review of its six Urban Growth Areas (UGA) and has updated its UGA capacity analysis to include the most recent (2002) OFM County population projections for growth management and in consideration of its updated linear projections; and

16. Clallam County is a rural county according to the OFM, and as such may, and indeed must, exercise its authority under the GMA to maintain land use policies that support economic development and affordable housing. OFM has identified rural counties to be those that have populations of less than 100 people per square mile (RCW 43.160.020); Clallam County has approximately 40 people per square mile. The GMA provides that rural counties must have flexibility to create opportunities for business development (RCW 36.70A.011). In addition, Clallam County was on the State’s Distressed Counties list for 30 years, only being removed in 2004. It is imperative for Clallam County to exercise its flexibility under the GMA in a manner that it believes can attract and accommodate business development. This includes providing for limited areas of more intensive rural development (LAMIRDs) and adequately sized UGAs to guard against negative market fluctuations that can be attributable to artificially tight land supply. For its residents, and for the infrastructure investments needed to attract growth to its UGAs, Clallam County must actively guard against steep increases in land prices that would depress business creation and expansion as well as negatively impact the necessary supply of housing affordable to all income levels. Although applicable to Clallam County generally, these considerations are especially acute in the west end of the County which has experienced a population decline since 1980; and

17. The GMA provides that "because circumstances vary from county to county, in establishing patterns of rural densities and uses, a county may consider local circumstances, but shall develop a written record explaining how the rural element harmonizes the planning goals in RCW 36.70A.020 and meets the requirements of this Chapter." RCW 36.70A.070(5). In connection with this update, Clallam County has developed a written record that shows how local circumstances guided the development of the rural element of the comprehensive plan consistent with the GMA; and

18. Clallam County recognizes that it is important for local jurisdictions and property owners to be able to rely upon adopted comprehensive plans and development regulations for purposes of land use planning and development planning, resource allocation, infrastructure and development investments. The GMA enforces that principle by mandating a presumption of validity for comprehensive plans and development regulations adopted under the GMA, which may be overturned only through an appeal properly filed within the statutory appeal period following proper notice. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners is aware of a new decision from the Court of Appeals, Division 2, (Thurston County v. WWGMHB, Case No. 34172-7-II, (2007)), which raises significant questions about the interface of the GMA update provision of RCW 36.70A.130 and the regulatory certainty acquired under the appeal provisions of RCW 36.70A.290. Thurston County has
petitioned for the Washington Supreme Court to review the decision of the Court of Appeals. That review would be of significant public interest to all counties planning under the GMA; and

19. This GMA compliance resolution considers many prior County actions to review and revise its Comprehensive Plan and development regulations, which actions reflect changing local needs and GMA compliance measures. By recognizing prior enactments for which notice of action has already been published, this Resolution in no way incorporates or re-enacts such measures, and they remain outside of the notice of action and appeal period applicable to this Resolution. This Resolution collectively summarizes the compliance status of the County's comprehensive plan and development regulations in recognition of regular annual and periodic amendments and it's the County's update activities in response to the update provisions of RCW 36.70A.130. This Resolution is accompanied by a proposed ordinance to formally identify certain local land areas as “Limited Areas of More Intensive Rural Development” (LAMIRDs), subject to logical outer boundaries, to take action deemed necessary pursuant to this update review to achieve compliance with the GMA and to resolve issues raised in the Futurewise appeal pending before the WWGMB pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(2)(b).


A. Land Use Element. Under the GMA, County comprehensive plans must designate the proposed general distribution, location and extent of the uses of land for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces, general aviation airports, public utilities, and other land uses. RCW 36.70A.070(1). Comprehensive plans must also include population densities, building intensities, estimates of future population growth, and other information. Comprehensive plans must also identify lands useful for public purposes and open space corridors within and between urban growth areas. RCW 36.70A.150-160.

The scope of GMA land use element requirements is unchanged except for the designation of general aviation airports and the consideration of urban planning approaches that promote physical activity. In 2002, Clallam County amended its zoning code (Ordinance 727) to define both general aviation and private use airports. In 2006, the County updated its inventory and policies regarding general aviation airports (Ordinance 800). The update further clarified that public use airports are designated as essential public facilities and strengthened policies to discourage incompatible land uses around general aviation airports. Clallam County continues to coordinate with airport authorities consistent with RCW 36.70.547 and RCW 36.70A.510.

In 1995, the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan designated the distribution, location, and extent of uses of County land. The County’s Comprehensive Plan (Title 31 CCC) is made up of the Countywide Comprehensive Plan (Ch. 31.01-31.02 CCC), together with the Sequim-Dungeness Regional Plan (SDRP, Ch. 31.03 CCC), the Port Angeles Regional Plan (PARP, Ch. 31.04 CCC), the Straits Regional Plan (SRP, Ch. 31.05 CCC), and the Western Regional Comprehensive Plan (WRCP, Ch. 31.06 CCC). The objective of the Countywide Comprehensive Plan is to identify goals and policies for those issues that are of a Countywide nature, and provide the framework for adoption of all other plan parts. Specific policies and locations for preferred land uses, public lands, and open space corridors are identified within Regional Plans, including the neighborhood plans of the Sequim-Dungeness and Port Angeles Regional Plans.

The Countywide and Regional Plans include policies for density, building intensity, population growth allocations, and designated urban growth areas. The County's land use maps adopted in 1995, and as amended thereafter, designate rural, urban, and resource lands. Preferred future land use designations are detailed in the Regional Plan Land Use Maps, as adopted and amended thereafter for the Sequim-Dungeness Planning Region, the Port Angeles Planning Region, the Straits Planning Region and the Western Planning Region. Since the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, the County has made subsequent evaluations of the land use needs and trends of the County, and made planning adjustments as necessary.
Clallam County has designated approximately 2 percent of its land base for urban growth areas; 57 percent is designated commercial forest and agricultural resource lands; 29 percent is federal, state, and County park lands; tribal lands account for 3 percent; and the remaining 9 percent is rural land, including designated more intensive rural lands. Clallam County has contained rural and urban sprawl consistent with the goal and policies of the GMA. Sixty percent of the County's population is located within the County's six UGAs (51 percent) and designated more intensive rural lands (9 percent), which together represent approximately 3 percent of the County's land base. The remaining 40 percent of the County's population is found mostly in other designated rural lands representing 8 percent of the County's land base and tribal lands and communities (3 percent of County lands). Almost all of the County's population resides on only 14 percent of the County's land base with the remainder of the lands, 86 percent, comprised of commercial forest resource lands, agricultural resource lands, Olympic National Park, County and State Parks, and other lands (e.g., lakes).

As part of this update process, Clallam County has performed its 10-year review of its six designated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs): Sequim UGA, Carlsborg UGA, Port Angeles UGA, Joyce UGA, Clallam Bay-Sekiu UGA, and Forks UGA. As part of the review, the County considered whether the UGAs have sufficient land and densities to permit the urban growth that is projected to occur in the County for the succeeding 20-year period (2005–2025), in accordance with RCW 36.70A.110(2) and 36.70A.130(3). The County performed the review using the requisite population forecasts provided by the Office of Financial Management, together with the following: historical information, census, and OFM population estimates for the County and by subarea, County linear population projections, housing information, population allocations, and land capacity analysis. Additional sources of information for the analysis and review include the Clallam County Department of Community Development (DCD), and the cities of Sequim, Port Angeles, and Forks. The 10-year UGA analysis and 20-year population projection demonstrate some important points about Clallam County's growth management planning:

- Clallam County has experienced population growth that has been accommodated by its comprehensive plan without requiring major amendments;
- Recent development approvals show a significant trend of more growth in County UGAs, especially within eastern Clallam County;
- Substantial vacant land remains in the UGAs, as well as significant properties that have additional development or redevelopment potential; and
- The County's UGAs include adequate capacity to accommodate urban growth for the next 20 years based upon population forecasts by OFM and the County, and in consideration of County policies aimed at encouraging and guiding growth to urban areas, while taking into account a reasonable market factor, a range of possible growth rates, and policies related to extension of urban services within UGAs; and
- Significant infrastructure and planning investments have been made in reliance on the UGA boundaries. Based on the UGAs, the allowed densities, and the urban services that are or can be provided within them, the County and its cities can accommodate forecast urban growth in a manner that reduces the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling low-density development.

The full report entitled Clallam County’s Urban Growth Area Analysis and 10 Year Review, Clallam County Department of Community Development (May 2007) (“UGA Report”), as supplemented, has been provided to the Board of Clallam County Commissioners and is available for public review.

B. Housing Element. The GMA includes a planning goal to “[e]ncourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this State, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock.” RCW 36.70A.020(4). The GMA requires a County comprehensive plan housing element that includes an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs, identifying the number of...
housing units necessary to manage projected growth; a statement of goals, policies, objectives, and provisions for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, including single-family residences; identification of sufficient land for housing, including, but not limited to, government-assisted housing, housing for low-income families, manufactured housing, multifamily housing, and group homes and foster care facilities; and provisions for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. RCW 36.70A.070(2).

In response to the GMA 2002 amendment requiring analysis of existing and projected housing needs and identifying the number of housing units necessary to manage projected growth, the County included a housing projection in its UGA Report. Based on the UGA Report, the County is planning for a 2025 population of 86,927 persons, which is OFM’s high population projection for the County in its most recent (2002) projections. The County allocated growth to urban areas in consideration of historical trends, policies supporting a shift in population growth to urban areas, city projections, and corresponding infrastructure planning and investments. See, e.g. CCC 31.02.230(1)(c). The UGA Report calculates the number of housing units needed in each UGA to accommodate existing population plus its allocated share of the 20-year growth, using OFM figures for average people per household (PPH) by UGA. The UGA Report concludes that there is an adequate supply of land within each UGA to accommodate new housing units necessary for its allocation of urban population growth.

In addition, each UGA provides for a variety of housing densities, which serve to protect the character of existing residential areas, and allow for new single family and multifamily housing development. Commercial areas that provide for mixed use developments also address GMA and comprehensive plan policies for a variety of urban housing choices and affordable housing. See CCC 31.02.280. Larger areas of undeveloped land within UGAs, efficient use of existing infrastructure and careful infrastructure investment strategies, and adequate capacity also help to stabilize land values for the provision of affordable housing.

The Countywide Comprehensive Plan includes a housing element that appropriately addresses housing for all community members (CCC 31.02.280). Regional plans provide additional details for the management of subarea housing needs and resources. The Countywide Plan identifies particular issues pertaining to affordable housing in Clallam County and provides policies recommending approaches to expand opportunities for the development of affordable housing, such as the use of accessory housing and incentives for housing development (CCC 31.02.510; 31.02.520). The County has enacted provisions for specific housing segments that require particular attention. See, e.g., Accessory Housing, Finding 24A below, and provisions allowing mobile home parks in most urban zoning districts, Ch. 33.13 CCC. The County has reviewed its housing element and determines that it continues to accurately reflect and advance the housing objectives and goals of Clallam County and the GMA.

C. Capital Facilities Element. Under the GMA, County comprehensive plans must include a capital facilities plan element (RCW 36.70A.070(3)). The element must consist of an inventory of existing publicly-owned capital facilities showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities; a forecast of the future needs for such facilities; the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new facilities; and at least a six-year plan that will finance such facilities within projected funding capacities and which clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.

In 1995, Clallam County prepared long-term plans that appropriately inventoried and forecast capital facilities and the finances for such facilities. The Clallam County Capital Facility Plan (CFP) guides County investment in developing new public facilities and services and maintenance of existing facilities and services. The full CFP is incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan (CCC 31.02.280).
In 2000, the County adopted Ordinance 702, enacting a specific Capital Facilities Plan for the Carlsborg urban growth area, which had been designated to resolve a GMA petition filed by the City of Sequim with the WWGMHB. The CFP is a 20-year plan with a six-year financing element for construction and maintenance of the County's capital facilities.

Clallam County reviews and regularly updates specific capital facility plans on an annual or as needed basis. The Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program is annually updated and contains County road and multi-modal projects (e.g., trails). Clallam County Park & Recreation Master Plan (2005-2015) and the Fairgrounds Master Plan (2005-2015) are reviewed annually and updated as necessary. Clallam County also updates a 10-Year Capital Facilities Plan to address capital projects and actions identified in the comprehensive plan, various County capital facility plans, and other plans concurrent with adoption of the County’s annual budget. CFP reviews include consideration of the corresponding city capital facility plans. The County finds that the Comprehensive Plan capital facilities plan element together with the annual reviews comply with GMA requirements.

D. Utilities Element. Under the GMA, counties must identify the general location and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities (RCW 36.70A.070(4)). This element's statutory requirements are unchanged since 1995. The Clallam County Comprehensive Plan provides a Utilities Element that appropriately identifies the distribution, location, and extent of the County's public utilities, while analyzing the issues and goals for the same (CCC 31.02.285, 31.02.710, 31.02.720). Additional public facility policies are found in the Regional Comprehensive Plans, including the neighborhood plans of the Sequim-Dungeness and Port Angeles Regional Plans. The County determines that its existing policies and regulations comply with GMA.

E. Rural Element. GMA objectives for rural lands include reducing the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling low-density development and conserving rural character in rural areas (RCW 36.70A.020(2) and 36.70A.011). In 1995, the County adopted policies and development regulations to preserve and protect rural lands, providing densities and land uses deemed appropriate for Clallam County. The 1995 enactments effectuated a major downzone across much of the County, including significant portions of the land designated as rural in the County Comprehensive Plan and Regional Plans.

In 1997, the GMA was amended to define rural character, rural development, and rural governmental services. The GMA amendments in 1997 also expressly authorized and established criteria for "limited areas of more intensive rural development" also known as LAMIRDs. This amendment recognized that rural areas already contained, and in some cases are appropriate to provide for new, LAMIRDs. LAMIRDs provide additional opportunities for rural residents to live and work in the rural area and they provide for rural tourist and recreational opportunities. Three distinct types of LAMIRDs are specified in the GMA.

In January 2005, the Countywide Comprehensive Plan was amended to adopt new definitions of rural character, rural development, and rural governmental services consistent with the GMA (Ordinance 768 adopted January 25, 2005). The Plan's definition of rural character incorporates GMA criteria and includes factors specific to Clallam County.

As part of the present update process, Clallam County has prepared two reports to review how its rural lands, policies, and regulations comply with the updated GMA. The reports entitled Clallam County Limited Areas of More Intensive Rural Development ("LAMIRD Report") and Clallam County Rural Lands Analysis Report ("Rural Lands Report"), as supplemented, were both prepared by the Clallam County Department of Community Development in 2006, have been provided to the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, and were made available for public review.
The LAMIRD Report addresses the designation of LAMIRDS in Clallam County. The County's 1995 adoption of rural lands policies, designations, and zoning regulations included provisions for existing areas of more intensive rural densities and uses. These comprehensive plan, land use and zoning designations included consideration of vested land divisions, which resulted in more intensive land use patterns. These vested subdivisions are in various stages of build-out and they, together with such other parcels as are located within the logical outer boundaries and with rural service opportunities, provide an important component of the rural landscape in Clallam County. Until the recent review, however, the County's provisions for more intensive rural development had not been evaluated for consistency with the subsequently adopted GMA provisions for LAMIRDS. The LAMIRD Report carefully evaluates each of the areas within the County's four planning regions that are within the rural land designations and are zoned for mixed use, commercial, industrial, and/or residential densities of 1 du/acre or greater. Based on its review, the County finds that the boundaries of the existing zoning designations, hereinafter LAMIRDS, are generally consistent with the GMA criteria for LAMIRDS, including criteria for logical outer boundaries for LAMIRDS, RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d)(iv). The LAMIRD Report concludes that these zones meet GMA criteria and that they should be formally designated as LAMIRDS and shown as such on the County land use map. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners finds that the zones that constitute LAMIRDS should be formally designated in the Comprehensive Plan and that such action would comply with the GMA.

The County further finds that the identified zoning designations and their boundaries are based upon local circumstances and policies that support the County's comprehensive plan rural element, as demonstrated in the LAMIRD Report, as supplemented. The LAMIRD Report explains how these designated LAMIRDS, as a component of the County's rural element, act in harmony with the planning goals of RCW 36.70A.020 and meet the requirements of the GMA. (RCW 36.70A.070(5)(a)). In the event and to the extent that any particular LAMIRD designated herein were found to contravene GMA criteria for LAMIRDS (RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d)), the Board of Clallam County Commissioners finds that they enjoy an independent legal basis to continue with the present zoning, based upon the written record of: local circumstances that supported their zoning classifications as established in 1995 or subsequently; how these LAMIRDS contribute to the fabric of Clallam County's rural character; and the valuable role played by these areas in providing a necessary land base for rural business development and as a rural job and employment base, in support of the County's economic policies. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners also finds that the LAMIRD designations are an appropriate exercise of its authority under the GMA to adopt flexible provisions for rural business opportunities that support the County's vision of a rural element that enables its residents to live and work in a rural environment (RCW 36.70A.011), and which also provide important recreation opportunities for residents and visitors alike.

In addition to the zoning designations now proposed for LAMIRD designation, Futurewise, in its petition and subsequent communications, challenges the County's zoning that allows densities greater than one dwelling unit per 5 acres in the rural area (R2, RCC3 and RCCS). The County is aware of Western Growth Management Hearings Board decisions finding densities more intense than one dwelling unit per 5 acres outside of LAMIRDS to be noncompliant with the GMA. However, a rural restriction of one unit per 5 acres is not a rural standard or requirement found in the GMA and it cannot be a bright line rule because the Hearings Board does not have the authority to make such substantive rules. The County considers these Board findings helpful to affirm, as the courts have, that a 5-acre lot size or density is decidedly rural, but that other rural densities may also be allowed. The County's Rural Lands Report evaluated the rural zoning in the County, focusing especially on those zones that allow residential development at intensities greater than 1 dwelling unit/5 acre (exclusive of LAMIRDS). The Rural Lands Report concludes that the County provides a variety of rural densities; that the County's land use designations and zoning are consistent with the GMA provisions to protect rural character; that they reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low density development; and that
critical areas regulations apply and protect critical areas. In addition, the many ongoing studies and corresponding actions undertaken and/or supported by the County, such as those listed in Exhibit A hereto, help to ensure that development within the County’s rural element is compatible with fish and wildlife habitat and protect surface and groundwater flows, recharge, and discharge. The designation of LAMIRD status for certain commercial zones and rural residential zoning allowing densities of one dwelling unit or more per acre, identified in the LAMIRD Report as limited areas of more intensive rural development subject to strict outer boundaries, complies with GMA amendments for these categories of rural lands. For these reasons, as more fully set forth in the Rural Lands Report and its component LAMIRD Report, the County finds that its Comprehensive Plan rural element and development regulations comply with updated GMA requirements for rural lands.

F. Transportation Element. The GMA requires that counties provide a transportation element that includes land use assumptions; traffic impacts and forecasts; an assessment of transportation facilities, services and needs, and financing for the same; and levels of service (LOS) standards for locally owned arterials and transit routes and state-owned highways (RCW 36.70A.070(6)). A 1998 GMA amendment required the State to set LOS standards for state highways, and required counties to amend their transportation element to be in compliance with Ch. 47.80 RCW, which established Regional Transportation Planning Organizations. In 2005, the statute was amended to require regional transportation plans.

The Countywide Comprehensive Plan appropriately inventories, describes, and analyzes County transportation needs and resources (CCC 31.02.410-444). The transportation element inventories roads; ports, terminals, and moorage; ferries; airport resources; recreational, pedestrian, and bicycle trails; and public transit resources and includes goals and policies for multi-modal transportation facilities (CCC 31.02.415). The Countywide Plan analyzes level of service (LOS) standards, which are used to measure whether transportation facilities are performing at acceptable levels and to identify capacity deficiencies (CCC 31.02.410-432). The County’s four regional comprehensive plans, including neighborhood plans within the Port Angeles and Sequim planning regions, provide additional inventory, goals, and policies for transportation. Clallam County annually reviews and updates a six-year Transportation Improvement Plan consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(6)(c).

The Peninsula Regional Transportation Planning Organization (PRTPO) has been established and has adopted a regional transportation plan. The PRTPO has reviewed Clallam County’s Comprehensive Plan and has certified that the transportation element conforms to the GMA and is consistent with the Peninsula Regional Transportation Plan. The PRTPO letter identified a few technical updates that it recommended be undertaken in the next comprehensive plan update. Those recommendations should be reviewed and addressed in the County’s 2007 annual comprehensive plan update.

G. Economic Development Element. The GMA was amended in 2002 to require that comprehensive plans include an economic development element, if money to implement this requirement was appropriated by the Legislature (RCW 36.70A.070(7), (9)). The Legislature did not appropriate funding to assist counties, however, leaving the economic development element optional. Nonetheless, the Planning Commission and the Board of Clallam County Commissioners recommended updating the County’s economic development element as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan update, based upon public input during the County’s 2004 GMA Update Public Scoping Process. As updated by Ordinance 787 adopted in December 2005, the County’s Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed analysis of the components of the County’s economy, and the economic strengths and challenges ahead for the County (CCC 31.02.610-620).

The 2005 updates to the County’s economic profile, goals, and policies of the Countywide Comprehensive Plan are consistent with the intent of RCW 36.70A.070(7). The amendments “establish local goals, policies, and objectives, and provisions for economic growth and vitality
and a high quality of life.” CCC 31.02.610 and .620 include a summary of the local economy, a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the local economy, and “identification of policies, programs, and projects to foster economic growth and development and to address future needs.” The generation of the amendments was performed with public participation from local economic advisors, representatives from business sectors, and public hearings.

The goals and policies in Sections 31.02.610 and .620 act as a guide to provide for sustainable economic growth, diversity, and vitality throughout the County while maintaining a high quality of life and a healthy environment, and for protecting natural resources for County residents. Implementation of these goals and policies is intended to address adequate and efficient provision of public facilities and services, intergovernmental coordination, and environmental stewardship in support of sustained economic development. Additional economic development element provisions are found within the County’s four regional comprehensive plans, and the comprehensive plans for the cities of Sequim, Port Angeles, and Forks Urban Growth Areas.

H. Parks and Recreation Element. The Legislature did not distribute funds sufficient to cover local government costs for preparing a Parks and Recreation element by December 1, 2002. Therefore, this requirement is inapplicable. Nonetheless, Clallam County has adopted a Park and Recreation Master Plan (2005-2015) and a Clallam County Fairgrounds 10-Year Master Plan (2005-2015).

21. Urban Growth Areas. The GMA provides that each County that designates urban growth areas ("UGAs") shall review its designated UGAs at least every 10 years, and the densities permitted within the incorporated and unincorporated portions of each UGA (RCW 36.70A.130(3)). The review and evaluation provisions of RCW 36.70A.215 do not apply to Clallam County, due to a total population below the threshold trigger for applicability of that section (RCW 36.70A.215(7)). The County's UGAs must include areas and densities sufficient to permit the urban growth that is projected to occur in the County for the succeeding 20-year period (RCW 36.70A.110(2)).

In 1995 and in subsequent years, the County designated UGAs that were intended to accommodate 20-year population projections. The County has performed its UGA update analysis as summarized in Findings 20A and 20B of this Resolution. In 2004, the Planning Commission recommended completion of the 10-Year UGA review for the County's six UGAs to ensure GMA Compliance. Based upon its review, the County determined that no revisions to existing UGAs are required to accommodate the projected 20-year growth and that its UGAs comply with the GMA. Permitted densities allowed within each of the County's six UGAs are evaluated in the UGA Report.

In its petition for review, Futurewise challenged certain zoning designations within Clallam County's UGAs that restrict uses to less than four dwelling units per acre. The County recognizes that, in general, densities of four dwelling units per acre or higher are desirable in urban areas, and that some Growth Management Hearings Board decisions appear to dictate a four unit per acre minimum density for UGAs, unless the jurisdiction can identify specific reasons to zone for lower densities. However, the GMA does not establish minimum urban densities, and the Growth Management Hearings Boards do not have authority to establish bright line rules on densities. The County has reviewed challenged urban zones and has determined that each such restricted zone is in response to present lack of urban services, the presence of significant critical areas systems, and/or neighborhood character. The County considers these to be justifiable reasons for lower densities within urban areas. For areas zoned for low densities due to lack of urban services, policies provide that when urban services become available to those areas (e.g. sewer service for Carlsborg UGA), then the allowable densities and zoning will be reviewed (CCC 31.03.350(1)(b)). The County deems its UGAs and allowed densities compliant with the GMA.

22. Natural Resource Lands. Goal (8) of the GMA provides that counties should "maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and
discourage incompatible uses” (RCW 36.70A.020(8)). In furtherance of that goal, counties were required early on to designate, where appropriate, productive agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance (RCW 36.70A.170). Consistent with those designations, counties were required to adopt regulations to assure the conservation of designated resource lands and assure that the use of lands adjacent to resource lands not interfere with the continued use, in the accustomed manner and in accordance with best management practices, of the productive use of designated lands for their intended purposes (RCW 36.70A.060). Interim resource lands designations and regulations were required to be reviewed at the time of initial GMA comprehensive plan enactment, and altered as necessary to ensure consistency (RCW 36.70A.060(3)).

Under a 1998 GMA amendment, the requirement for notice on plats and permits for development near resource lands was expanded to activities within 500 feet of such lands (RCW 36.70A.060(1)). Notice for mineral lands must include information regarding mining-related activities. Clallam County has adopted development regulations consistent with this GMA requirement to require notices and disclosure for development permits and plats within 600 feet of natural resource land designations pursuant to its Right to Practice Forestry, Mining, and Agriculture code, Chapter 27.10 CCC, and Subdivision Code (Chapter 29.20.300(26).

A. Commercial Forest Lands. At the time of the County’s initial resource lands designation, the County found that conversions from forest use to residential and other uses were negatively affecting the amount of land available for productive commercial forest use (CCC 31.02.130). The County went through an extensive study and evaluation that resulted in the enactment of policies for designation and protection of commercial forestlands (CCC 31.02.140). The process resulted in approximately 641,583 acres, or 56 percent of County land, being designated as Commercial Forest. To implement its policies for designation and protection of commercial forest lands, the County enacted regulatory changes. For instance, designated commercial forest lands were downzoned from the pre-existing zoning (which allowed densities ranging from one unit per 5 acres to one unit per 20 acres,) to new zoning that restricts subdivisions to one unit per 80 acres for most of the commercial forest (CF) zone or allows cluster development of one unit per 4.8 acres or one unit per 19.6 acres for a small amount (less than 2,200 acres) of commercial forest zoned land. Uses on and adjacent to designated forest lands are also restricted. The County’s commercial forest land designations and policies were reviewed in 1995 following the adoption of the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan. Now, as then, the County finds that its forestland designations and protections are effective. The commercial forest industry continues to face challenges of economic conditions and environmental regulations, but the pressures previously presented by conversions to conflicting uses have been effectively curtailed.

B. Designated Agricultural Lands. The designation and regulation of agricultural lands of long term commercial significance in Clallam County have been thoroughly vetted through the GMA’s hearing board process. These enactments have been the subject of two separate petitions under the GMA. Initial designations were made subject to the County’s ability to enact a program to purchase development rights. When that initiative failed, the designations sunset. A petition was filed with the WWGMHB challenging the sunset provision. In settlement of the petition, the County reinstated the agricultural resource lands designation. Subsequently, however, the regulations applicable to the designated agricultural lands were challenged in Hudson v. Clallam County, WWGMHB No. 96-2-0031, and were found to be noncompliant by the Western Board. The County undertook a thorough review and evaluation of the unique local circumstances applicable to these lands and designed regulations to appropriately conserve and protect the designated agricultural lands, consistent with local circumstances and the goals and requirements of the GMA (Ordinance 627, adopted October 10, 1997). Upon review of the County’s ordinance adopted in response to the Western Board’s finding of non-compliance, the Western Board not only found compliance and lifted invalidity, but congratulated the County for “a job well done” (WWGMHB 96-2-0031, Rescission of Invalidity and Finding of Compliance, 11 (Dec. 11, 1997)).
The agricultural lands designation and regulations continue to be responsive to the local circumstances and they comply with the GMA.

The GMA supports innovative techniques to protect agricultural lands (RCW 36.70A.090 and 36.70A.177). Clallam County agricultural resource land policies and development regulations support clustering to encourage recombining previously divided lands to retain larger contiguous agricultural land tracts and establishment of a transfer of development rights program. Clallam County and others have utilized the technique of Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) for conserving County agricultural lands.

C. Mineral Resource Lands. The Clallam County Comprehensive Plan, Ch. 31.02 CCC, includes a mineral overlay map and policies to prioritize and conserve mineral lands of long term commercial significance, which are implemented through the zoning code. A majority of mineral lands occur within the commercial forestry zones and rural zones, which allow mining as a permitted use. Pursuant to GMA amendments codified at RCW 36.70A.131, Clallam County has reviewed its mineral resource lands designations and regulations, taking into consideration new data from the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). DNR has pointed out that, based on updated information, the County’s mineral overlay map includes unnecessarily large areas designated as mineral lands. Because the County’s mineral map is over-inclusive, rather than under-inclusive, the County finds that the map complies with GMA. Nonetheless, Clallam County will review and include possible re-delineation of mineral lands on the comprehensive plan map for the 2007 annual comprehensive plan update.

23. Critical Areas Code. The GMA was amended in 1995 to require counties and cities to include “best available science” (BAS) in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas, and to require special consideration for measures to enhance or protect anadromous fisheries (RCW 36.70A.172). The GMA also provides that comprehensive land use plans and development regulations are subject to continuing review and evaluations by the County or city that adopted them (RCW 36.70A.130). The update requirement enacted by the Legislature imposed deadlines for counties and cities to act to include best available science in their critical areas designations and regulations, inter alia. Id. Clallam County acted in advance of its deadline to amend its critical areas designations and regulations to include best available science and give special consideration to anadromous fisheries (Ordinance 681 and Resolution 112, adopted December 28, 1999).

Ordinance 681 and Resolution 112 were challenged by Protect the Peninsula’s Future (PPF) and the Washington Environmental Council (WEC), before the Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (WWGMHB Case No. 00-2-0008). In its final decision and order on the petition, the Western Board found that, with certain limited exceptions, “Clallam County has done an excellent job of recognizing, modifying, synthesizing, and applying BAS to its local conditions” (WWGMHB No. 00-2-0008, FDO, 7; Dec. 19, 2000). The County enacted certain amendments to address the Western Board’s findings of noncompliance, in Ordinance 709, adopted June 26, 2001. The Board found some issues of noncompliance cured, but found noncompliance with the Act, and/or invalidity, for six provisions (WWGMHB No. 00-2-0008, Compliance Order and FDO, Oct. 26, 2001). On appeal to Clallam County Superior Court, certain of the Western Board’s findings of noncompliance and invalidity were reversed, while three were upheld (Clallam County Superior Court No. 02-2-00035-8, Final Judgment and Order of Remand to Growth Board, Oct. 23, 2003). PPF appealed the Superior Court’s ruling (upholding the County’s agricultural lands exception to the critical areas ordinance) to the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division 2, which issued a decision remanding the issue for reconsideration of the Growtth Board. Meanwhile, Clallam County amended its Critical Areas Ordinance to address the other remaining compliance issues from the Western Board’s Compliance Order/FDO, Ordinance 767, adopted Jan. 25, 2005, and appealed the Court of Appeals decision. The Western Board approved a stipulated finding of compliance for those issues addressed in Ordinance 767 and the County is still waiting to hear if the Supreme Court will accept review of the agricultural lands exceptions issue.
Save the uncertainty of the one remaining compliance issue, the County finds that its critical areas policies and regulations comply with the GMA. In addition, the County is continuously involved in many other activities, such as watershed planning, and grant programs for natural resource improvements to achieve additional objectives for protective management of its anadromous fisheries and other fish and wildlife resources as summarized in Exhibit A attached to this Resolution.

24. Development Regulations. The County has periodically reviewed its development regulations and has added and updated such regulations as necessary to ensure their continued compliance with the GMA and their consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. In addition to findings related to the development regulations mentioned elsewhere in this Resolution, the following County updates to its development regulations address specific changes to the GMA since adoption of the County's GMA comprehensive plan in 1995:

A. Residential Daycare Facilities. In 2003, the GMA was amended to limit restrictions on residential daycare facilities (RCW 36.70A.450). In response to this Legislative change, the County Zoning Code was amended to clarify that family daycare providers were allowed within appropriate zones (Ordinance 766, adopted December 21, 2004).

B. Accessory Housing. In the 1995 adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, the County identified permissible construction and uses of accessory housing units ("AHUs"). In 2002, the County undertook a major revision of the accessory housing standards of the County Zoning Code and applicable policies of the Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance 725, adopted August 6, 2002). The revisions were explicitly intended to further the requirements and intent of the GMA by rectifying inconsistencies between the then-existing zoning standards and the Comprehensive Plan. The revisions were also intended to encourage the availability of affordable housing, a goal of the GMA (RCW 36.70A.020(4)).

The 2002 amendments strictly limit the use of AHUs in residential, commercial, and industrial zones. AHU usage requires a certificate of occupancy. The ordinance limits the size and type of structures permitted; no more than one AHU is allowed per lot. The ordinance imposes standards for water and wastewater disposal, which must be fulfilled.

An AHU is required to remain "a clearly incidental and subordinate use to a legally constructed primary single-family dwelling, commercial, or industrial use." The Comprehensive Plan limits the size of attached and detached AHUs, and imposes strict density requirements.

By modifying its AHU provisions, the County achieved a host of planning and environmental benefits, including:

- The protection of the rural and neighborhood character in areas where accessory housing is allowed;
- Accommodation of unique or special housing needs and circumstances such as caretaker housing;
- The opportunity to increase and diversify low-income rental housing stock inside the County's designated urban growth areas;
- The creation of alternative housing opportunities that promote more efficient use of existing or planned public and private transportation facilities and utilities; and
- Support for accessory housing where public and private utilities, transportation facilities, and other facilities already exist.

The Board of Clallam County Commissioners (BOCC) is aware of the Western Growth Management Hearings Board decisions finding that accessory dwelling unit (ADU) regulations that allow detached ADUs in rural areas on lots less than 10 acres in size are noncompliant with the GMA, by allowing urban growth outside the UGA. *Friends of San Juan v. San Juan County*, Resolution 71, 2007
Clallam County had anticipated a judicial review in the San Juan case to help interpret the statute on this issue. That case was settled and dismissed, however, prior to judicial ruling. Based on Clallam County’s analysis of the statute and local circumstances, the BOCC finds that its ADU ordinance addresses an important housing need, equally important to those living in rural areas as in urban areas. The GMA includes no specific prohibition on accessory dwelling units in rural areas. In recognition that growth board decisions are based on the record before them and do not establish bright line rules, the BOCC finds that Clallam County’s ADU ordinance complies with the GMA.

25. Shoreline Master Program (SMP). The County’s deadline pursuant to RCW 90.58.080 is to review and update its SMP, as necessary to ensure consistency with the updated shoreline guidelines issued by the Department of Ecology, by the year 2011. The County is in compliance for this element. Clallam County submitted a 2007 grant application to Ecology with the objective of early-adoption, but did not receive grant funding.

26. Siting Essential Facilities. Under the GMA, County comprehensive plans must include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities (RCW 36.70A.200). In 1995, Clallam County adopted processes for identifying and siting essential public facilities. In 2005, the Countywide Comprehensive Plan was amended to define essential public services to include state and regional facilities as defined under the GMA, and to address secure community transition facilities (Ordinance 768, adopted January 25, 2005). As amended, Clallam County’s definition and siting process for essential public facilities comply with the GMA.

Airports are one category of essential public facilities. Under a 1996 GMA amendment, land use plans affecting general aviation airports are subject to RCW 36.70.547, which discourages the siting of incompatible uses adjacent to general aviation airports. Such plans and regulations may only be adopted or amended after formal consultation with persons related to the aviation industry. Proposed and adopted plans and regulations must be filed with the Department of Transportation for public consideration and comment (RCW 36.70A.510). There are five general aviation airports in Clallam County: Port Angeles William R. Fairchild International Airport, Sequim Valley Airport, Forks Municipal Airport, Sekiu Airport, and Quillayute Airport. The Port Angeles William R. Fairchild International Airport and Forks Municipal Airports are located within the cities of Port Angeles and Forks, respectively, and are governed by city plans and regulations. In 2006, the County updated its policies and inventory in consultation with airport authorities (Ordinance 800). The County has adopted an airport overlay district in its zoning regulations that imposes special provisions for land uses adjacent to airports within the rural area (CCC 33.07.060). The County determines that its regulations are consistent with policies and general aviation guidelines. Any changes to land use designations within the airport overlay district will go through a consultation process with airport authorities prior to adoption.

27. Coordination with Military Installations. Clallam County land use plans do not interfere with military installations, as there are no military bases on land in unincorporated Clallam County.

28. Master Planned Resorts. Under the GMA, counties may permit master planned resorts outside designated urban growth areas (RCW 36.70A.360). These self-contained and fully integrated planned unit developments should occur in a setting of significant natural amenities, with a primary focus on destination resort facilities. In order to approve master planned resorts, counties must have comprehensive plans that guide the development of such resorts, and comprehensive plans and development regulations that preclude new urban or suburban land uses in the vicinity of the resort (RCW 36.70A.360(4)). In 1998, the GMA Master Planned Resort section was amended to clarify provisions regarding capital facilities, utilities, and services provided on-site or by off-site providers (RCW 36.70A.360(2)). Clallam County updated its comprehensive plan and development standards related to provision of capital facilities, utilities, and services for master planned resorts consistent with RCW 36.70A.360(2). (Ordinances 786, 787).
The Clallam County Countywide Comprehensive Plan includes provisions to guide the development of master planned resorts (CCC 31.02.270). Approval criteria and required mitigation measures, implemented through development regulations, ensure that new urban or suburban land uses do not occur in the vicinity of approved resorts (Ch. 33.25 CCC). The County finds that its process for reviewing and approving master planned resorts continues to comply with the GMA.

29 The Board of Clallam County Commissioners held a public hearing June 19, 2007, on a proposed Resolution affirming that Clallam County has reviewed and updated its Countywide Comprehensive Plan, Regional Plans, and Development Regulations to ensure continued compliance with Growth Management Act standards and policies. The Resolution was accompanied by a proposed ordinance to formally identify certain land areas as limited areas of more intensive rural development (LAMIRDS).

The Board received testimony submitted for the hearing, and also a number of post-hearing comments. The Board held work sessions on July 2, July 30, August 6, and August 20 to consider and review received comments. This review also considered a staff memorandum dated August 2, 2007, that responded to public testimony and comments received through July 23, 2007. Based on review of the comments received, the Board updated provisions of the GMA Compliance Resolution and accompanying LAMIRDS ordinance to clarify intent.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. Based on its review of the requirements of RCW 36.70A.130, GMA goals and requirements and especially amendments to the GMA since 1995, the County Comprehensive Plan and implementing development regulations, the analysis and findings prepared by the Clallam County Planning Commission, and the public comments received, hereby finds and declares that Clallam County's Comprehensive Plan and development regulations comply with the requirements of Chapter 36.70A RCW.

2. Clallam County has hereby completed its GMA update review pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(1) and RCW 36.70A.130(3).

PASSED AND ADOPTED this twenty-eighth day of August 2007

ATTEST:

Trish Holden, CMC, Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Stephen P. Tharinger, Chair

Michael C. Chapman

Howard V. Doherty, Jr.
Exhibit A
List of Clallam County Natural Resources Reports and Activities
(1995 to present)

County Reports:


*Hydrogeologic Assessment of the Sequim-Dungeness Area,* Clallam County, Washington, USGS WRI Report 99-4048 (prepared in cooperation with Clallam County Department of Community Development and WA Dept. of Ecology), 1999.

*Clean Water Herald,* Clallam County Environmental Health/Natural Resources, periodic newsletter between 1999 and 2003.


*Dungeness Watershed Management: Ten Years of Progress,* Clallam County Department of Community Development, Natural Resources Division, 2000.


*Towards Recovery - Clallam County Response to the Endangered Species Act Listing and Proposed Listing of Salmonid Species in Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Coast,* Clallam County Dept. of Community Development, 2001.

*Shellfish Protection Ordinance CCC 27.16,* Clallam County, 2001


*As the River Runs—from Fields to Ocean,* Clallam County Division of Natural Resources and Nature's Voice Studios, July 2002.


Water Storage Site Feasibility Study (for Dungeness irrigation), Montgomery Water Group, Inc., prepared for the WRIA 18 Planning Unit, June 30, 2003.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Preliminary Feasibility Study (for West WRUA 18), Pacific Groundwater Group and Groundwater Solutions, Inc., prepared for the WRIA 18 Planning Unit, June 2003.

Potential Stormwater Impacts on Sediment Quality in Urbanizing Clallam County Streams, Battelle Marine Sciences Laboratory for Clallam County, prepared for the WRIA 18 Planning Unit, June 2003.


All-Hazards Plan, prepared by GeoEngineers, Clallam County, November 2004.


Dungeness Watershed Salmonid Recovery Planning Notebook, prepared by Clallam County with DMRT members, June 2005.


Monitoring for Stormwater Contaminants in the Shallow Aquifer near Priest Road, Clallam County, WA, Clallam County Environmental Health, 2005.


2006 Clallam County Farm Inventory, prepared for Clallam County Department of Community Development by Clallam County Conservation District, 2006.


In the Flow, newsletter prepared by Streamkeepers of Clallam County, May 1999 to present.

Clallam County On-site Septic System Management Plan, Clallam County Health and Human Services Environmental Health Division and Clallam County On-site Septic System Work Group, 2006-present.

Report on the Consideration of Forming a Coastal Regional Governance Unit for Salmon Sustainability, for the North Pacific Lead Entity for Salmon Restoration, June 2007.

Sewer Feasibility Study for the Carlsborg UGA, BHC Consultants LLC, prepared for PUD #1 of Clallam County and Clallam County, July 2007.

Carlsborg Treated Wastewater Disposal and Reuse Options Technical Memorandum, Aspect Consulting, prepared for PUD #1 of Clallam County and Clallam County, July 2007.

Clallam River Habitat Assessment, prepared by Haggerty, M. for Clallam County, to be completed March 2008.

Salmon Recovery Plan for WRIA 19, prepared by the Lower Elwha Tribe for Clallam County, to be completed early 2008.

Water Resource Inventory Area 19 (WRIA 19), by Clallam County, in progress.

Water Resource Inventory Area 20 (WRIA 20), by Clallam County, in progress.
County Activities and Projects:


**Old Olympic Highway Bridge Widening and Habitat Restoration**, Clallam County, 1998.

**Dungeness River Riparian Landowners Education Project** – “Living on the River” booklet; interpretive signage at County parks, Clallam County, CCWF grant, 1998.

**Living by the Coast, Coastal Processes Workshops**, CZM, Clallam County, 1998-1999.

**Dungeness Bay Watchers**, Public Involvement and Education (PIE) Grant, Puget Sound Water Quality Authority, Clallam County, 1999.


**Stream Restoration Projects** (fencing/re-vegetation along rivers/creeks- Gray Wolf, Bell, Cassalery, Hurd, Matriotti, Meadowbrook, Siebert). JFE-DNR, Clallam County, Clallam Conservation District, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Youth Conservation Corps, Siebert Creek Group, 1994 to present.

**Dungeness Riparian Habitat Restoration Program**, Acquisition of conservation easements. North Olympic Land Trust, Clallam County, 1997 to present.


**Dungeness Bay Stewardship Initiative** grant project, included Dungeness Bay Tour and "Ten Years of Implementation" booklet, Clallam County, CCWF, 1996-1999.

**Shellfish Monitoring**, Marine Resources Committee, 2000 to present.

**Eel Grass Mapping**, Marine Resources Committee, 2000 to present.


**Septic 101 Workshops**, Clallam County Environmental Health Services, 2001 to present.

**Dungeness Estuary Restoration Program (River’s End)**, restoration of floodplain and estuary in the lower Dungeness River system, project partners include Clallam County, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, North Olympic Land Trust, 2002 to present.

**Dungeness Dike Setback**, Clallam County, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Bureau of Reclamation, 2005 to present.

**Using NASA tools to address watershed and salmonid issues**, grant funded by NASA, requiring input from Clallam County, 2006 to present.
*Clallam County Water Resources Database*, maintained by Streamkeepers of Clallam County, Department of Community Development, with assistance by Clallam County Health & Human Services, 1999 to present.


*Aquifer Storage and Recovery Activities for the Dungeness Valley*, Clallam County Environmental Health, 2006 to present.