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<p>c. The plan indicates the population for which it is planning. The projected population target is the same for all comprehensive plan elements, and is consistent with the Washington Office of Financial Management’s forecast for the county or the county’s sub-county allocation of that forecast. If OFM population projection is not used, the plan includes the rationale for using another figure. <a href="#">RCW 43.62.035</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-405(f)</a></p> <p>Counties should indicate the percentage of county-wide population growth allocated for urban growth areas. This allocation should be consistent with GMA goals of encouraging urban growth in urban areas, reducing sprawl, and ensuring public facilities and services are efficiently provided. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-405 (f)</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Population projection uses latest forecast	
<p>d. <b>Lands useful for public purposes such as utility corridors, transportation corridors, landfills, sewage treatment facilities, stormwater management facilities, recreation, schools, and other public uses are identified.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.150</a></p> <p><b>RCW 36.70A.150 requires that a prioritized list of acquisitions be developed.</b> [The list need not be part of the comprehensive plan.] <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.150</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-340</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Public use lands  <input type="checkbox"/> List of acquisitions	
<p>e. <b>Open space corridors within and between urban growth areas, including lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas are identified.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.160</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-335</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Open space corridors	
<p>f. <b>The Land Use Element includes population densities, building intensities, and estimates of future population growth.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(1)</a> <a href="#">WAC 365-196-405(2)(i)</a> suggests including a table with the range of dwelling units per acre allowed in each land use designation and implementing zone as a projection of existing and projected development capacity.</p> <p><b>If a buildable lands analysis shows measures needed to ensure appropriate densities, such measures have been adopted.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.215</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-315</a> The <i>Buildable Lands Program Guidelines</i> includes a list of measures.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated population capacity and appropriate densities  <input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable measures adopted if needed	

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<p><b>g. Urban densities and urban growth areas (UGAs) have been reviewed.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.130(3)(a), (5), and (6)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-310(2)</a></p> <p>By definition, urban growth areas all incorporated lands in cities and town, and unincorporated urban growth areas designated by a county. A review should be completed as part of the 8-year update under <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.130</a>. Review <a href="#">WAC 365-196-310(2)</a> for suggestions on evaluating and designating UGAs. Supporting information should include: selected population growth forecast scenario <a href="#">RCW 43.62.035</a>; population allocation and percentage of land devoted to urban, rural, and resource uses (counties) <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(1)</a>; land capacity analysis for UGAs, ability to provide urban services. <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.110</a>, CWPPs and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-310</a>.</p> <p>There should be a coordinated approach to planning for development in urban growth areas, especially among adjacent jurisdictions. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-330</a> Urban growth areas (incorporated or not) must plan for urban densities and urban services. If a county designates a fully contained community (FCC), part of the county’s population allocation should be reserved for the FCC. <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.350(2)</a> If a potential UGA expansion area is within the 100-year flood plain of major western Washington rivers, consider <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.110(8)</a>.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> UGA review (required every 8 years)	
<p><b>h. If an airport is within or adjacent to the jurisdiction, the plan includes policies, land use designations, and zoning to discourage the siting of incompatible uses adjacent to general aviation airports.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70.547</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-455</a></p> <p>See <a href="http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/aviation/Planning/default">www.wsdot.wa.gov/aviation/Planning/default</a> for guidance. Any planning adjacent to or within the “imaginary surface” areas of general aviation airports must consult with the Aviation Division of WSDOT.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No incompatible uses near airports  <input type="checkbox"/> WSDOT notified	
<p><b>i. If a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) military base employing 100 or more personnel is within or adjacent to the jurisdiction, the plan must include policies, land use designations, and consistent zoning to discourage the siting of incompatible uses adjacent to military base.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.530(3)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-475</a></p> <p>See <a href="#">Map of U.S. bases</a> to help make determination of applicability. <b>If applicable, inform the commander of the base regarding amendments to the comprehensive plan and development regulations on lands adjacent to the base.</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No incompatible uses near US DoD bases  <input type="checkbox"/> Base commander notified	

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<p>j. <b>Where applicable, the Land Use Element includes a review of drainage, flooding, and stormwater run-off in the area and nearby jurisdictions and provides guidance for corrective actions to mitigate or cleanse those discharges that pollute waters of the state.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.70(1)</a>; <a href="#">WAC 365-196-405(2)(c)</a> <a href="#">RCW 90.56.010(26)</a> defines waters of the state.</p> <p>Jurisdictions subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (<a href="#">NPDES</a>) <a href="#">Phase 1</a> and <a href="#">Phase 2</a>, should comply with all permit requirements.</p> <p>All local governments are also encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the <a href="#">State Department of Ecology’s Stormwater Manual for Eastern</a> or <a href="#">Western Washington</a> or the equivalent.</li> <li>• Adopt policies and regulations that allow low impact development practices such as limiting effective impervious surfaces, clustering development, and preserving open spaces and forests. See Puget Sound Action Team (PSAT) <a href="#">low impact development (LID) guidance</a>.</li> <li>• Incorporate relevant land-use recommendations from adopted local watershed plans. <a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/watershed/index.html">www.ecy.wa.gov/watershed/index.html</a>.</li> <li>• Adopt a clearing and grading ordinance if not already existing (See <a href="#">Technical Guidance Document for Clearing and Grading in Western Washington</a>).</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater planning	
<p><b>Critical areas are designated</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.170</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-190-080</a> <b>Best available science (BAS) is used to protect the functions and values of critical areas, and give “special consideration” to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.172</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-195-900</a> through <a href="#">925</a></p> <p>Plan policies should address the five critical areas listed in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(5)</a> (a) wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas. See <a href="#">Critical Areas Assistance Handbook (2003)</a> and <a href="#">Small Communities Critical Areas Ordinance Implementation Guidebook (2007)</a>. Follow the process in <a href="#">WAC 365-195-915</a> to document decisions.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> BAS used to designate and protect critical areas	
<p>k. <b>Geologically hazardous areas:</b> Designate according to criteria in <a href="#">WAC 365-190-120</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defined in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(9)</a>. Limit uses, especially facilities such as emergency response, hospitals, hazardous materials storage, etc.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Geohazard areas designated and risks managed	

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<p>1. <b>Wetlands:</b> <a href="#">WAC 365-190-090</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Define wetlands using definition in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(21)</a>.</b></li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands defined under GMA definition	
<p>m. <b>Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas:</b>(Required if jurisdictions draw groundwater for potable water or need to manage threats to exempt wells.): <a href="#">WAC 365-190-100</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The plan protects the quality and quantity of ground water used for public water supplies. <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(1)</a></b> See Ecology’s guidance on <a href="#">Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs)</a></li> <li>• For water quality, policies and implementing regulations should regulate hazardous uses in critical aquifer recharge areas (CARAs) and protect wellhead areas. See <a href="#">Ecology’s Groundwater Quality Information</a></li> <li>• For water quantity, policies and implementing regulations should limit impervious surfaces, encourage water conservation measures, and consider <a href="#">Water Resource Inventory Assessment (WRIA)</a> plans. See <a href="#">Ecology's Stormwater Programs</a> for more information.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> CARAs protect water quality and quantity	
<p>n. <b>Frequently Flooded Areas:</b> <a href="#">WAC 365-190-110</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classifications of frequently flooded areas should include, at a minimum, the 100-year floodplain designations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequently flooded areas regulated using FEMA and Ecology guidance	
<p>o. <b>Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas:</b></p> <p>See <a href="#">WAC 365-190-130</a> for specific habitat conservation areas, and factors to consider for their designation and protection such as coordination when habitat areas cross-jurisdictional boundaries or provide regional benefits, or retention of large blocks of habitat.</p> <p>See <a href="#">wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phslist.htm</a> for lists of priority habitats and species, maps and management recommendations.</p> <p>See <a href="#">www.dnr.wa.gov/forestpractices/watertyping</a> to use Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)’s stream typing system.</p> <p><b>Endangered Species:</b> If there are anadromous fisheries, or if the jurisdiction affected by an Endangered Species Act (ESA) 4(d) rule, the comprehensive plan should contain policies guiding decisions which may impact listed species. Special consideration may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revisions to zoning to protect habitat</li> <li>• Revisions to the location of planned capital facilities</li> <li>• Revisions to stormwater regulations or clearing and grading ordinances</li> </ul> <p>Establishment or maintenance of monitoring programs to ensure that habitat is being maintained, See <a href="#">WAC 365-195-920</a>.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas designated and protected  <input type="checkbox"/> Special consideration for anadromous fisheries	

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<p>p. <b>Adaptive management:</b> If there is inadequate scientific information about critical areas, the jurisdiction may adopt an “adaptive management” policy. <a href="#">WAC 365-195-920</a> and <a href="#">Critical Areas Assistance Handbook</a> provide guidance on the recommended approach for addressing inadequate scientific information.</p>		
<p>q. <b>Non-regulatory measures</b> to protect or enhance functions and values of critical areas may be used. These may include public education, stewardship programs, pursuing grant opportunities, water conservation, farm planning, joint planning with other jurisdictions and non-profit organizations, stream and wetland restoration activities, etc. See <a href="#">Critical Areas Assistance Handbook</a> for more information.</p>		
<p>r. <b>Natural Resource Lands (NRLs) designated and conserved:</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.170</a> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.060</a> NRLs include forest, agricultural, and mineral resource lands. See process to classify and designate at <a href="#">WAC 365-190-040</a>.</p> <p><b>If forest or agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance are designated inside UGAs, they must be subject to transfer and/or purchase of development rights (TDR, or PDR).</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.060(4)</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TDR or PDR program for forest or agricultural lands inside UGAs	
<p>s. <b>Designate and Conserve Forest Resource Land:</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.170</a> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.060</a> Forest land is defined at <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(8)</a>. Review <a href="#">WAC 365-190-060</a> for recommendations on forest lands.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest lands designated	
<p>t. <b>Designate and conserve agricultural resource lands (ARLs):</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.170</a> and <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.060</a></p> <p>ARLs are defined at <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(2)</a>. See <a href="#">WAC 365-190-050</a> for recommendations to designate, and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-815</a> to protect agricultural lands.</p> <p><a href="#">RCW 36.70A.177(3)</a> includes innovative techniques to conserve agricultural land and permitted accessory uses.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural lands designated  <input type="checkbox"/> Limit accessory uses on agricultural lands	
<p>u. <b>Designate mineral resource lands:</b></p> <p><a href="#">RCW 36.70A.131</a> requires consideration of new information including data available from the Department of Natural Resources relating to mineral resource deposits when reviewing mineral resource land designations. Minerals defined in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(11)</a> to include sand, gravel and valuable metallic substances. See <a href="#">WAC 365-190-070</a> for guidance on designation.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Review mineral resource lands	

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<p>v. <b>Development outside UGAs: If applicable, development planned outside UGAs must be consistent with the following:</b></p> <p>Major industrial development: <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.365</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-435</a></p> <p>Master planned development: <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.367</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-470</a></p> <p>Master planned resorts <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.360</a>, <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.362</a>, and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-460</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> If applicable, development outside UGA consistent with RCW	

<p>2. The Housing Element is intended to ensure the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods, encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock. It should be consistent with relevant CWPPs, <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(2)</a>, and should consider <a href="#">WAC 365-196-410</a>.</p>		
<p>a. <b>Include an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs that identifies the number of housing units necessary to provide for projected growth over the planning period.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(2)(a)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-410(2)(b)</a> and <a href="#">(c)</a> and Commerce’s <i>Assessing Your Housing Needs (1993, Updated by March 2013)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inventory and assess housing needs using latest population projection	
<p>b. <b>Include goals, policies, and objectives for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(2)(b)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-410(2)(a)</a>.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Goals, policies for housing	
<p>c. <b>Identify sufficient land for housing, including but not limited to, government-assisted housing, housing for low-income families, manufactured housing, multifamily housing, group homes, and foster care facilities.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(2)(c)</a></p> <p><b>Regulations treat a residential structure occupied by persons with handicaps the same as a similar residential structure occupied by a family or other unrelated individuals.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.410</a></p> <p><b>Manufactured housing regulated no differently than site built housing.</b> <a href="#">RCW 35.21.684</a>, <a href="#">35.63.160</a>, <a href="#">35A.21.312</a>, and <a href="#">36.01.225</a></p> <p><i>A local government may require that manufactured homes (1) new, (2) are set on a permanent foundation, and (3) comply with local design standards applicable to other homes in the neighborhood; but may not discriminate against consumer choice in housing. National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identify sufficient land for housing  <input type="checkbox"/> Special housing not subject to discrimination  <input type="checkbox"/> No discrimination against manufactured housing	

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<p>d. <b>Provisions for existing and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(2)(d)</a></p> <p>If enacting or expanding affordable housing programs under <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.540</a>, the plan identifies certain land use designations within a geographic area where increased residential development will assist in achieving local growth management and housing policies. Examples include: density bonuses within urban growth areas, height and bulk bonuses, fee waivers or exemptions, parking reductions, expedited permitting conditioned on provision of low-income housing units, or mixed use projects.</p> <p><a href="#">WAC 365-196-410(2)(e)(iii)</a> recommends an evaluation of the extent to which the existing and projected market can provide housing at various costs and for various income levels, and an estimation of the present and future populations that would require assistance to obtain housing they can afford. This section should also identify existing programs and policies to promote adequate affordable housing and evaluate their effectiveness.</p> <p>Affordable housing is defined as when the total housing costs, including basic utilities, does not exceed 30 percent of the income limit (for renters, 50 percent or less of the county median family income, adjusted for family-size, and for owners, 80 percent or less of the county median family income, adjusted for family size for owners). <a href="#">WAC 365-196-410(e)(i)(C) (I-V)</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable housing planned	
<p>e. <b>If the city has a population of over 20,000, or the county has a population of over 125,000, the jurisdiction allows accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in single-family residential areas.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.400</a> <a href="#">RCW 43.63A.215(3)</a></p> <p>See <a href="#">Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance Study and Recommendations</a> (1994) available from Commerce. For counties, ADU provisions in rural areas should review decisions from the appropriate hearings board.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> ADUs allowed	
<p>f. <b>Family daycare providers are allowed in all residential dwellings located in areas zoned for residential or commercial use and are any zoning conditions imposed no more restrictive than conditions imposed on other residential dwellings in the same zone.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.450</a> Family daycare provider means someone who regularly provides child daycare for 12 or fewer children in their home. <a href="#">RCW 43.215.010(c)</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Family daycares allowed	

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<p><b>3.</b> The Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) Element needs to be consistent with county-wide planning policies and <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)</a>, should consider <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415</a>, and should serve as a check on the practicality of achieving other elements of the plan. This element should cover all the capital facilities planned, provided, and paid for by public entities including to local government and special districts, etc. This should include water systems, sanitary sewer systems, storm water facilities, schools, parks and recreational facilities, police and fire protection facilities. Capital expenditures from Park and Recreation elements, if separate, should be included in the capital facilities plan element. For additional information see <i>Making Your Comprehensive Plan a Reality: A Capital Facilities Preparation Guide Washington Department of Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED), 1993.</i></p>		
<p>a. Goals and policies relating to capital facilities, levels of service, and regulatory strategies for concurrency to guide decisions. <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.120</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415</a></p> <p>Adopted levels of service for public services.</p> <p><b>Policy 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 Element, and financing plan within the Capital Facilities Element are coordinated and consistent.</b> [<a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415(2)(d)(iii)(F)</a> recommends that the plan set forth how pending applications for development will be affected while such a reassessment is being undertaken.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use reassessment policy included	
<p>b. <b>Inventory showing the locations and capacities of existing capital facilities owned by public entities</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)(a)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415(2)(a)</a> recommends the inventory include water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, solid waste management, school, park, and recreation facilities, police and fire protection facilities. The element should reference water or other system plans, indicate locations of facilities, and show where systems currently have unused capacity. Public services and facilities are defined in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(12)</a> and (13).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inventory of existing facilities	
<p>c. <b>Forecast of future needs to maintain adopted levels of service over the planning period.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)(b)</a> requires a forecast of future needs, and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415 (b)</a> recommends the forecast be based on projected population densities, and distribution of growth over the planning period. This section should consider whether the jurisdiction has sufficient water rights, sewage treatment, or other needed public facilities to support the plan’s projected 20-year growth. This may also consider system management or demand management strategies to meet forecast need.</p> <p><b>Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)(c)</a> requires proposed locations and capacities, and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415 (3)(C)</a> suggests that the phasing schedule in the Land Use Element should dictate when and where capital facilities will be needed over the 20-year life of the plan. Consider if the concurrency ordinance or other mechanisms have been effective in providing public facilities and services concurrent with development</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forecast of future needs  <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new facilities.	

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<p>d. <b>Six-year plan (at least) to finance planned capital facilities within projected funding capacities, and identifies sources of public money for such purposes.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)(d)</a>, <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.120</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415(c)(i)</a></p> <p>This CFP should include all public expenditures for capital expenses including water, sewer, transportation, etc. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-415(2)(c)(ii)</a> suggests that the plan be updated at least biennially so that financial planning remains sufficiently ahead of the present for concurrency to be evaluated. For a list of funding sources, see <a href="http://www.infrafunding.wa.gov/">http://www.infrafunding.wa.gov/</a> and <a href="http://www.awcnet.org">www.awcnet.org</a>.</p> <p><b>If impact fees are collected, the public facilities for which money is to be spent on are included in this element.</b> <a href="#">RCW 82.02.050(4)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-850</a></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Six-year funding plan consistent with comp plan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Impact fees used only for projects included in the CFP</p>	

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<p>4. The Utilities Element should relate to all services provided, planned for, paid for, and delivered by providers other than the jurisdiction. This should be consistent with relevant CWPPs and <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(4)</a>, and should consider <a href="#">WAC 365-195-420</a>.</p>		
<p>a. <b>The general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(4)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-195-420</a> recommends goals and policies relating coordination in construction, permits, utility corridor use and management. Counties and cities should evaluate whether any utilities should be identified as essential public facilities in case of siting difficulties.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> General location and capacity of existing and proposed facilities	

<p>5. The Rural Element (<b>counties only</b>) should be consistent with <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)</a>, <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030(15)</a> through <a href="#">(17)</a>, and consider <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.011</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425</a>. Rural lands are lands not included in urban growth areas, or designated as agricultural, forest, or mineral resource lands. For additional information, see <a href="#">Keeping the Rural Vision: Protecting Rural Character &amp; Planning for Rural Development, 1999</a>.</p>		
<p>a. <b>A definition of rural character and rural development consistent with <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.030</a>, (15), (16), and (17).</b> <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425(2)</a> provides suggestions.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Definition of rural character	
<p>b. <b>Allows forestry, agriculture, and a variety of rural densities and uses.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)</a> See <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425(3)</a> for examples of rural densities. The plan may include optional techniques such as limited areas of more intensive rural development (LAMIRDs), clustering, density transfer, design guidelines, and conservation easements to accommodate rural uses not characterized by urban growth as specified in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d)</a>. See <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425(5)</a> for innovative zoning techniques.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Variety of densities	
<p>c. <b>A written record explaining how the rural element harmonizes the planning goals and meets the requirements of the Growth Management Act.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)(a)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425(1)</a> notes that the county may consider local circumstances in establishing patterns of rural densities and uses, but must develop a written record of the rural element harmonizes the planning goals and meets the requirements of the act.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> A written record relating to rural character	
<p>d. <b>A definition of rural governmental services needed to serve the permitted densities and uses.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)(b)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425(4)</a> recommends some definitions of rural services and provides suggestions for appropriate level of service standards.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Definition of rural services	

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<p><b>e. Measures protecting rural character.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)(c)</a> Measures include containing/controlling development, assuring visual compatibility, reducing inappropriate conversion to low-density sprawl, protecting critical areas, and protecting against conflicts with natural resource lands.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Measures to protect rural character	
<p><b>f. Limited areas of more intense rural development (LAMIRDs) designated and managed consistent with <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d)</a>.</b> See <a href="#">WAC 365-196-425(6)</a> for guidance relating to LAMIRDs.  Commerce suggests that jurisdictions consider <a href="#">Growth Management Hearings Board</a> cases and Commerce’s <a href="#">Keeping the Rural Vision: Protecting Rural Character &amp; Planning for Rural Development, 1999</a> for guidance on appropriate rural densities and levels of governmental services in LAMIRDs.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> LAMIRDs designated and regulated consistent with GMA	
<p><b>6.</b> The Transportation Element should be consistent with relevant CWPPs and <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)</a>, <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.108</a>, and should consider <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430</a>.</p>		
<p><b>a. The element includes goals and policies for roadways; fixed route and demand response public transit; bicycle and pedestrian travel; water, rail, air, and industrial port and intermodal facilities; passenger and freight rail; and truck, rail, and barge freight mobility.</b> <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(b)</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Goals and policies	
<p><b>b. An inventory of air, water, and ground transportation facilities and services, including transit alignments, state-owned transportation facilities, and general aviation airports to define existing capital facilities and travel levels as a basis for future planning.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iii)(A)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(c)</a> provides recommendations for meeting inventory requirements.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation inventory	
<p><b>c. The element includes land use assumptions used in estimating travel.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(i)</a> . <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(a)(i)</a> recommends counties and cities use consistent land use assumptions, population forecasts, and planning periods for both the land use and transportation elements.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Land use assumptions	

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<p>d. <b>The element includes regionally coordinated level of service (LOS) standards for all arterials and transit routes to gauge the performance of the system, LOS for highways of statewide significance, and LOS for other state highways consistent with the regional transportation plan.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iii)(B)</a> <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(e)(v)</a> recommends LOS reflect access, mobility, mode-split and capacity goals. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(e)(vi)</a> recommends measurement methodology and standards vary based on the urban or rural character of the surrounding area. Also, balance community character, funding capacity, and traveler expectations through a variety of suggested methods. In urban areas, <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(e)(vii)</a> recommends some methodologies for analyzing the transportation system from a comprehensive, multimodal perspective. See <i>Coordinating Transportation and Growth Management Planning (1998 Legislation HB: 1487 – “Level of Service Bill),”</i> WSDOT and CTED, 1998.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Levels of service for all facilities; local, regional, and state	
<p><b>The element identifies specific actions and requirements for bringing into compliance locally owned transportation facilities and services that are below an established LOS standard.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iii)(D)</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(g)</a> <b>Concurrency policies are consistent with <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(b)</a>, and multimodal improvements are considered <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.108</a>.</b> Strategies such as increased public transit, ride sharing programs, and other multimodal strategies may be used to ensure that development does not cause service to decline on a locally owned facility below adopted levels of service.</p> <p><b>If required, a commute trip reduction plan to achieve reductions in the proportion of single-occupant vehicle commute trips has been adopted consistent with the comprehensive plan and submitted to the regional transportation planning organization.</b> <a href="#">RCW 70.94.527</a>.</p> <p><b>The element includes policies and provisions consistent with regional efforts to reduce criteria pollutants from mobile sources.</b> <a href="#">WAC 173-420-080</a> If the planning area is within a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area, <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(d)</a> recommends including a map of the nonattainment area, severity of the violation, and measures to be implemented consistent with the state implementation plan for air quality.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Concurrency	
<p>e. <b>The element describes existing and planned transportation demand management (TDM) strategies, such as HOV lanes, parking policies, high occupancy vehicle subsidy programs, etc.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(vi)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(i)</a> provides suggested TDM strategies.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TDM Strategies	

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<p>f. <b>The element includes a pedestrian and bicycle component.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(vii)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(j)</a> recommends jurisdictions inventory existing pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and identify and plan improvements for facilities. Improvements could focus on safe routes to school, hazard areas, or pedestrian-generating areas, and should be funded in capital facility or transportation improvement plans. See Bicycle and pedestrian planning information and resources at <a href="http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Walk/default.htm">www.wsdot.wa.gov/Walk/default.htm</a> and <a href="http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/bike/default.htm">www.wsdot.wa.gov/bike/default.htm</a> and the National Center for Bicycling and Walking <a href="http://www.bikewalk.org/">www.bikewalk.org/</a>.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle and pedestrian planning	
<p>g. <b>The element includes a forecast of traffic for at least 10 years, based on the Land Use Element, to provide information on the location, timing, and capacity needs of future growth.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iii)(E)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(f)</a> suggests including bicycle, pedestrian or planned transit service in a multimodal forecast. Forecasts should be consistent with regionally adopted strategies and plans.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10-year Traffic forecast	
<p>h. <b>The element identifies state and local system expansion needs to meet current and future demands.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a)(iii)(F)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-430(2)(f)</a> recommends including bicycle, pedestrian or planned transit service in needs. <b>WSDOT’s Ten-Year Capital Improvement and Preservation Program for state-owned facilities (Required by RCW 47.05.030) is detailed in the Transportation Executive Information System</b> <a href="http://www.transinfo.state.wa.us/">http://www.transinfo.state.wa.us/</a> Click on the current projects list, select the most recent legislative final project list and you can select projects by county.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Future needs	



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<p><b>7.</b> The Economic Development Element is not currently because funding was not provided to assist in developing local elements when this element was added to the GMA. However, provisions for economic growth, vitality, and a high quality of life are important, and supporting strategies should be integrated with the land use, housing, utilities, and transportation elements. <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(7)</a> An Economic Development Element should include:</p>		
<p>a. <b>A summary of the local economy such as population, employment, payroll, sectors, businesses, and sales.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(7)(a)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-435(2)(a)</a> recommends using population information consistent with the land use and housing elements. Employment, payroll, and other economic information is available from state and federal agencies. Consider gathering data and information for your community data profile pertaining to business, transportation, labor, real estate, utilities, incentives, regulatory, government, and quality of life. See Commerce’s <a href="#">Guidebook on Economic Development</a> (2005).</p>		
<p>b. <b>A summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the local economy defined as the commercial and industrial sectors and supporting factors such as land use, transportation, utilities, education, work force, housing, and natural/cultural resources.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(7)(b)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-435(2)(b)</a> recommends consulting with local development organizations, economic development councils, or economic development districts. Methods for identifying strengths and weaknesses include shift-share analysis, identify of industry clusters, public input, and asset mapping.</p>		
<p>c. <b>Identification of policies, programs, and projects to foster economic growth and development and to address future needs.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(7)(c)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-435(2)(c)</a> recommends identify policies, programs and projects that address identified weaknesses or capitalize on strengths identified by the community. Consider using performance targets to measure success.</p>		

<p><b>8.</b> A Parks and Recreation Element is not required because the state did not provide funding to assist in developing local elements when this provision was added to the GMA. However, park, recreation, and open space planning are GMA goals, and it is important to plan for and fund these facilities. <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(8)</a>. Commerce’s <a href="#">Guidebook <i>Planning for Parks, Recreation, and Open Space in your Community</i></a>, can provide step-by-step assistance. <i>Also see <a href="http://www.rco.wa.gov/doc_pages/index.shtml">www.rco.wa.gov/doc_pages/index.shtml</a></i> for additional assistance. A Parks and Recreation Element should include:</p>		
<p>a. <b>Goals and policies to guide decisions regarding facilities.</b> <a href="#">WAC 365-196-440(2)(b)</a> recommends a visioning process to engage the public in identifying needs, evaluating existing recreational opportunities, and developing goals for the parks and recreation element.</p>		

Comprehensive plan provisions	Page # and how addressed in plan	Update action, if needed
<p>b. <b>Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period based on adopted levels of service and population growth.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(8)(a)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-440(2)(c)</a> recommends establishing levels of service standards that reflect community goals. LOS should focus on those aspects that relate most directly to growth and development.</p>		
<p>c. <b>An evaluation of facilities and service needs over the planning period.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(8)(b)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-440(2)(d)</a> lists factors to consider when estimating demand for parks, open space and recreational services.</p>		
<p>d. <b>An evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(8)(c)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-440(2)(f)</a> recommends identifying other local, statewide and regional recreation plans for future facilities and opportunities for public and private partnerships to meet regional demand.</p> <p><b>The element is consistent with and is a part of the Capital Facilities Element as it relates to park and recreation facilities.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-440(2)(e)</a> recommends identification of future facilities and services consistent with the land use and capital facilities elements. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-440(2)(g)(iii)</a> recommends identifying strategies for financing in the parks and recreation element, a separate parks plan, or the capital facilities element.</p>		

<p>9. The Shoreline Element of the comprehensive plan is the goals and policies of the Shoreline Master Program (SMP). <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.480</a> The SMP goals and policies may also be included in an Environmental Element. The SMP goals and policies should be consistent with the rest of the comprehensive plan.</p>		
<p><b>SMP goals and policies included in the comprehensive plan.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.480</a>.</p> <p>When a jurisdiction updates its SMP consistent with Ecology’s new guidelines (<a href="#">Chapter 173-26 WAC</a>), and according to a schedule in <a href="#">RCW 90.58.080</a>, protection for critical areas within shorelines is transferred from the critical areas ordinance to the SMP. Protection must be at least equal to that from the CAO under the GMA. See <a href="#">Questions and Answers on ESHB 1933</a> for assistance.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> SMP goals and policies.</p>	

<p>10. Provisions for Siting Essential Public Facilities (EPFs) should be consistent with CWPPs, <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.200</a>, and should consider <a href="#">WAC 365-196-340</a> and <a href="#">550</a>. This section can be included in the Capital Facilities Element, Land Use Element, or in its own element. Sometimes the identification and siting process for EPFs is part of the CWPPs.</p>		
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Comprehensive plan provisions	Page # and how addressed in plan	Update action, if needed
<p>a. <b>The plan includes a process or criteria for identifying and siting essential public facilities (EPFs). EPFs include those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities, state or regional transportation facilities, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities.</b> [RCW 36.70A.200(1)] WAC 365-196-550 suggests a potential process.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> EPF identification and siting process	
<p>b. <b>State or regional transportation facilities and services of statewide significance (TFSS) and secure community transition facilities (SCTF) (defined in RCW 71.09.020(14)) have been added to list of EPFs.</b> RCW 36.70A.200. WAC 365-196-550(d) provides a list of essential public facilities.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TFSSs and SCTFs added to list of essential public facilities	
<p>c. <b>Policies that address the statutory requirement that no comprehensive plan may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.</b> RCW 36.70A.200(5). WAC 365-196-550(3) list types of comprehensive plan provisions or development regulations that could make the siting of an essential public facility impossible or impracticable.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No preclusion policy	
<p>d. <b>Jurisdiction considered the Office of Financial Management’s list of essential state public facilities that are required or likely to be built within the next six years.</b> RCW 36.70A.200(4). (Instructions to find the list are available from GMS)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> List considered	

<p><b>11. Optional plan elements and sub-area plans may be included in the comprehensive plan.</b></p>		
<p>Additional elements are included in the plan, such as energy conservation, historic preservation, natural hazards, or community design?. [RCW 36.70A.080 and WAC 365-196-445] These elements should be consistent with all other elements of the plan. Resources: <i>Historic Preservation: A Tool for Managing Growth</i>, Commerce, 1994, revised in 2005, <i>Optional Comprehensive Plan Element for Natural Hazard Reduction</i>, Commerce, 1999.</p>		
<p>If any sub-area plans included in the plan, they consistent with the other plan elements. RCW 36.70A.080(2).</p>		

<p><b>12. Consistency is required by the GMA.</b></p>
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Comprehensive plan provisions	Page # and how addressed in plan	Update action, if needed
<p>a. <b>All plan elements are consistent with relevant county-wide planning policies (CWPPs) and the GMA.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.100 and 210</a> and <a href="#">WAC 365-196-400(2)(c)</a> and 520. <a href="#">WAC 365-197-400(2)(c)</a> suggests CWPPs be referenced in each element, or be appended to the plan to clearly show consistency. Some jurisdictions use a table to show consistency.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> CWPPs	
<p>b. <b>The plan describes how all elements fit together, such as consistency of plan elements and future land use map, and consistency of land use and capital facilities elements.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.070</a> (preamble). <a href="#">WAC 365-197-400(2)(f)</a> recommends inclusion at the beginning of the comprehensive plan a section which summarizes how the various pieces of the plan fit together.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Internal consistency	
<p>c. <b>Policies directing that capital budget decisions be made consistent with the comprehensive plan.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.120</a>.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Budget decisions consistent with plan	
<p>d. <b>Plan is coordinated with the plans of adjacent jurisdictions.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.100</a>.</p> <p>e. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-520</a> suggests counties and cities circulate their proposed plans and SEPA documents with other counties and cities with which they share a common border or has related regional issues. Counties and cities are encouraged to resolve conflicts through consultation and negotiation.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> External consistency	

<p><b>13. Public participation, plan amendments and monitoring</b></p>		
<p>a. <b>Plan ensures public participation in the comprehensive planning process.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.020(11)</a>, <a href="#">.035</a>, and <a href="#">.140</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-600(3)</a> provides a list of possible public participation choices.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Public participation	
<p>b. <b>The plan describes the process for making amendments.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.130(2)(a)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-600</a> provides a list of suggestions for meeting the public participation requirements. Once established, the public participation plan must be broadly disseminated.</p> <p><b>Plan provides that amendments are to be considered no more often than once a year, not including the exceptions described in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.130(2)</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-640</a></b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Broadly publicized plan amendment process.  <input type="checkbox"/> Plan amendments no more than once a year.	

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<p>c. <b>Plan sets out a procedure for adopting emergency amendments and defines emergency.</b> <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.130(2)(b)</a> and <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.390</a>. <a href="#">WAC 365-196-650(4)</a> states that public notice and an opportunity for public comment must precede the adoption of emergency amendments to the comprehensive plan. Provisions in <a href="#">RCW 36.70A.390</a> apply only to moratoria or interim development regulations. They do not apply to comprehensive plans amendments. If a comprehensive plan amendment is necessary, counties and cities should adopt a moratoria or interim zoning control. The county or city should then consider the comprehensive plan amendment concurrently with the consideration of permanent amendments and only after public notice and an opportunity for public comment.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Process for emergency plan amendments	
<p>d. Plan or program for monitoring how well comprehensive plan policies, development regulations, and other implementation techniques are achieving the comprehensive plan’s goals and the goals of the GMA . <a href="#">WAC 365-196-660</a> discusses a potential review of growth management implementation on a systematic basis.</p>		