2019 MEMBERSHIP
THURSTON REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Members
City of Lacey
City of Olympia
City of Rainier
City of Tenino
City of Tumwater
City of Yelm
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
Nisqually Indian Tribe
Town of Bucoda
Thurston County
North Thurston Public Schools
Olympia School District
InterCity Transit
LOTT Clean Water Alliance
Port of Olympia
PUD No. 1 of Thurston County

Associate Members
Economic Development Council of Thurston County
Lacey Fire District #3
Puget Sound Regional Council
Timberland Regional Library
The Evergreen State College

Representative
Carolyn Cox, Councilmember
Nathaniel Jones, Councilmember (Chair)
George Johnson, Councilmember
David Watterson, Councilmember
Tom Oliva, Councilmember
JW Foster, Mayor (Vice Chair)
Amy Loudermilk, Staff
Heidi Thomas, Tribal Councilmember
Alan Vanell, Councilmember
John Hutchings, County Commissioner
Chuck Namit, School Board Member
Hilary Seidel, School Board Member
Karen Messmer, Authority Member
Cynthia Pratt, Board Member (Secretary)
Bill McGregor, Port Commissioner
Russell Olsen, PUD Commissioner
Michael Cade, Executive Director
Gene Dobry, Commissioner
vacant
LG Nelson, Facilities Manager
Scott Morgan, Director of Sustainability

THURSTON REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL STAFF

Marc Daily, Executive Director
Veena Tabbutt, Deputy Director
Karen Parkhurst, Planning & Policy Director
Holly Gilbert, Senior Planner
Michael Burnham, Senior Planner
Paul Brewster, Senior Planner
Katrina Van Every, Senior Planner
Sara Porter, Associate Planner
Steve Xu, Planning Technician
Tyson Justis, Senior Accountant

Burlina Montgomery, Administrative Assistant
Dorinda O’Sullivan, Office Specialist III
Sarah Selstrom, Communications & Outreach Specialist
Scott Carte, GIS Coordinator
Michael Ambrogi, Senior GIS Analyst
Dave Read, IT Manager
Aaron Grimes, Transportation Modeler
Clyde Scott, Transportation Modeler
# Table of Contents

## Introduction ............................................................................................................ 5
- Report Overview ........................................................................................................ 6
- Plan Recap .................................................................................................................. 7

## Summary Analysis ................................................................................................. 11
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 12
- The Chapters ............................................................................................................. 13
- The Lessons ............................................................................................................. 13
- The Stories ................................................................................................................. 15

## Leadership & Participation ..................................................................................... 17
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 18
- A closer look .............................................................................................................. 18

## Community ............................................................................................................ 21
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 22
- A closer look .............................................................................................................. 22

## Economy ............................................................................................................... 25
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 26
- A Closer Look ........................................................................................................... 26

## Opportunities & Choices ....................................................................................... 29
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 31
- A Closer Look ........................................................................................................... 31

## Investment ............................................................................................................. 33
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 34
- A closer look .............................................................................................................. 34

## Environment .......................................................................................................... 37
- The Numbers ............................................................................................................. 37
- A closer look .............................................................................................................. 38

## Report Card ............................................................................................................ 39

## Appendix ............................................................................................................... 41
- Methodology for Assessing Actions ........................................................................ 45
- Sustainable Thurston Action Implementation Status ............................................. 46
Introduction

The Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC) began its landmark Sustainable Thurston project in early 2011 with a simple question for the region’s quarter-million residents: How do you want your growing community to look, feel, and function in 2035.

Online and in person, thousands of people considered the challenges and opportunities of growth from an economic, environmental, and social sustainability perspective. To the same end, these engaged residents helped craft a bold and comprehensive vision of regional sustainable development that encompasses land use, housing, energy, transportation, food, health, and other interconnected issues.

As calendars flipped to 2014, TRPC adopted Sustainable Thurston’s flagship plan: Creating Places—Preserving Spaces: A Sustainable Development Plan for the Thurston Region. Over the ensuing months and years, the region’s jurisdictions accepted the plan via resolutions and integrated many sustainability goals and actions into their comprehensive plans and other policy documents. Businesses, nonprofits, and other members of the private sector took other actions of their own.
**Report Overview**

This report summarizes the region’s progress implementing Sustainable Thurston’s actions and achieving its vision, priority goals, and targets over the five years since adoption. TRPC created a computer database and simple methodology to assess the actions’ implementation status, and elicited input from designated leads and partners.

This report also showcases key data points and lessons learned from TRPC’s implementation assessment, and also presents questions for action leads and partners as they consider new ways to implement sustainability actions and overcome stubborn barriers. Finally, this report notes progress within the sustainability plan’s six thematic chapters, as well as steps toward achieving the plan’s 12 priority goals and supporting targets.

A copy of this report, and a searchable table of the actions, is also available online at: [www.trpc.org/STactions](http://www.trpc.org/STactions). A summary of TRPC’s implementation methodology is in this report’s appendix.
Plan Recap

The Sustainable Thurston plan has many parts, so it’s helpful to picture it as a wheel. The center represents the sustainable community described in the vision statement. The innermost ring expresses the six chapters and elements described in the foundational principles and policies. The icons in the next ring symbolize the 12 priority goals and targets. The outer ring represents the 300-plus actions necessary to achieve the goals, targets, and vision. While every action is important to achieving the central vision, some actions will help the region reach multiple goals and targets.

Sustainable Thurston’s bold vision statement [below] — based on broad and deep community engagement — articulates the region’s values and expectations for the year 2035.

"In one generation — through innovation and leadership — the Thurston Region will become a model for sustainability and livability. We will consume less energy, water, and land, produce less waste, and achieve carbon neutrality. We will lead in doing more while consuming less. Through efficiency, coupled with strategic investments, we will support a robust economy. Our actions will enhance an excellent education system, and foster a healthy, inclusive, and equitable social environment that remains affordable and livable. We will view every decision at the local and regional level through the sustainability lens. We will think in generations, not years. The region will work together toward common goals, putting people in the center of our thinking, and inspire individual responsibility and leadership in our residents."
To realize the vision, the plan set 12 Priority goals and supporting targets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Goal</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>First Action Steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create vibrant centers, corridors, and neighborhoods while accommodating growth.</td>
<td>By 2035, 72 percent of all (new and existing) households in our cities, towns, and unincorporated growth areas will be within a half-mile (comparable to a 20-minute walk) of an urban center, corridor, or neighborhood center with access to goods and services to meet some of their daily needs.</td>
<td>Rethink our existing land-use zoning and regulations in the urban areas to allow for greater mix of uses and densities to support efficient provision of services. Identify priority areas, begin neighborhood-level planning to create clarity about design, mix of uses, and density, and take actions. Find resources for continuing the community conversation about land-use and zoning changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserve environmentally sensitive lands, farmlands, forest lands, prairies, and rural lands and develop compact urban areas.</td>
<td>Between 2010 and 2035, no more than 5 percent of new housing will locate in the rural areas, and 95 percent will be within cities, towns, unincorporated growth areas, and tribal reservations. Rural areas are defined as outside of the cities, towns, unincorporated urban growth areas and tribal reservations.</td>
<td>To better understand rural land uses, create and prioritize an inventory of farmlands, forestlands, prairies, and other critical habitats that may be at risk due to development pressure. Take appropriate steps (e.g., incentives, support agricultural economy, purchase or transfer of development rights, rural zoning changes) to achieve goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a robust economy through sustainable practices.</td>
<td>The Economic Development Council will develop a Sustainable Economy Index. The “Index” will identify what to measure in order to track progress toward a robust sustainable economy. A target can be developed from the index after it is monitored for several years.</td>
<td>Implement the Sustainable Economy actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Goal</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>First Action Steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and improve water quality, including groundwater, rivers, streams, lakes, and Puget Sound.</td>
<td>Protect small stream basins that are currently ranked as “Intact” or “Sensitive”. Improve and restore as many as possible “Impacted” stream basins.</td>
<td>To preserve the stream basins that still have the opportunity to function properly, conduct watershed-based land-use planning (i.e., basin plans). Focus on those areas that may be at risk of degradation under current plans and development regulations. Implement adopted plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan and act toward zero waste in the region.</td>
<td>Reduce per capita landfill waste by 32 percent by 2035 to achieve no net increase in landfill waste compared to 2010 in Thurston County.</td>
<td>Maintain a rate structure that will incentivize waste prevention, as well as implement policy and support programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that residents have the resources to meet their daily needs.</td>
<td>By 2035, less than 10 percent of total households in Thurston County will be cost-burdened; less than 5 percent will be severely cost-burdened.</td>
<td>To become more strategic in managing scarce social service resources, create a single governing entity to ensure a coordinated and streamlined approach to social service planning and funding in Thurston County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support a local food system to increase community resilience, health, and economic prosperity.</td>
<td>To be determined after development of a local food systems plan.</td>
<td>Find resources to create a local food systems plan, and support development of a regional food policy council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that the region’s water supply sustains people in perpetuity while protecting the environment.</td>
<td>Reduce per capita water use by 33 percent by 2035 to achieve no net increase in water use in Thurston County.</td>
<td>Find resources to create a water systems plan that explores ways to manage water resources in the Thurston Region more holistically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Goal</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>First Action Steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain air quality standards.</td>
<td>Continue to meet state and federal air quality standards.</td>
<td>Continue to focus on reducing vehicle miles traveled and improving operational efficiency of the transportation network (e.g., “Smart Corridors” — see Environment chapter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide opportunities for everyone in the Thurston Region to learn about and practice sustainability.</td>
<td>Integrate education on sustainability and sustainable practices into K-12 curricula, as well as planner's short courses, workshops, professional training, and other educational opportunities.</td>
<td>Find resources to ensure continued focus on sustainability actions, education, and coordination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make strategic decisions and investments to advance sustainability regionally.</td>
<td>Create and adopt sustainability checklists for use in all local decision making processes by 2016.</td>
<td>Develop a generic checklist for modification and use by local jurisdictions. Use the list when making decisions such as funding allocations, comprehensive plan amendments, and capital facilities investments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Analysis

Measured by scope and scale — one 25-year vision, 373 actions, and 59 goals packed into 232 pages — the Sustainable Thurston plan is perhaps the region’s most ambitious long-range planning effort.

The plan, developed with the help of dozens of diverse community partners, continues to serve as an important reference tool for the region’s policymakers and community members. Collectively, we’ve a lot to show for the past five years.
The Numbers

Almost half — 44% — of the plan’s actions have been implemented fully, and 37% have been implemented partially; 19% have not been implemented. Of the actions that have not been implemented or partially implemented, the most common reasons are “lesser priority/lack of community will” (36%) and “inadequate money” (22%). For the remaining 42% of this subset of actions, reviewers cited “not the right action” and other reasons.

The Sustainable Thurston plan wasn’t crafted with the expectation that every action would be implemented immediately, of course. Of the actions with an implementation timeframe of “underway” and/or “short” (1-3 years), 96% have been implemented fully or partially.

Seventy-eight percent of the actions that include a “medium” implementation timeframe (3-10 years) have been implemented fully or partially, and 74% of the actions that include a “long” implementation timeframe (10-20 years) have been implemented fully or partially.

The upshot of this high-level assessment is that the region is making clear progress across all parts of the plan — especially the Economy and Environment chapters — but inadequate funding and/or lack of community support remain common barriers for implementing many actions. Other challenges (e.g., the need for the state’s budget to address the Washington Supreme Court’s McCleary decision) shifted funding priorities and thus may be harder to surmount, absent additional action from state and federal policymakers.

“...but inadequate funding and/or lack of community support remain common barriers for implementing many actions.”
The Chapters

Subsequent sections of this report summarize implementation progress and barriers within the plan’s six thematic chapters: Leadership & Participation; Community; Economy; Opportunities & Choices; Investment; and, Environment. The final “Report Card” section showcases data and forecasts (e.g., “sunny” or “partly cloudy”) that reflect the region’s progress toward achieving Sustainable Thurston’s priority goals, supporting targets, and preferred land-use scenario. Such information is designed to spur further conversation among the plan’s designated leads and partners about remaining implementation challenges and opportunities. Questions worth considering:

- Was the original action crafted clearly enough to warrant implementation?
- Were the right leads and partners designated?
- How could leads and partners collaborate, secure funding, and integrate actions into their future work?
- Should TRPC integrate specific implementation efforts into its work plans going forward?

As the Sustainable Thurston plan concluded: “Success requires sustained commitment and collaboration on the part of everyone in the community. … The conversation must continue around kitchen tables, council chambers, coffee shops — everywhere.” So, let’s talk about what we’ve learned over the past five years.

“Success requires sustained commitment and collaboration on the part of everyone in the community.”
- Creating Places — Preserving Spaces

The Lessons

The five-year assessment yielded several lessons for TRPC:

Keep it Local: Several actions called for a regional approach, but a local approach emerged later as the preferred way forward. Subsequent sections of this report note actions that may warrant reconsideration by implementers.

Specify How and Why: Several actions could have benefited from examples and other supporting language that specified how and why the action should be implemented. Five years down the road, such explanatory language would have helped reviewers better assess such actions’ original intent and implementation status.
• **Keep it Simple**: Several actions were multifaceted with a lot of parts packed in. In some cases, reviewers found they had achieved parts of the action but not the whole. The lesson here is that well-crafted actions are concise actions.

• **Choose Words Wisely**: Several actions featured verbs that don’t spur implementation in concrete ways. Such actions could have benefited from stronger verbs such as “develop” and “invest” instead of weaker language such as “consider” and “support.” Words matter. Reading them in hindsight can be humbling sometimes.

• **Continue the Journey**: Some actions have been implemented across one or more jurisdictions. While such actions can reasonably be considered “fully implemented,” there still may be opportunities for these jurisdictions — and others — to implement the action in new ways. After all, sustainability is a journey, not a destination.

• **Give It Time**: While we’ve made clear progress implementing actions across all chapters of the plan, the Report Card shows that we’ve not yet achieved several targets associated with Sustainable Thurston’s 12 priority goals and preferred land-use scenario. Does this mean we didn’t adopt the right suite of actions? Not necessarily. In several cases, it will take more than five years to see results of policy changes.

> “Writing a plan is kid’s stuff compared with implementing it, especially when two of the key actions could be increased urban density and downzoning of rural lands.”

- The Olympian editorial, Aug. 18, 2013

A good example is the priority goal to “Create vibrant centers, corridors, and neighborhoods while accommodating growth,” and a supporting target that at least 17 percent of homes in Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater’s urban growth areas will be located in an urban corridor or center in 2035. While that figure has hovered around 14 percent [See Report Card section] since TRPC and its partners adopted the Sustainable Thurston plan five years ago, several actions are expected to move the needle over the next few years, including:
• Enacting affordable housing strategies to increase the supply of multifamily, or “middle,” housing near transit corridors;
• Involving residents and business owners in the development of district plans and updates to development codes helps spur private-sector implementation;
• Adopting financial incentives such as tax exemptions and fee waivers for multifamily housing in corridor districts;
• Designating ombudsmen to work with investors and developers;
• Conducting environmental assessments up-front to increase predictability; and,
• Developing large multifamily housing projects (e.g., the 138-unit 123 4th Apartments in downtown Olympia) amid urban centers;

The Stories

Where possible, reviewers noted implementation examples and next steps for action leads and partners. “Success story” examples highlighted throughout this report also showcase some of our region’s many sustainability efforts.

Such information, while not exhaustive, is meant to provide a snapshot of recent, ongoing, and future implementation efforts, as well as to shape future work throughout the region. If there are examples of good work we should know about, or ways we can improve our assessment methodology, please let us know.
Leadership & Participation

This omnibus chapter covers a diverse array of topics, ranging from transportation and land use to health and climate change, which are referenced throughout the plan.

What each topic has in common is a direct link to the plan’s 10 Foundational Principles and related policy goals.

Foundational Principles

• Balance our needs today with those of future residents to protect and enhance quality of life.

• Champion a diverse economy and job opportunities that support community and household resilience, health, and well-being.

• Meet basic human needs of clean water and air, healthy food, adequate housing, quality education, public safety, and equal access, regardless of socio-economic status.

• Offer engagement opportunities and information encouraging choices that contribute to individual, household, and community health and well-being.

• Protect the natural environment while acknowledging the interdependence of a healthy environment and healthy economy.

• Take action to conserve resources, increase use of renewable resources, and decrease dependence on non-renewable resources.

• Preserve the unique identities of existing urban, suburban, and rural communities in a way that protects what matters most and improves what can be better.

• Acknowledge interdependence of communities within — and external to — our region; impacts of our region upon the world and impacts of the world upon our region.

• Foster open communication and transparent processes that encourage community-wide participation.

• Support local decision-making, while encouraging regional and cross-jurisdictional coordination, communication and cooperation that increases our capacity to make decisions for the common good across jurisdiction boundaries.

Sustainable Thurston Vision

Community
well-designed & unique places

Leadership & Participation
bold & inclusive

Economy
robust & innovative

Investment
prolific & long-term

Environment
healthy

Opportunities & Choices
diverse & accessible
The Numbers
These are lofty goals, so how did we do?

Overall, 36% of this chapter’s 42 actions have been implemented fully, and 43% have been implemented partially; the remaining 21% have not been implemented.

Of the 27 actions that have not been implemented or partially implemented, the most common reasons are “lesser priority/lack of community will” (48%) and “inadequate money” (15%). Additional reasons cited included “not the right action” and “other.”

A closer look
For some of these actions where progress is elusive, reviewers noted implementation barriers and encouraged designated leads and partners to reconsider whether the original action, as written, is still a desirable policy. For example, Action L-2.4 called for the creation of a water systems plan that identifies ways to manage water resources within the region more holistically and in collaboration with state and local governments.
In 2018, TRPC spearheaded discussions with the Thurston Public Utility District and municipal water managers. They ultimately determined that a regional water systems plan is unnecessary, however, because ongoing interjurisdictional coordination efforts are deemed sufficient. A few other actions are worth a closer look, including:

**Action L-3.8:** Create a task force to explore opportunities to increase access to goods and services in existing and planned neighborhoods throughout the region and identify strategies to achieve the preferred land-use vision.

**Lead:** TRPC  
**Timeframe:** Short  
**Status:** Not Implemented  
**Explanation:** (Lesser priority/Lack of community will) The regional emphasis thus far has been on increasing access to goods and services along urban corridors — the main arterials that connect Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater. Focusing on creating or enhancing walkable neighborhood centers is the logical next step, especially as “middle” housing density increases as a result of regulatory changes.

Developers broke ground on Briggs Village, in southeast Olympia, in 2005. Designed as a walkable urban village with dense residential development clustered around a commercial center, the development still has plenty of vacant lots for businesses near the YMCA anchor tenant.
This chapter also has several success stories that are worth a little recognition, including.

**Action L-2.1: Develop a climate action plan.**

**Lead:** TRPC; County; Cities/towns  
**Timeframe:** Short/Medium  
**Status:** Partially Implemented  
**Explanation:** According to the Sustainable Thurston plan, a climate action plan should entail both mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation for climate impacts we cannot avoid.

TRPC and its partners secured a $250,000 grant from the U.S. EPA in 2015 to develop the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan. The national award-winning adaptation plan, which includes 91 actions to help the region prepare for and adjust to climate impacts, was adopted by TRPC in early 2018.

Thurston County, Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater are now working with the Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC) to develop a companion climate mitigation plan with actions to reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change. The project includes two phases.

Phase 1, completed during 2018, assessed the implementation status of local climate policies and actions to reduce communitywide (public-sector and private-sector) emissions, as well as recommended a shared emissions baseline and science-based targets: Reduce communitywide emissions 45% below 2015 levels by 2030 and 85% below 2015 levels by 2050.

Phase 2 — which began in early 2019 and will take up to 18 months to complete — focuses on mitigation action analysis, implementation, and accountability to ensure that participating jurisdictions hit the shared emissions targets. For more information, please visit [www.trpc.org/climate](http://www.trpc.org/climate).
Community

This chapter focuses on preserving rural spaces while creating well-designed and unique places within urbanized areas.

The chapter’s 50 actions are tied to the following four goals:

- **Goal C-1**: North County—Urban Corridors & Centers: Create vibrant city centers and activity nodes along transit corridors that support active transportation and housing, jobs, and services.
- **Goal C-2**: South County—City/Town Centers: Create safe and vibrant South County city and town centers that foster entrepreneurship, active transportation, civic pride, and a sense of place.
- **Goal C-3**: Neighborhoods: Create safe and vibrant neighborhoods with places that build community and encourage active transportation.
- **Goal C-4**: Rural & Resource Lands: Protect the region’s farms, forests, prairies, and open spaces while providing places for those choosing a rural lifestyle.
**The Numbers**

Overall, 28% of this chapter’s actions have been implemented fully, and 50% have been implemented partially; the remaining 22% have not been implemented. Of the actions that have not been implemented or partially implemented, the most common reasons are “inadequate money” (25%) and “lesser priority/lack of community will” (33%).

**A closer look**

An example of an action worthy of reconsideration or further discussion is:

**Action C-1.11:** Form a multiagency partnership to foster conditions that attract investments in center and corridor projects.

- **Lead:** North County cities
- **Timeframe:** Short
- **Status:** Not Implemented
- **Explanation:** (Lesser priority/Lack of community will) Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater have not formed such a multiagency partnership. Instead, each of the jurisdictions has hired economic development staff. Reassess whether interjurisdictional implementation of this action is desired.
This chapter also has several success stories that are worth a little recognition, including:

**Action C-2.7:** Build on the quality of place within each of the historic community centers.

- **Lead:** South County cities/places
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Timeframe:** Short
- **Explanation:** According to the Sustainable Thurston plan, this action includes “ensuring the retention of unique historic architecture and design features during the remodel of storefronts, as well as ensuring that new development complements historic development, when appropriate.”

South County communities are preserving their historic buildings and enhancing the surrounding streetscape via the Main Street 507 project and other efforts. Bucoda, for example, has rehabilitated a formerly vacant building at the corner of 7th and Main streets. The Town purchased the 1922 building from the Skookumchuck Odd Fellows in 2004, started remodeling the dilapidated structure in 2009, and reopened it as the Bucoda Community Center in 2015. The stately stone building currently houses the Bucoda town hall and a museum on its first floor, according to the Town’s website.
Bucoda’s town hall is located within a rehabilitated building on Main Street. The photos show the building before and after remodeling.

Source: [www.bucoda.us/past-projects.html](http://www.bucoda.us/past-projects.html)
Economy

This chapter underscores that a truly sustainable economy has a “triple bottom line” that factors in social, economic, and environmental considerations. Thus, achieving a more sustainable economy requires collaboration, commitment, and integration among businesses and many other partners.

The chapter’s 40 actions are linked to the following six goals:

- **Goal EC-1**: Coordinate economic development efforts to attract and retain businesses and jobs.
- **Goal EC-2**: Foster industry clusters to create jobs and increase revenue circulation locally.
- **Goal EC-3**: Create an innovation culture to encourage entrepreneurship.
- **Goal EC-4**: Provide robust infrastructure to support economic development.
- **Goal EC-5**: Ensure adequate supply of shovel-ready land along primary transportation corridors and invest in commercial and industrial redevelopment.
- **Goal EC-6**: Foster a progressive education system to match worker skills with employer needs.
**The Numbers**

Overall, 63% of this chapter’s actions have been implemented fully, and 23% have been implemented partially; 14% have not been implemented. A simple lesson can be learned from these stellar results: The region’s business community has clear ownership of the actions and their implementation.

Members of the Thurston Economic Development Council (EDC) helped lead the work of the project’s 39-member Blue Ribbon Economic Development Panel, which took the lead in crafting this chapter’s actions. That means these business community stakeholders and their public-sector partners have a clear idea about where these actions fit into their work and how to achieve desired results.

**A Closer Look**

There were no clear trends regarding why 16 of this chapter’s 40 actions have not been implemented fully. In three cases, reviewers noted “not the right action.” In such cases where an action was not deemed appropriate, leads and partners may want to consider whether implementing other actions is sufficient to achieve the plan’s vision and goals. The following is an example of such an action:
**Action EC-4.6:** Require local governments to identify telecom/infrastructure gaps in the network, and place conduit during public works construction projects.

- **Lead:** Cities/towns
- **Timeframe:** Medium/Long
- **Status:** Not Implemented
- **Explanation:** (Not the right action) The Thurston Public Utility District (PUD) did a partial inventory. This might eventually be the right action, but it is not now.

This chapter also has several success stories that are worth a little recognition, including:

**Action EC-2.1:** Utilize the Regional Cluster Analysis and Market Report, and identify and then focus increased market presence of significant clusters.

- **Lead:** EDC
- **Timeframe:** Underway
- **Status:** Fully Implemented
- **Explanation:** A good example of implementation is the EDC’s identification and promotion of the region’s cluster of natural products companies through a multimedia campaign called “Naturally Located.”

An EDC webpage and slick brochure promote our region’s prime location between the growing Seattle and Portland consumer markets, along with successful local natural products companies such as Fish Brewing Co., Ice Chips candy, and Mud Bay pet food. For more information, visit: [www.thurstonedc.com/naturally-located/](http://www.thurstonedc.com/naturally-located/)
Opportunities & Choices

This chapter focuses on housing, health and human services, local food systems, schools and transportation.

The chapter’s 120 actions are linked to the following 20 goals:

- **Goal H-1**: Improve regulatory clarity and predictability to encourage urban infill and redevelopment.
- **Goal H-2**: Increase housing amid urban corridors and centers to meet the needs of a changing population.
- **Goal H-3**: Provide sufficient housing for low- and moderate-income households within each jurisdiction.
- **Goal H-4**: Maximize opportunity to redevelop land in priority areas by investing in infrastructure and environmental remediation.
- **Goal H-5**: Provide sufficient service-enriched housing for homeless and high-risk populations.
- **Goal H-6**: Encourage housing density and diversity in neighborhoods to add vibrancy and increase equitable access to opportunity.
• Goal H-7: Encourage the construction, weatherization and operation of homes to boost efficiency.
• Goal HHS-1: Provide sufficient health and human services for all county residents.
• Goal HHS-2: Reduce the incidence of preventable disease.
• Goal S-1: Encourage safe and active school transportation to improve community health, economic, and environmental outcomes.
• Goal S-2: Improve community coordination to create schools that use land, tax dollars, and other resources efficiently.
• Goal S-3: Improve infrastructure around schools that results in safe pedestrian, bicycle, and bus access.
• Goal F-1: Coordinate local food planning efforts to create a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable regional system.
• Goal F-2: Enhance the economic viability of the local food system.
• Goal F-3: Ensure universal access to secure, nutritious, and affordable food in the Thurston Region.
• Goal F-4: Enhance public education and outreach related to the local food system.
• Goal T-1: Ensure adequate funding for maintaining and improving an efficient multimodal transportation system that efficiently moves people and goods.
• Goal T-2: Reduce transportation congestion and environmental impacts.
• Goal T-3: Consider freight mobility needs in local and regional planning.
• Goal T-4: Integrate transportation considerations into land-use decisions and vice versa.
The Numbers

Overall, 49% of this chapter’s actions have been implemented fully, and 29% have been implemented partially; the remaining 22% have not been implemented. Of the actions that have not been implemented or partially implemented, the most common reasons are “lesser priority/lack of community will” (61%) and “inadequate money” (18%).

A Closer Look

An example of an action worth reconsideration for further discussion is:

Action F-1.5: Explore less land-intensive farming models such as aquaculture and vertical gardening.

- **Lead:** WSU Ag Extension
- **Timeframe:** Long
- **Status:** Not Implemented
- **Explanation:** (Not the right action) Henderson Inlet and other parts of South Puget Sound have long supported aquaculture in the form of oyster beds. Less land-intensive forms of agriculture are not necessarily needed in Thurston County, however. We have a lot of available land. We will gain far more in the way of conservation benefits by cultivating high value-markets to keep the existing land in farming and prevent conversion to development, according to WSU’s Agricultural Extension. Development, not farming, is the major threat to land, water, and habitat resources in Thurston County. Keeping land in farming, coupled with conservation programs like cost-share, easements, and Environmental Quality Incentives Program funding, as well as consumer recognition of the value of local agriculture, will be the biggest return on the investment in sustainability.

This vertical garden sprouts plants from its sides and can be irrigated with filtered “greywater” left over from household dishes. Such gardens can maximize land use and reduce water waste.
This chapter also has several success stories that are worth a little recognition, including:

**Action F-4.2:** Create a central website for food and food-related activities, events, and information. Provide education/training on all aspects of the food system.

**Lead:** Thurston Food System Council  
**Timeframe:** Underway  
**Status:** Fully Implemented  
**Explanation:** The Thurston Food System Council merged with the Thurston Thrives Food Action Team and the Thurston Asset Building Coalition Food Hub in 2016 to align efforts. The merged group, now called the South Sound Food System Network, meets monthly. The Network implemented this action in several ways, including creating a website ([https://ssfoodsistemnetwork.org](https://ssfoodsistemnetwork.org)) with information about how to support local foods and shape consumer behavior. For example, the website’s innovative Sound Food Campaign features eight information cards that focus on topics including “Love Your Leftovers,” “Healthy Food Starts with Healthy Soil,” and “Pavement is Permanent.”
Investment

This chapter focuses on investing time, money, and other resources in the region’s services (e.g., public safety and solid waste) and infrastructure (water and energy).

The chapter’s 89 actions are linked to the following 11 goals:

- **Goal WI-1**: Provide efficient and effective drinking water infrastructure.
- **Goal WI-2**: Manage wastewater in a cost-effective and environmentally sound way.
- **Goal WI-3**: Manage stormwater in a cost-effective and environmentally sound way.
- **Goal WI-4**: Expand the use of reclaimed water for non-potable uses.
- **Goal EN-1**: Increase energy generation from renewable resources to reduce the region’s carbon footprint.
- **Goal EN-2**: Enhance the region’s electricity distribution, monitoring, and storage infrastructure to support adoption of cleaner technologies and practices.
- **Goal EN-3**: Increase energy efficiency and conservation to reduce the region’s carbon footprint.
- **Goal PS-1**: Provide emergency services in a dependable and efficient manner to meet the dynamic needs of a diverse society.
- **Goal PS-2**: Create a resilient region by improving disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, as well as by expanding public safety education.
- **Goal SW-1**: Plan and take action to reduce, reuse, and recycle as much waste as possible and meet the needs of current and future populations.
- **Goal SW-2**: Continue to plan for, educate, assist, and offer access to safely and efficiently manage disposal and reduce hazardous waste.
The Numbers

Overall, 39% of this chapter’s actions have been implemented fully, and 44% have been implemented partially; the remaining 17% have not been implemented. Of the actions that have not been implemented or partially implemented, the most common reasons are “lesser priority/lack of community will” (28%) and “inadequate money” (20%).

A closer look

An example of an action worth reconsideration or further discussion is:

**Action EN-2.8:** Encourage a change in state policies to increase the utility share of funding for undergrounding of overhead wires to reduce power outages.

**Lead:** Cities/towns; County; State

**Timeframe:** Short/Medium

**Status:** Not Implemented

**Explanation:** (Not the right action) Undergrounding wires does not necessarily reduce the duration of outages, according to Puget Sound Energy (PSE). Perhaps this action should say encourage “system improvements” (e.g., automated circuit re-closers or stronger wire that can withstand tree damage).
This chapter also has several success stories that are worth a little recognition, including:

**Action EN-1.4:** Investigate large-scale renewable energy projects (e.g., large-scale solar arrays).

- **Lead:** Cities/towns; Nonprofits
- **Timeframe:** Medium/Long
- **Status:** Fully Implemented
- **Explanation:** Renewable Energy Systems (RES) plans to build a wind farm on Weyerhaeuser timber land, just south of Skookumchuck Lake, along the border of Lewis and Thurston counties. The Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project will produce up to 171 megawatts (MW) of clean power, interconnected with Puget Sound Energy’s transmission system. The output will serve PSE’s “Green Direct Program” subscribers, including the cities of Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater.

Meanwhile, the energy company TransAlta plans to build a 180 MW solar farm just south of Bucoda. The so-called “Tono Solar” farm’s panels would be just north of the border, in Thurston County, atop a former open-pit mine. All 38 of the nearby RES wind farm’s turbines will be in Lewis County, with supporting infrastructure stretching into Thurston County.
This map shows the locations of the planned utility-scale solar and wind energy generation projects near the border of Thurston and Lewis counties.
Environment

This chapter focuses on several themes, including air and water quality. The chapter’s 32 actions are linked to the following four goals:

- **Goal E-1**: Reduce air pollution that endangers human health.
- **Goal E-2**: Reduce the region’s carbon footprint and protect critical infrastructure in case of extreme weather or sea-level rise.
- **Goal E-3**: Conserve and protect drinking water to meet the region’s daily and long-term needs.
- **Goal E-4**: Protect, preserve, and restore streams, wetlands, and shorelines to protect water quality.
The Numbers

Overall, 50% of this chapter’s 32 actions have been implemented fully, and 34% have been implemented partially; the remaining 16% have not been implemented. Of the 16 actions that have not been implemented or partially implemented, the most common reasons are “inadequate money” (44%) and “lesser priority/lack of community will” (25%).

A closer look

An example of an action worth reconsideration or further discussion is:

**Action E-3.6:** Change state water law or adopt common local land-use regulations that prohibit individual exempt wells within Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) when municipalities or private suppliers can provide drinking water.

- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; TRPC
- **Timeframe:** Medium/Long
- **Status:** Not Implemented
- **Explanation:** (Lesser Priority/Lack of Community Will) This issue remains hotly debated and has not been resolved at the state or local level. Consider whether this action should be a part of the region’s legislative agenda.
This chapter also has several success stories that are worth a little recognition, including:

**Action E-4.2:** Adopt new development regulations to require the use of low-impact development (LID) practices, where feasible.

**Lead:** Cities/towns; County  
**Timeframe:** Short  
**Status:** Fully Implemented  
**Explanation:** Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater, and Thurston County have adopted updated LID policies since 2014, per the state’s revised municipal stormwater permit. The permit requires jurisdictions to make LID the “preferred and commonly used method for site development,” where feasible.

Put simply, LID mimics the natural water cycle of the landscape by minimizing impervious surfaces, maximizing native vegetation retention, and filtering stormwater on site as much as possible. Such efforts will help the region achieve the Sustainable Thurston priority goal of protecting and improving water quality, including groundwater, rivers, streams, lakes, and Puget Sound.

To learn more about the regulatory requirement and explore an interactive map of some of the region’s LID projects, visit [www.trpc.org/LID](http://www.trpc.org/LID).
Low-Impact Development

Low-Impact Development (LID) is a stormwater management system that treats stormwater runoff as close to its source as possible. LID attempts to mimic natural systems as close as possible using features such as stormwater ponds, rain gardens, green roofs, rain barrels, and permeable pavements.

Use this map to explore LID projects in Thurston County. This is not an exhaustive map of every low-impact development project in the region; rather, it is designed to show a diversity of projects by place and type. Projects were either complete or under construction as of October 2014.

For more information about LID, visit sustainthurston.org

Legend

- Low-Impact Development Sites

Elements of LID
See site pop menu

- Bioswales
- Green Roofs

City of Olympia, Bureau of Land Management, ESI Canada, ESI, NRRL, Germin, USGS, NGS
Report Card

Now in its third year, the Sustainable Thurston Report Card is a data-driven approach to track the Thurston Region’s progress toward meeting Sustainable Thurston’s goals, including eight of the plan’s 12 priority goals and targets set for 2035.

The Report Card builds on the previous work of the Regional Benchmarks for Thurston County report, which tracked the region’s progress toward meeting the goals of the 1990 Growth Management Act. The complete Report Card features 30 measures grouped into 6 categories that track with the plan’s chapters. Progress is expressed like a weather forecast — sunny, partly sunny, and stormy.

Five of the regional goals and targets are listed on the following pages; explore the complete list at www.trpc.org/reportcard.
SUSTAINABLE THURSTON REPORT CARD
Regional Goals & Targets*

COMMUNITY GOAL
Increase housing in urban centers & corridors
Vibrant centers and corridors depend on a mix of people, jobs, and activities. Allowing and encouraging an increasing share of new homes to locate in areas that already have a high concentration of jobs, shopping, infrastructure and transportation options (such as transit) will help achieve the region’s priority goals and vision.

OUTLOOK: Stormy
hovered around 14% for the past 5 years

COMMUNITY GOAL
Decrease the unemployment rate
When Thurston County residents are able to find work, they are better able to meet their basic needs, including food, housing, and healthcare. They also support the local economy by spending money at local businesses.

OUTLOOK: Partly Sunny
Thurston County’s unemployment has declined significantly since the Great Recession, but remains slightly higher than the state rate.

*Explore the complete list of regional goals and targets at www.trpc.org/reportcard.
COMMUNITY GOAL
Decrease greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles
On road vehicles contribute 43 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in Thurston County.

OUTLOOK: Partly Sunny
The region has met its 2020 target. Since its low in 2012, per capita VMT has increased, making it harder to reach the 2035 target.

COMMUNITY GOAL
Find shelter for homeless population
People of all backgrounds can be homeless: families with children, single adults, elderly individuals, veterans, and youth. Homelessness is a national problem that’s not confined to cities; it also exists in suburbs, small towns, and rural areas.

OUTLOOK: Stormy
homelessness INCREASED from 2006-2018

COMMUNITY GOAL
Keep our air clean & healthy
Pollutants such as tiny airborne particles and ground-level ozone can trigger respiratory problems, especially for people with asthma. Air pollution can also aggravate health problems for the elderly and others with heart or respiratory diseases.

OUTLOOK: Sunny
The region’s air quality continues to meet the national standards, even as the region grows.
Appendix

Methodology for Assessing Actions

In late 2018, TRPC developed an Access database and worked with community partners to assess the implementation status of the Sustainable Thurston plan’s actions over the previous five years. Initially, TRPC staff used institutional knowledge, phone interviews, and online information to assess the actions. To ensure accuracy and to fill remaining information gaps, TRPC staff then reached out to the actions’ designated implementation leads for their review and revisions. While all reviewers used a standardized methodology to assess the actions, each assessment is subjective and is based on personal assumptions.

“Status” Dropdown: Choose one of the following three options
- Fully Implemented (e.g., action implemented in one or more jurisdictions or ways)
- Partially Implemented (e.g., action implemented only partially)
- Not Implemented

“Why” Dropdown: Choose “N/A” for actions that are “Fully Implemented. For actions that are “Partially Implemented” or “Not Implemented,” choose one of the following four options:
- Inadequate Money
- Not the Right Action
- Lesser Priority/Lack of Community Will
- Other

“Notes” and “Next Steps” Boxes:
- In the “Notes” column, write how this action has been/is being implemented (i.e., examples), or note what reasons/barriers have prevented implementation.
- In the “Next Steps” column, write about notable implementation steps that are planned.
Sustainable Thurston Action Implementation Status

The following tables show the implementation status of the Sustainable Thurston plan’s 350-plus actions as of January 2019.

**LEADERSHIP & PARTICIPATION: Priority Goals**

**GOAL:** Create vibrant centers, corridors, and neighborhoods while accommodating growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-A.01</th>
<th>Rethink our existing land-use zoning and regulations in the urban areas to allow for a greater mix of uses and densities to support efficient provision of services. The first step is to prioritize where to start and focus neighborhood-level planning efforts, as well as to find resources for continuing the community conversation about land-use and zoning changes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Other. Cities have implemented updates to development codes to encourage infill and redevelopment. Examples include: Olympia's Missing Middle, Tumwater's Brewery District and Capitol Boulevard, and Lacey's Woodland District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Find resources to continue community conversation about land-use and zoning changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL:** Preserve environmentally sensitive lands, farmlands, forest lands, prairies, and rural lands and develop compact urban areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-B.01</th>
<th>To better understand rural land uses, create and prioritize an inventory of farmlands, forest lands, prairies, and other critical habitats that may be at risk due to development pressure. Take appropriate steps (e.g., incentives, support agricultural economy, purchase or transfer of development rights, rural zoning changes) to achieve goals.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The County has taken inventory of such lands and considered policies in the Deschutes basin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Similar work in needed in other parts of the county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL:** Create a robust economy through sustainable practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-C.01</th>
<th>Implement the Sustainable Economy action plan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>The EDC's plan has five elements and associated task forces that meet regularly to identify work that’s been undertaken, completed, and yet to be implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>EDC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL: Protect and improve water quality, including groundwater, rivers, streams, lakes, and the Puget Sound.

L-D.01 To preserve the stream basins that still have the opportunity to function properly, conduct watershed-based land-use planning (i.e., basin plans). Focus on those areas that may be at risk of degradation under current plans and development regulations.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. The County has taken inventory of such lands and considered policies in the Deschutes, Woodard, Black Lake, and McLane Creek basins.
- **Next Steps:** Fund and complete similar plans in other basins.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** County

GOAL: Plan and act toward zero waste in the region.

L-E.01 Maintain a rate structure that will incentivize waste prevention, as well as implement policy and support programs.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. The rate structure can incentivize waste “reduction and diversion” but not prevention. The existing rate structure makes diverted wastes free or cost less than disposal. The rate structure can’t “prevent” waste since the purpose is cost recovery.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns

GOAL: Ensure that residents have the resources to meet their daily needs.

L-F.01 To become more strategic in managing scarce social service resources, create a single governing entity to ensure a coordinated and streamlined approach to social service planning and funding in Thurston County.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** The Thurston County Regional Health and Human Services Council and the United Way of Thurston County created the Community Investment Partnership to pool resources and address common needs related to basic health and human service needs.
- **Next Steps:** This group continues to meet about once a month and align its funding awards with Thurston Thrives strategies related to community resilience, education, and other focus areas.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

GOAL: Support local food systems to increase community resilience, health, and economic prosperity.

L-G.01 Find resources to create a local food systems plan, and support development of a regional food policy council.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The Thurston Food System Council merged with the Thurston Thrives Food Action Team, and Thurston Asset Building Coalition Food Hub in 2016 to align efforts. The merged group, which meets monthly, is called South Sound Food System Network.
- **Next Steps:** Create a local food systems plan if it is still desirable under the aligned network. Link: [https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/about/](https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/about/)
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** TRPC
### GOAL: Ensure that the region’s water supply sustains people in perpetuity while protecting the environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-H.01</th>
<th>Find resources to create a water systems plan that explores ways to manage water resources in the Thurston Region more holistically.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Not the right action. In 2018, TRPC spearheaded discussions with Thurston PUD and municipal water managers. They determined that a regional water systems plan is unnecessary because ongoing interjurisdictional coordination efforts are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOAL: Move toward a carbon-neutral community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-I.01</th>
<th>Find resources to create a Thurston Region climate action plan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Other. TRPC secured a federal grant in 2015 to develop the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan. In 2018, TRPC and jurisdictions began work on Phase 1 of a companion Regional Climate Mitigation Plan. Together, these efforts constitute a “climate action plan.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Complete Phase 2 of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan, funded by contributions from local jurisdictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC; Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOAL: Maintain air quality standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-J.01</th>
<th>Continue to focus on reducing vehicle miles traveled and improving the efficient movement of people and goods on the transportation network.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC continues to encourage commute trip reduction (CTR) efforts across the region, and jurisdictions continue to encourage driving alternatives through transportation and land-use policies (e.g., adding curb bulb-outs, crosswalks, bicycle lanes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 2 of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan will seek ways to further implement this action as a way to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions. An effort to increase CTR efforts on the State Capitol Campus has been funded for TRPC (Year 2022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOAL: Provide opportunities for everyone in the Thurston Region to learn about and practice sustainability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-K.01</th>
<th>Find resources to ensure continued focus on sustainability actions, education, and coordination.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>The Washington Legislature passed a bill requiring civics in K-12 education. The League of Women Voters also created the textbook “The State We’re In,” which contains a chapter on sustainability, for all school districts in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Continue considering and promoting social, economic and environmental sustainability principles and practices in new work. LWV textbook link: <a href="http://www.lawforwa.org/sites/default/files/StateWereIn-CompleteBook-Updated-2-14_0.pdf">www.lawforwa.org/sites/default/files/StateWereIn-CompleteBook-Updated-2-14_0.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**GOAL: Make strategic decisions and investments to advance sustainability regionally.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-L.01</th>
<th>Develop a generic checklist for modification and use by local jurisdictions. Use the list when making decisions such as funding allocations, comprehensive plan amendments, and capital facilities investments.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. TRPC created a checklist for local jurisdictions in late 2013 but did not promote its use widely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Reassess whether such a sustainability checklist is still a desirable assessment tool for local jurisdictions. If so, consider whether modifications are needed to the checklist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEADERSHIP & PARTICIPATION: Leadership Goals**

**GOAL: Become a model for sustainability and livability. Identify resources, organizational structure, and educational opportunities to achieve regional sustainability goals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-1.01</th>
<th>Identify and secure funding to implement actions to achieve Sustainable Thurston goals and vision.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Inadequate money. Jurisdictions have secured funding to implement several – but not all – of Sustainable Thurston's actions and achieve goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Continue identifying and securing funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-1.02</th>
<th>Monitor progress in achieving Sustainable Thurston goals and targets. Take action if progress is not being achieved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC publishes an annual newsletter – The Main Street Journal – which features articles about action implementation progress. In 2018, TRPC assessed the implementation status of all 350-plus actions over the plan's first five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Continue to assess implementation progress on a regular basis and consider new ways to implement actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short; Medium; Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-1.03</th>
<th>Challenge public entities to be leaders in energy efficiency. For example, adopt Leadership in Energy &amp; Environmental Design (LEED) and location-efficiency standards for new public-sector buildings, promote commute trip reduction, and retrofit existing buildings.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Progress has been made on many fronts, notably promoting commute trip reduction and improving building energy efficiency. A notable energy-efficient (LEED Platinum) and location-efficient building is the LOTT Regional Services Center in Olympia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>If Thurston County builds a new courthouse, make it a model for energy and location efficiency. This is consistent with Resolution 14395, a 2010 resolution that commits Thurston County on a pathway toward zero emissions from government operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short; Medium; Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Public Entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-1.04</th>
<th>Create a regional grant center to provide assistance in identifying and applying for grants.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. TRPC began the process of creating a regional grant center, but the concept never came to fruition. Lack of funding/staffing was also a barrier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Reassess whether implementation of this action is still desired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### L-1.05 Reach community members in their daily lives with sustainability information.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. TRPC and its partners have emphasized sustainability information in a variety of public-engagement efforts, notably the regional transportation, climate, and flood plans.
- **Next Steps:** Look for new communications tools and projects to convey sustainability principles and practices to community members.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** All

### L-1.06 Coordinate and collaborate on outreach and planning efforts that cross jurisdictional boundaries such as stormwater updates, watershed plans, transportation issues, public safety services, and growth-management issues.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** TRPC and its partners have coordinated and collaborated on several outreach and planning projects, notably the integration of Low-Impact Development practices into local development codes in 2016 and the regional flood plan in 2017.
- **Next Steps:** Look for new projects to coordinate interjurisdictionally.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** TRPC

### L-1.07 Acknowledge that the region's ecological assets have an economic value and consider their value as part of land-use decisions.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. TRPC hired Earth Economics to calculate the value of ecosystem services in benefit-cost analyses (BCAs) of actions in the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan. The plan demonstrated the utility of such BCAs as a decision tool for policymakers.
- **Next Steps:** Quantify and consider the value of ecological assets as part of other local land-use decisions.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### L-1.08 Find resources to create a Civic Innovation Incubator. This incubator would provide an infrastructure for residents and public and private stakeholders to collaborate around sustainability projects and policies.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether implementation of this action is still desired.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Nonprofits
### L-1.09 Find resources for demonstration projects. Support innovative community ideas and projects that support Sustainable Thurston priority goals.

**Status:** Partially implemented  
**Why:** Other. The private sector (e.g., nonprofits and businesses) have done a good job of leading by example. Examples include building runoff-capturing rain gardens, installing rooftop solar panels, and building community gardens that demonstrate sustainability.  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Short  
**Lead:** TRPC

---

### GOAL: Develop regional plans and strategies essential to meeting sustainability priority goals and targets.

#### L-2.01 Develop a climate action plan (greenhouse gas emission reduction and mitigation). This will serve as a framework for how this region can reduce its climate impacts, while accommodating projected growth, and how it might best respond to the impacts of climate change on infrastructure, water supplies, risk reduction and emergency management, food systems, energy, community cohesion, and the economy.

**Status:** Partially implemented  
**Why:** Other. Climate action entails both mitigation and adaptation. TRPC and its partners completed the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan in early 2018. They are now working on a companion mitigation plan, which could be completed during 2020.  
**Next Steps:** Complete Phase 2 of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan in 2020.  
**Timeline:** Short; Medium  
**Lead:** TRPC; County; Cities/towns

#### L-2.02 Create a regional local food systems plan and support development of a regional food policy council

**Status:** Partially implemented  
**Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The Thurston Food System Council merged with the Thurston Thrives Food Action Team, and Thurston Asset Building Coalition Food Hub in 2016 to align efforts. The merged group, the South Sound Food System Network, meets monthly. [Also see L-G.01]  
**Next Steps:** Create a local food systems plan if it is still desirable under the aligned network. Link: [https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/about/](https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/about/)  
**Timeline:** Underway  
**Lead:** Thurston Food Systems Council

#### L-2.03 Develop a regional sewerage plan. This should include a strategy to ensure all septic systems are monitored and maintained, that failing septic systems identified and repaired, and a strategy and policy in place to evaluate existing developments with septic systems to determine if conversion to sewer is needed due to impacts on water resources and/or human health.

**Status:** Partially implemented  
**Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. On-site sewerage system mgmt. plan adopted in 2016, but funding mechanism repealed in 2017. LOTT partners developed tool to ID areas where septics pose greatest risk. LOTT provided $500K for sewer conversion rebates in ‘17/’18 ($620K for ‘19/’20).  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Short; Medium  
**Lead:** County

#### L-2.04 Create a water systems plan that identifies ways to manage water resources within the region more holistically and in collaboration among state and local governments. Follow the water systems plan when reviewing and approving land-use applications.

**Status:** Not implemented  
**Why:** Not the right action. In 2018, TRPC spearheaded discussions with the Thurston PUD and municipal water managers. They determined that a regional water systems plan is unnecessary because ongoing interjurisdictional coordination efforts are sufficient.  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Medium  
**Lead:** County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Number</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Why</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-2.05</td>
<td>Thurston Thrives: Develop a community-wide health action agenda for sustainable health improvement. The health agenda will establish population-wide indicators, improvement targets, strategies and partnerships in each major domain of community health including: water, air, disease carriers and the physical environment, our food system, housing, education, income, community design, community cohesion, youth development and resilience, clinical prevention, and medical and behavioral treatment.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Underway (Phase I 2013-2014)</td>
<td>Thurston County BOH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2.06</td>
<td>Develop an urban growth area plan on a regional level. The plan could: evaluate the existing Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundaries to identify parts of the UGA that are exceedingly costly to serve with urban services (such as public transportation, sanitary sewers and potable water systems); determine whether certain lands should stay in the UGA.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will</td>
<td>Reassess whether implementation of this action is still desired</td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2.07</td>
<td>Develop annexation plans. The plans could: identify infrastructure needs and cost-effective strategies for bringing infrastructure up to urban standards; and, establish a framework to guide the timing of annexation decisions to increase predictability for municipalities, property owners, and service providers.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
<td>Cities/towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2.08</td>
<td>When updating local comprehensive plans, integrate concepts from the Sustainable Thurston preferred land-use vision and other elements of the Plan.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>All jurisdictions have adopted some comprehensive plan goals and policies consistent with Sustainable Thurston's vision and goals. For example, Bucoda's Comprehensive Plan includes policies (UT 6.1-6.3) to boost energy efficiency and renewables.</td>
<td>Continue to consider social, economic, and environmental sustainability when updating local comprehensive plans</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2.09</td>
<td>Develop or update essential infrastructure plans to ensure alignment with updates to the local comprehensive plans.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will</td>
<td>Thurston County is doing public outreach about a new courthouse, which is essential infrastructure. This is an opportunity to integrate sustainability principles (energy efficiency, location efficiency, etc.)</td>
<td>Medium; Long</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L-2.10 Develop long-term strategies to manage infrastructure assets. Local jurisdictions will need to evaluate, finance, upgrade, maintain, repair, and replace existing infrastructure in a sustainable manner. Developing long-term strategies means embracing a planning horizon beyond the 20-year threshold of the Growth Management Act for infrastructure and land-use planning.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. IT Proposition 1, approved by voters in 2018, seeks funding for maintaining and expanding service to accommodate future growth over the next few decades. The Port real estate master plan for the New Market Industrial Area also looks at 20-yr needs.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

L-2.11 Update the county-wide planning policies as needed. Develop a process for amending the county-wide planning policies as needed.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** TRPC worked with the region's jurisdictions to integrate Sustainable Thurston's foundational principles and policies into the County-wide Planning Policies. The Board of County Commissioners adopted the amendments to the document in November 2015.
- **Next Steps:** Periodically update the County-wide Planning Policies.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County

L-2.12 Building on the model of county-city joint planning, establish joint plans/agreements between local jurisdictions, special purpose districts, and tribes that will guide long-range growth and investment decisions for all parties.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Some, but not all, jurisdictions have established interlocal agreements and/or joint plans to work on general planning and focused topic areas. Areas of progress include transportation, water, and climate change.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** All

**GOAL: Increase regional, multi-regional and state coordination and collaboration.**

L-3.01 Take advantage of opportunities to engage in multi-region, multi-state, or bi-national alliances such as the Cascadia Center, West Coast Corridor Coalition, or the West Coast Collaborative to advance priority issues for the Thurston Region in league with other organizations.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Thurston Region communities have and continue to collaborate with the state, federal and local governments. A good example is our region working with WSDOT, JBLM, and other stakeholders on mitigating I-5 traffic.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** TRPC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Why</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-3.02</td>
<td>Join/partner with Joint Base Lewis-McChord and surrounding communities on a land-use study to understand and lessen impacts on residential areas and minimize encroachment into military training areas, such as “Clear Zones” and “Accident Potential Zones.”</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>Implementation of this action is coordinated by South Sound Military and Community Partnership. Link: <a href="http://www.cityoflakewood.us/south-sound-military-and-communities-partnership/ssmcp-home">www.cityoflakewood.us/south-sound-military-and-communities-partnership/ssmcp-home</a></td>
<td>Continue coordination on land-use planning to focus on next steps.</td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3.03</td>
<td>Continue policy coordination and formal information sharing between Joint Base Lewis-McChord, state and local government agencies, and chambers of commerce, building on the foundation offered by South Sound Military and Communities Partnership to expand opportunities.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>Coordinated through the South Sound Military and Communities Partnership. Link: <a href="http://www.cityoflakewood.us/south-sound-military-and-communities-partnership/ssmcp-home">www.cityoflakewood.us/south-sound-military-and-communities-partnership/ssmcp-home</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>TRPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3.04</td>
<td>Continue to work with the state Department of Enterprise Services and Office of Financial Management to ensure that the siting of leased and owned state office buildings conforms to priority transportation and land-use considerations.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>State government and local government agencies continue to work together on the siting of state office buildings along the region's urban corridors. An example of a new building is the Helen Sommers Building on Capitol Way.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3.05</td>
<td>Conduct coordinated planning activities, such as watershed planning, provision of services, or other sustainability planning-related activities, to address regionally significant issues.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Inadequate money. The region's local governments have collaborated on planning in several watersheds and smaller basins within.</td>
<td>Collaborate on planning related to other watersheds and other regionally significant issues.</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3.06</td>
<td>Provide support and resources for greater coordination between communities to meet common water infrastructure goals. May include the following: cooperation on joint water rights and transfer applications; joint infrastructure projects, particularly near jurisdictional boundaries; a process to share plans and coordinate proposed projects; use of common tools across the region that may include development standards, management policies, asset-management programs, restoration projects; and, joint public education efforts that address the value of water, wastewater treatment, reclaimed water, and water conservation.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. L and O developed the Woodland Creek Groundwater Recharge Facility to meet water rights mitigation requirements. LOTT and its four partners coordinate routinely on long-term strategies for wastewater management and reclaimed water needs and uses.</td>
<td>In 2019, LOTT will update its long-term strategy for reclaimed water, a resource that is used by the partners to mitigate potable water rights and/or augment water supply through non-potable reuse.</td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County; LOTT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L-3.07  Build on past success and increase coordination and collaboration between local jurisdictions and special districts such as school and fire districts to ensure short- and long-term growth strategies are consistent, and keep public costs as low as possible.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; School districts; Fire districts

L-3.08  Create a task force to explore opportunities to increase access to goods and services in existing and planned neighborhoods throughout the region and identify strategies to achieve the preferred land-use vision.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The regional emphasis has been on urban corridors. Focusing on neighborhood centers is the logical next step.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether interjurisdictional implementation of this action is desired.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** TRPC

L-3.09  Update development standards in unincorporated urban growth areas to be consistent with all street and infrastructure standards of the adjoining city. Identify funds to retrofit and update existing infrastructure deficiencies that are delaying annexations.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Planning directors met in 2017 to discuss updating joint agreements. There was a lack of consensus on this being a priority. The County is continuing to try to align development standards between unincorporated UGAs and cities.
- **Next Steps:** County will continue to update joint plans and development standards. Adoption likely in 2019.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** County

**COMMUNITY**

**GOAL:** North County — Urban Corridors & Centers: Create vibrant city centers and activity nodes along transit corridors that support active transportation and housing, jobs, and services.

C-1.01  Conduct District and Neighborhood area planning. Involve the neighborhood in the process, answer questions up front, and encourage sharing of ideas and information with the goal of creating clarity and predictability about outcomes. Processes include discussions about: density and design; and using form-based codes or other tools that may streamline the permit process by creating more certainty about outcomes that may reduce opposition and costly delays. Identify specific action steps needed to achieve resulting District or Neighborhood vision.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. Brewery District, Capitol Boulevard and Woodland District studies resulted in updated plans. The Downtown Olympia strategy was completed. The Rochester and Grand Mound subarea plan, and Yelm downtown plan are underway.
- **Next Steps:** Martin Way Corridor study is funded and set to begin in 2019.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** North County cities
C-1.02 Invest public money to attract private investment in development projects. Create an investment strategy for critical infrastructure and place-making amenities (e.g., street trees, sidewalks, bike lanes, and traffic-calming devices.)
  • **Status:** Partially implemented
  • **Why:** Inadequate money. Investments are made as opportunities arise. A comprehensive strategy has not been developed and does not seem to be a priority.
  • **Next Steps:** Continue investments as opportunities arise.
  • **Timeline:** Short; Medium
  • **Lead:** North County cities; County

C-1.03 Pursue grants and loans for mixed-income or subsidized housing, and other types of desired investments.
  • **Status:** Fully implemented
  • **Why:** This work is done at both a local and regional level on a continuing basis.
  • **Next Steps:** None
  • **Timeline:** Short
  • **Lead:** County; Olympia Housing Authority

C-1.04 Encourage efficient use of land and building form that encourages walkability. Steps include: enforcing maximum parking requirements or eliminating minimum parking requirements altogether to reduce large expanses of surface parking. Consider strategies such as shared parking, charging for parking, and other means to reduce the need for large amounts of land used for parking.
  • **Status:** Partially implemented
  • **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Parking rates on the Capitol Campus were raised, and some parking spots were removed as a result of redevelopment (e.g., constructing the Helen Sommers Building). Cities altered parking requirements as part of LID code updates in 2014/15.
  • **Next Steps:** Olympia in late 2018 evaluating changes to its parking fees to encourage alternatives to driving.
  • **Timeline:** Short
  • **Lead:** North County cities

C-1.05 Utilize incentives to improve financial viability for infill and redevelopment projects. This includes: Special Valuation Multi-family tax program, reducing or eliminating impact fees, using Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) or Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs that have been tested for feasibility, waiving stormwater fees for a number of years, providing frontage and utility improvements, eliminating connection charges, etc.
  • **Status:** Partially implemented
  • **Why:** Other. Multi-family tax programs have been implemented in Lacey and Tumwater to encourage infill. This action (incentives) is part of the Thurston Thrives Housing Action Team's strategy map: [http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/housing/](http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/housing/)
  • **Next Steps:** None
  • **Timeline:** Short; Medium
  • **Lead:** North County cities
| C-1.06 | Work with private financial institutions to provide innovative financing tools to supply credit for center or corridor projects. This includes: creating a community lending pool to supply credit for projects (e.g., spreading the financial risk among several local banks or investors); and other tools and programs that will help the financial viability of projects.  
- **Status:** Not implemented  
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.  
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether creation of a community lending pool is still desired.  
- **Timeline:** Medium  
- **Lead:** North County cities |
| C-1.07 | Form partnerships and do market analyses to identify priority opportunities for center and corridor development. Create conditions that attract investments in center projects. This includes: building infrastructure as part of a project to make it financially viable; working with state and local governments to maintain and build their offices in urban centers; and, forge a regional agreement to support center-focused development.  
- **Status:** Fully implemented  
- **Market analyses have been conducted for Tumwater's Brewery District and other corridor areas (e.g., pro forma analysis of developments in downtown Olympia).**  
- **Next Steps:** None  
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long  
- **Lead:** North County cities |
| C-1.08 | Where appropriate, hire an ombudsman to market center development sites or master-planned areas. Resolve issues during the development process in a way that meets city expectations and development financial and timeline constraints.  
- **Status:** Fully implemented  
- **Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater have hired economic development specialists. There is focus on redevelopment and infill development within centers/districts along the region's urban corridor.**  
- **Next Steps:** None  
- **Timeline:** Short  
- **Lead:** North County cities |
| C-1.09 | Review and update as appropriate individual jurisdictions' architectural and design guidelines and ensure design review procedures and boards are capable of effectively considering unique needs of urban and mixed-use projects. Consider contracting with an urban architect specifically to support center and corridor development by identifying ways to meet cities' design expectations.  
- **Status:** Partially implemented  
- **Why:** Other. Lacey has developed a form-based code for its Woodland District, which is on the region's urban corridor.  
- **Next Steps:** None  
- **Timeline:** Short  
- **Lead:** North County cities |
C-1.10 Create public-private or public-public land swap strategies to reduce the cost and risk of investments in centers and corridors. This includes considering swapping public lands that are underused and that could be developed more strategically by another government agency or private interest. This also includes amassing parcels in strategic locations and reselling them to a private development partner, or participating in a public-private development opportunity within the bounds of existing law.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** North County cities; County

C-1.11 Form a multiagency partnership to foster conditions that attract investments in center and corridor projects. This entails collaborating among center and corridor communities, identifying opportunities, and recruiting developers.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater have not formed such a multiagency partnership. Instead, each of the three jurisdictions has hired economic development staff.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether interjurisdictional implementation of this action is desired.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** North County cities

C-1.12 Where appropriate pursue a legislative agenda to improve financial feasibility of infill projects, and reduce the risk and cost of center and corridor redevelopment. This may entail identifying barriers to innovative development strategies and working toward potential solutions through the legislative process. This may also build on the working relationship with the State Capitol Committee, and others to rectify policies that create unintended regulatory barriers. Form partnerships with statewide organizations to advocate for solutions.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether interjurisdictional implementation of this action is desired.
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** TRPC; Cities/towns; County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-1.13</th>
<th>Establish a Main Street program or business district in centers where warranted.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several communities, including Rainier and Tenino, have worked with the EDC to develop Main Street planning projects and programs that support economic development, active transportation, and placemaking.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Complete Rochester Main Street project as part of County update of subarea plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL: South County — City/Town Centers:** Create safe and vibrant South County city and town centers that foster entrepreneurship, active transportation, civic pride, and a sense of place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-2.01</th>
<th>Encourage commercial and cultural activity centers in South County communities.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Inadequate money. The EDC coordinates “Shop South,” a buy-local campaign designed specifically for rural business owners, non-profit organizations and shoppers in the South Thurston County area. Tenino, Port and other partners are planning an ag-industrial park.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>The Washington State Arts Commission has created a program that supports cultural and arts districts. STEDI will discuss designation of such districts in S. Thurston County communities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>South County cities/places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-2.02</th>
<th>Continue to support coordinated economic and community building activities among South County communities.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several communities, including Rochester, have worked with the EDC, TRPC and other partners to develop Main Street planning projects and programs. STEDI has catalyzed a “We Love Rainier” program and other initiatives (“BooCoda”) in south TC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>South County cities/places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-2.03</th>
<th>Identify opportunities to support existing and prospective entrepreneurs in South County communities. This includes: conducting interviews of existing businesses; identifying resources that may support those businesses; identifying niche markets where entrepreneurs of any scale can be successful; and, tailoring entrepreneurship training currently delivered in Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater to communities in South County.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Inadequate money. The EDC has a dedicated staffer who helps S. County businesses build capacity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>The EDC’s Center for Business &amp; Innovation has secured financing to create a business technical services provider based in the STEDI communities. The program collaborates with the WA Center for Women in Business to provide long-term mentoring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>South County cities/places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C-2.04  Support workforce development training in southern Thurston County to promote new industries.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- The EDC hosts a variety of training for business owners to promote economic vitality and new industries. Link: [www.thurstonedc.com](http://www.thurstonedc.com)
- **Next Steps:** The EDC and TC Conservation District secured a pilot grant to provide job mentoring and training for high school youth with the intention of exploring employment and career options. The grant is through the Pac Mtn Workforce Development Council.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** South County cities/places

C-2.05  Improve marketing of potential development and business opportunities available in South County. This includes: conducting an inventory of existing developable lands within South County communities, with the details of properties available to inquiring businesses; identifying potential niche or underserved markets; and making potential opportunities and locations for business more easily available.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- The Thurston Economic Development Council (EDC) helps market niche businesses/markets (e.g., natural/organic products) and recruit tenants for development sites (e.g., Tenino Agricultural Business Park).
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** South County cities/places

C-2.06  Work on developing an infrastructure for tourism in South Thurston County. This includes: identifying a series of activities throughout the area that could be used to market “A Day in South County” and building on the existing strengths of each community; building a series of distinct events that could bring individuals to each community on multiple days of the year; cross-marketing other South County communities as part of events; developing activities in each community that would engage individuals throughout their stay (e.g., an outdoor coffee shop with nearby shopping, an eatery, a bar, and outdoor recreational opportunities); and, creating places for individuals to stay, such as campgrounds, RV Parks, bed-and-breakfasts, and hotels.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Experience Olympia (the area visitor and convention bureau) promotes the “Bountiful Byway” program to encourage tourism in South Thurston County. Link: [www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/](http://www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** South County cities/places

C-2.07  Build on the quality of place within each of the historic community centers. This includes: ensuring the retention of unique historic architecture and design features during the remodel of storefronts, as well as ensuring that new development complements historic development, when appropriate.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- South County communities are actively working on preserving their historic buildings. For example, Bucoda has converted a landmark building on its Main Street into a community center and town hall. The building retains its historic character.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** South County cities/places
| C-2.08 | Develop a coordinated State Route 507/U.S. Highway 12 "Main Street" or economic development program for the communities of Rainier, Tenino, Bucoda, and Rochester. This entails identifying whether a joint program for the communities is desired, and then entails taking steps to share resources on the development and implementation of the program.  
  - **Status:** Fully implemented  
  - The EDC continues to manage the South Thurston Economic Development Initiative (STEDI) to enhance economic development in Bucoda, Grand Mound, Rainier, Rochester, Tenino and Yelm. Link: [www.thurstonedc.com/stedi/](http://www.thurstonedc.com/stedi/)  
  - **Next Steps:** None  
  - **Timeline:** Short  
  - **Lead:** South County cities/places |
| C-2.09 | Minimize the impact of highways on each of the historic South County community centers. This entails working with the Washington State Department of Transportation to minimize the impacts of State Route 507 and U.S. Highway 12 on the downtowns of South County communities. Consider strategies to reduce the impacts of high traffic volumes, speeds, and truck traffic on business districts that were originally designed for pedestrians.  
  - **Status:** Partially implemented  
  - **Why:** Inadequate money. Studies have been done for “Mainstreet 507” (Route 507) through Tenino and Rainier. Some actions have been implemented. Mainstreet Rochester study and downtown Yelm studies are underway. Link: [www.trpc.org/398/South-County-Planning](http://www.trpc.org/398/South-County-Planning)  
  - **Next Steps:** Finish studies. Obtain funding to implement actions.  
  - **Timeline:** Short  
  - **Lead:** TRPC |
| C-2.10 | Invest public money to attract private investment in the development of the South County centers. This includes: developing an investment strategy for infrastructure and place-making amenities; identifying infrastructure needed (streets, sidewalks, utilities) and leveraging public resources to attract private investments in desired project types; and, evaluating public amenities lacking in centers (street trees, parks, plazas) and developing an investment strategy to complete these over time or as part of development projects.  
  - **Status:** Fully implemented  
  - There is funding from the State, Port and Tenino to develop an Agricultural Business Park in Tenino. The park could include: canning, food processing, and other operations. The concept is to serve the agricultural community’s needs.  
  - **Next Steps:** EDC in late 2018 began recruiting tenants for the business park Link: [www.thurstonedc.com/agricultural-business-services/](http://www.thurstonedc.com/agricultural-business-services/)  
  - **Timeline:** Medium  
  - **Lead:** South County cities/places |
| C-2.11 | Coordinate with Thurston County to ensure that rural development that generates pass-through traffic within incorporated communities pays its fair share for necessary road improvements.  
  - **Status:** Not implemented  
  - **Why:** Not the right action. This action might not be one that could be implemented. Perhaps there needs to be regional solution to transportation funding for local roads.  
  - **Next Steps:** Reassess whether implementation of this action is possible and desirable.  
  - **Timeline:** Short  
  - **Lead:** South County cities/places |
C-2.12 Develop sewer plans for Rainer and Bucoda and ensure that the potential cost burden on residents is a fundamental consideration in the development of the systems.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. The jurisdictions continue to explore solutions. State legislators have signaled support to address this issue.
- **Next Steps:** Identify a funding source that does not create an undue burden on local residents.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Rainier; Bucoda

C-2.13 Develop and implement new and existing master plans such as the Grand Mound master plan.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Thurston County is updating all of its sub-area plans (Rochester, Nisqually and Grand Mound) in 2018 and 2019. Link: [www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/comp-plan.aspx](http://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/comp-plan.aspx)
- **Next Steps:** Finish the sub-area plan updates to help shape future growth and development.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** County

C-2.14 Promote telework in South County towns and cities to keep workers and their dollars local and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. Through STEDI, it was determined that there was not a need or desire for a telework center in the South County. Other ways to reduce VMTs need to be explored (e.g., expanding the Grand Mound park-and-ride and transit service).
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** TRPC

---

**GOAL: Neighborhoods: Create safe and vibrant neighborhoods with places that build community and encourage active transportation.**

C-3.01 Conduct neighborhood area planning with the goal of: increasing housing density and diversity; identifying opportunities for small neighborhood commercial centers; and preserving neighborhood character and quality of life. This includes: rezoning neighborhoods to allow for a mix of housing types that include single-family homes and “middle-density” choices such as accessory dwelling units, duplexes, triplex, fourplexes, townhouses, and mansion apartments in appropriate locations.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. The City of Olympia is encouraging more housing density and diversity through its “Missing Middle” effort. Link: [http://olympiawa.gov/city-government/codes-plans-and-standards/missing-middle.aspx](http://olympiawa.gov/city-government/codes-plans-and-standards/missing-middle.aspx)
- **Next Steps:** Other cities, such as Lacey and Tumwater, will consider similar measures to increase the supply of affordable housing.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

C-3.02 Work to establish “20-minute neighborhoods” that offer most neighborhood residents an array of basic services within a half mile or 20 minute walk from home. This entails: adjusting zoning and regulations to allow neighborhood-scale commercial development with appropriate amounts of parking.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Olympia has embraced this concept – measuring the percentage of households within a half-mile walk to meet daily needs – in its community vision action plan. Link: [http://olympiawa.gov/city-government/codes-plans-and-standards/action-plan.aspx](http://olympiawa.gov/city-government/codes-plans-and-standards/action-plan.aspx)
- **Next Steps:** Other local jurisdictions could consider adopting and assessing this concept.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns
### C-3.03
Encourage appropriately scaled home-based business and live/work opportunities in neighborhoods. This offers less risk for new business startups that foster entrepreneurs and new businesses. Allow historic buildings to be used for otherwise non-permitted uses to encourage preservation.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Rainier and Tenino allow home-based businesses. Tenino is also developing a historic preservation program, similar to what Yelm and other communities have.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess this action's call for allowing non-permitted uses in historic buildings. There are other ways to encourage preservation.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

### C-3.04
Expand transit routes and increase service frequency where the density, land uses, street design, and location of neighborhoods between main activity center destinations will result in good service usage.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. Intercity Transit has identified several options for service enhancement using funding from a ballot measure approved by voters in November 2018 (Proposition 1). Link: [www.intercitytransit.com/sites/default/files/Prop1FactSheet-web.pdf](http://www.intercitytransit.com/sites/default/files/Prop1FactSheet-web.pdf)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** IT; R/T

### C-3.05
Rethink low density residential-only zoning districts in the urban areas where there is still greenfield buildable land. These zoning districts encourage development to occur at densities too low to be serviced by transit, creating large neighborhoods that have very few transportation options, and often are far away from jobs, goods, and services.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The City of Olympia is encouraging more housing density and diversity through its "Missing Middle" policy changes, approved in late 2018.
- **Next Steps:** Other cities, such as Lacey and Tumwater, will consider similar measures to increase the supply of affordable housing.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### C-3.06
Take a comprehensive look at the vacant land supply in the unincorporated urban growth area, and remove any areas that are not suitable for urban development for environmental reasons such as high groundwater, large amounts of wetlands, location in relation to streams, rivers, and floodplains, or steep slopes.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. Studies in the Woodard and Black Lake basins showed that there were pros and cons of keeping or removing environmentally sensitive areas in the UGA.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
### C-3.07 Assess the cost of extending infrastructure to the remainder of the urban growth areas, and consider the full costs of maintenance when determining appropriate areas for urban growth. Place areas of the unincorporated growth area that do not currently have urban infrastructure (sewer or water lines) or where there are no specific plans to extend infrastructure, into longer term holding zones to ensure when development does occur urban infrastructure is available. Consider removing from the growth area undeveloped land that will be too costly to serve with urban infrastructure due to the current land-use pattern, presence of environmentally constrained areas, distance from existing infrastructure, or other factors. Conversely, consider developing infrastructure ahead of time to encourage development in areas of UGA where it is most desirable. Use latecomer agreements, etc. to get reimbursement from developers.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Costs of extending growth are assessed during annexation studies. Holding zones have not been implemented. However, TRPC has looked at areas where it might be difficult to extend sewer (e.g., Woodard Creek Basin). There are pros and cons.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

### C-3.08 Develop inter-local agreements to resolve annexation issues. Issues between jurisdictions vary, but may include: septic systems, sub-standard development, older, existing housing stock, unincorporated islands, environmental concerns such as high groundwater and possible endangered species listings.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Residents within unincorporated UGAs have a lot of say about whether they are annexed. This can be a major barrier if there is little community will. The cost associated with aging septic systems is also a barrier.
- **Next Steps:** If this action is desirable, there needs to be a countywide conversation about benefits and barriers.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### C-3.09 Identify and build street and path connections within existing neighborhoods and design well-connected streets within any new neighborhoods. This includes identifying funding sources for: connecting neighborhood streets between subdivisions; developing sidewalks where needed; increasing the regional network of bicycle lanes; connecting neighborhood bike/walk networks with schools and regional multiuse pathways; and incorporating traffic calming devices.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Not all new housing developments have street and path connections. Some progress has been made installing paths in existing neighborhoods without a connected street network (e.g., Olympia Neighborhood Pathways Program).
- **Next Steps:** Continue to identify places for street and path connections within existing neighborhoods and ensure new neighborhoods have such connections.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### C-3.10 Increase opportunities for urban agriculture.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Olympia and Lacey have passed urban agriculture ordinances.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns
C-3.11 Allow food carts at identified destinations in neighborhoods to offer easy-to-start-up activity in neighborhoods and encourage entrepreneurs. Work with the County Health Department to look at revising regulations to make food carts more viable.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Food carts are allowed in Yelm, Olympia and other communities. Zoning and health and safety regulations need to be addressed to make possible opening new food carts in new areas.
- **Next Steps:** Identify ways to streamline the regulatory process.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

C-3.12 Offer grants to promote neighborhood innovation and build capacity within neighborhoods.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. While there is neighborhood grant funding available in many jurisdictions, it’s not clear how much of this grant funding has been distributed for “innovation” and capacity-building.
- **Next Steps:** Perhaps consider making “innovation” and sustainability explicit criteria for neighborhood grants.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

**GOAL: Rural & Resource Lands: Protect the region’s farms, forests, prairies, and open spaces while providing places for those choosing a rural lifestyle.**

C-4.01 Set goals for resource and habitat protection such as no net loss of rural farmlands, forest cover, lands designated for long-term forestry, critical prairie habitats, or impervious surface limits.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Thurston County and other jurisdictions adopted impervious surface limits as part of new low-impact development (LID) standards. The ongoing Habitat Conservation Plan process will set prairie habitat conservation goals.
- **Next Steps:** Consider goals for forests and farmlands.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County

C-4.02 Create a new category of agricultural lands called Locally Designated Farm Lands. Eligibility could be open to lands enrolled in the Open Space Tax Program for Agriculture, located outside an Urban Growth Area (UGA), and not zoned for Long-Term Agriculture or Nisqually Agriculture. See below for how this new category of agricultural lands could be used.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Why</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-4.03</td>
<td>Expand the use of the purchase of development rights (PDR) and transfer of development rights (TDR) programs in Thurston County. This can be accomplished by identifying priority farmlands (such as Locally Designated Farm Lands), forest lands, prairie and other critical habitats that may be eligible for the program. Fund the PDR program using local conservation futures funds or through a local bond approved by voters. Develop a cooperative management agreement between Thurston County and local land trusts (e.g., Capitol Land Trust and Nisqually Land Trust) to manage the program.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. In 1995, Thurston County formed the state's first Transfer of Development Rights Program (TCC Ch. 20.62). In 2011, Thurston County established a voluntary Purchase of Development Rights program (TCC Ch. 17.35).</td>
<td>Consider new ways to fund and expand the programs to improve their outcomes.</td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4.04</td>
<td>Strengthen and increase conservancy partnerships (e.g. Capitol Land Trust and Nisqually land Trust) to provide long-term acquisition and habitat management options for high value conservation properties in rural Thurston County.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>Thurston County staff members continue to work with land trusts and conservation organizations to identify high-value conservation properties (e.g., for salmon habitat) in rural Thurston County.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>County; Land trusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4.05</td>
<td>Develop habitat conservation and management plans that will help to preserve suitable tracts of prairie habitat in the rural lands and reduce uncertainty for property owners in impacted urban areas and small cities where growth is intended.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Other. Thurston County, working with the state and federal governments, is developing a Habitat Conservation Plan to preserve prairie habitat for the Mazama pocket gopher and other species.</td>
<td>Complete work on the Habitat Conservation Plan and implement it.</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>County; Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4.06</td>
<td>Create a habitat methodology to allow impacts to prairie habitat to be quantified to assign proper mitigation. This methodology can also be used to gauge relative quality of prairie habitat to inform acquisition strategies or conservation easements, and used to establish conservation banking or in-lieu-fee strategies.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Other. See notes for Action C-4.05</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4.07</td>
<td>Consider buying property which would need a reasonable use exception because of high habitat or resource value.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Inadequate money. This was considered in the McLane Creek Basin but not implemented.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Short; Medium; Long</td>
<td>County; Land trusts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C-4.08 Make clear incentives available to reduce tax burden on rural lands.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Thurston County has an Open Space Tax Program. Land owners who preserve open space under this voluntary program, rather than develop the property, may benefit from lower taxes. Link: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/planning/open_space/open_space_home.htm](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/planning/open_space/open_space_home.htm)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County

C-4.09 Reexamine rural zoning. Apply science-based reasoning to rezoning rural areas that provide habitat for threatened or endangered species or provide value for watershed protection. Ensure rural zoning adequately identifies and protects remaining agricultural lands with long-term value for food production. Designate more viable forestry lands as long-term resource lands to preserve this important aspect of the rural economy for future generations and maintain what remains of the region’s rural character. Reexamine rural 1 per 5-acre zoning designation to ensure that suburban development does not occur in the rural areas and to provide a greater range of rural density. Consider downzone with cluster provisions with the goal of protecting large tracts of forest or agricultural land.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. Rural zoning has been re-assessed based on science in some – but not all – rural watersheds.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County

C-4.10 Request advance notification and consultation from the State of Washington when changing land use, such as when school forest lands are converted to private ownership for development.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The County and Cities/towns should be the leads here, rather than the State, since the State would be providing the notification to local governments.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** State

C-4.11 Actively promote agricultural use of land through outreach, encouragement and incentive programs such as agricultural direct Nonprofits, and existing community supported agriculture organizations.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** This is ongoing through the Bountiful Byway program Link: [www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/](http://www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/), and it will continue to increase through agritourism funding and business park.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Nonprofits
**ECONOMY**

**GOAL:** Coordinate economic development efforts to attract and retain businesses and jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-1.01</th>
<th>Develop an intergovernmental collaboration and coordination panel focused on sustainability and aligned with economic development organizations. Use existing resources and build on successful organizations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>This action has been implemented through the formation of Thurston Thrives and its Economy Action Team.</strong></td>
<td>Link: <a href="http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/economy/">http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/economy/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>EDC; Chambers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-1.02</th>
<th>Establish and update a matrix of development processes — and publish a white paper as the guidepost for comprehensive plan updates and local land use issues.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. STEDI has identified the process of development within the communities that align with targeted industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Chambers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-1.03</th>
<th>Recognize the importance of continuing regular meetings with regional partners to identify and pursue shared economic opportunities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The EDC convenes a monthly meeting of economic development practitioners. The purpose of the meetings is to develop partnerships and shared strategic actions.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC; EDC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-1.04</th>
<th>Review and make recommendations to zoning along inter-jurisdictional urban corridors.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Work on the Martin Way corridor, from Pacific to Marvin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-1.05</th>
<th>Coordinate within and across jurisdictions to advocate for permitting vision, clarity, and predictability.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Inadequate money. Progress on this front through interjurisdictional coordination on low-impact development standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EC-1.06 Promote development of urban corridors that interconnect across municipalities.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- This action has been implemented through planning projects, including Olympia's Downtown Strategy, Lacey's Woodland District plan, and Tumwater's Brewery District plan. The cities and EDC continue to promote economic development in such places.
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: EDC

EC-1.07 Create a community-wide vision and action plan for coordinated and efficient governance that enlists multiple organizations in the implementation of defined community priorities and goals.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- Adopted and accepted Sustainable Thurston and carried on through Thurston Thrives. Link: [http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/economy/](http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/economy/)
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Short
- **Lead**: TRPC

**GOAL: Foster industry clusters to create jobs, and increase revenue circulation locally.**

EC-2.01 Utilize the Regional Cluster Analysis and Market Report, and identify and then focus increased market presence of significant clusters (food, wood, IT/Telecom, life sciences, chemical production).

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- A good example of this is the EDC's identification and promotion of the region's cluster of natural products companies. Link: [www.thurstonedc.com/naturally-located/](http://www.thurstonedc.com/naturally-located/)
- **Next Steps**: The current regional cluster analysis is being updated and will be published in spring 2019.
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: EDC

EC-2.02 Commit to workforce diversity, and maintain innovative workforce training and education programs.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- The TC Chamber of Commerce, in partnership with the Pac Mtn Workforce Development Council, is implementing workforce training programs that span the five major economic clusters in the region.
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Short
- **Lead**: Higher Ed; School districts

EC-2.03 Establish a local angel investor network. An angel investor is typically a wealthy individual who invests his or her money in start-up companies in exchange for an equity share of the businesses.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- The EDC launched the Thurston Investment Network (THINK) to help facilitate investment in local businesses. Partners included the Assoc. of Wash Cities and state OFM. The THINK network has 50+ members.
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: EDC
| EC-2.04 | Establish a strategic economic development fund that would provide bridge capital as an incentive to “closing the deal” with new critical employers for development of their facilities.  
| Status: Partially implemented  
| Why: Other. Such a fund has been established, and EDC is pushing out promotional materials to its entrepreneurial network.  
| Next Steps: None  
| Timeline: Short  
| Lead: EDC |
| EC-2.05 | Explore establishment of endowment programs for educational funding.  
| Status: Not implemented  
| Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will.  
| Next Steps: None  
| Timeline: Medium  
| Lead: Higher Ed |
| EC-2.06 | Generate support in the Washington State Legislature for creation of business tax incentives/credits — e.g., "Main Street."  
| Status: Partially implemented  
| Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Region has brought this issue to legislators and supported efforts to preserve existing incentives and create new ones.  
| Next Steps: The Washington Economic Development Association has adopted this element as part of its 2019 legislative ask. EDC has provided data and support materials.  
| Timeline: Medium  
| Lead: Chambers |

**GOAL: Create an innovation culture to encourage entrepreneurship.**

| EC-3.01 | Promote the Thurston Region as a “hub” for innovation with higher-education as the nucleus.  
| Status: Fully implemented  
| The HUB in Lacey has begun branding the region as being the home to economic development actions that occur in concert with higher education facilities. The Lacey MakerSpace is a critical element of this strategy.  
| Next Steps: None  
| Timeline: Medium  
| Lead: Higher Ed |
| EC-3.02 | Develop a technology/knowledge-transfer process between the Thurston Region and state government.  
| Status: Partially implemented  
| Why: Other. This has been identified as a strategic element for implementation in 2019/2020.  
| Next Steps: None  
| Timeline: Medium  
| Lead: Higher Ed |
| EC-3.03 | Explore public-private partnerships for creation of a community artist's center as a place for arts to exist and interact.  
| Status: Fully implemented  
| Good partnership examples include: Annie's Artist Flats and Arbutus Folk School in downtown Olympia and MakerSpace in Lacey's Woodland District.  
| Next Steps: None  
| Timeline: Underway  
<p>| Lead: Nonprofits |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-3.04</th>
<th>Encourage community foundation and philanthropic organizations to fund innovation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps</strong>: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>: Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong>: EDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-3.05</th>
<th>Support business incubation and research.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The EDC, in concert with SPSCC, St. Martin's, and TESC has commenced organizing a research component for community development that incorporates academics, economic developers, and students.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps</strong>: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>: Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong>: Chambers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-3.06</th>
<th>Evaluate the potential for creating a South County telework center, perhaps co-located with a small business incubator, library, or other appropriate use.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why: Not the right action. Evaluated and determined that providing jobs in South County was a better strategy. STEDI was the preferred approach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps</strong>: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>: Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong>: TRPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-3.07</th>
<th>Recruit arts and entertainment service providers to increase “third-place” opportunities that create vital urban places that make community an exciting place to live and attract young innovators.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment is ongoing region-wide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps</strong>: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>: Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong>: Chambers; EDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL: Provide robust infrastructure to support economic development.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-4.01</th>
<th>Preserve economic/transportation functions at key transportation nodes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why: Inadequate money. Continue to focus on I-5 as the primary freight corridor. [This action could use some clarity]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps</strong>: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>: Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong>: TRPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-4.02</th>
<th>Support/preserve long-term investment in multimodal transportation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Port maintains marine and air ports and invests in sites with highway access. All of the jurisdictions are also investing in multimodal facilities (vehicle, bike, pedestrian, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps</strong>: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>: Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong>: Port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC-4.03</td>
<td>Advocate for Port of Olympia infrastructure development to support shipping operations and long-term maintenance of shipping lanes, shoreline access, and essential transportation distribution logistics (TDL) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Chamber Legislative Partnership (local jurisdictions, Port, EDC, Chamber, etc.) prioritizes and educates legislators about critical port infrastructure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-4.04</th>
<th>Support and encourage diversity in Port of Olympia functions as allowed by state law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Other. Port has increased support for agriculture and rural communities, invested in I-5 commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-4.05</th>
<th>Build capacity in telecommunications and fiber networks for commercial &amp; industrial properties/business parks and employment centers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Inadequate money. A lack of organizational capacity and funding are the reasons this action has not been implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Utilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-4.06</th>
<th>Require local governments to identify telecom/infrastructure gaps in the network, and place conduit during public works construction projects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Not the right action. The Thurston PUD did a partial inventory. This might eventually be the right action, but it is not now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium; Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC-4.07</th>
<th>Explicitly consider “last mile” freight delivery needs when developing site design and ingress/egress requirements, street standards, and neighborhood – commercial circulation. “Last mile” refers to freight delivery in the local street network to individual businesses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>This is considered in many jurisdiction planning processes (e.g., the Olympia Downtown Strategy).</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; County; TRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EC-4.08 Advocate for sustainable funding mechanisms.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Efforts ongoing.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** TRPC

GOAL: Ensure adequate supply of shovel-ready land along primary transportation corridors and invest in commercial and industrial redevelopment.

EC-5.01 Assess buildable land availability/readiness.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- The EDC maintains a database of shovel-ready lands and promotes it for business recruitment and expansion opportunities.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** EDC

EC-5.02 Advocate for protection of employment-bearing property.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- The EDC published a paper on the importance of maintaining employment-bearing properties. The EDC Board adopted this as a policy of the organization.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Chambers

EC-5.03 Protect employment-bearing lands and ensure an adequate supply to match target industries (medical, manufacturing, food, chemical).
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- The EDC published a paper on the importance of maintaining employment-bearing properties. The EDC Board adopted this as a policy of the organization.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** EDC

EC-5.04 Advocate for an adequate supply of shovel-ready development sites and mitigate where necessary.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- This is an ongoing strategic element of the EDC and is built into the Thurston Community Economic Alliance strategies.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** EDC
**EC-5.05** Complete the last-mile infrastructure to available commercial lands (for priority employment clusters). Last-mile infrastructure in this context could refer to completing the telecommunications grid or making local street improvements to create investment-ready areas.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Various

**EC-5.06** Support brownfield clean-up strategies/planned actions for development and redevelopment.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; EDC

**GOAL: Foster a progressive education system to match worker skills with employer needs.**

**EC-6.01** Support New Market Skill Center programs for technology, innovation, and manufacturing.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** School districts

**EC-6.02** Support nimble/agile education systems through public/private partnership — e.g., robotics, math. Engage entrepreneurs around the community in the educational resources, entrepreneur center.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **EDC and local school districts are supporting STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics) programs through their work.**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** School districts; EDC

**EC-6.03** Identify and promote internship opportunities and apprenticeship programs.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **The EDC used Pac Mtn Workforce Development Council funding to complete an internship pilot program. The program was successful and is now a part of the work plan of the Thurston Community Economic Alliance.**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Chambers

**EC-6.04** Explore greater use of public buildings (schools) for community members to learn — e.g. night classes.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. This has not been integrated into any work plan as of yet.
- **Next Steps:** Perhaps reassess whether implementation of this action is still desirable.
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** School districts
EC-6.05 Develop a technology-transfer program with the region's higher education institutions. Technology-transfer is the process of transferring skills, knowledge, technologies, methods of manufacturing, samples of manufacturing and facilities among governments or universities and other institutions.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. This program is a part of the Thurston Community Economic Alliance's work plan for 2019/20.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Higher Ed

EC-6.06 Promote the value of and raise the profile of vocational education.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Other. This program is a part of the Thurston Community Economic Alliance's work plan for 2019/20.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** School districts

**INVESTMENT: Water Infrastructure**

**GOAL:** Provide efficient and effective drinking water infrastructure.

**WI-1.01** Continue to advance hydrogeological modeling to better quantify the region's available groundwater resources. This includes continuing to collect water monitoring data, building a strong data-management system, investing in software and technology, providing for community access to the data, and addressing water issues of regional importance.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Other. Thurston County has added a hydrologist and advanced its modeling and monitoring of water resources. Historical data are available at: [www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/monitoring-researchers-historical.aspx](http://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/monitoring-researchers-historical.aspx)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; State

**WI-1.02** Identify methods to reduce new development on individual or exempt wells. This may include changing state law on exempt wells and focusing growth in urban areas where urban infrastructure is available.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Thurston County is participating in development of watershed plans as required by ESSB 6091 (Hirst fix) to address exempt wells.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** State
| WI-1.03 | Develop a water systems plan that includes an exploration of ways to manage water resources within the region more holistically and in collaboration among state and local governments. [Also Action L-2.04]  
- **Status**: Not implemented  
- **Why**: Not the right action. In 2018, TRPC spearheaded discussions with Thurston PUD and municipal water managers. They determined that a regional water systems plan is unnecessary because ongoing interjurisdictional coordination efforts are sufficient.  
- **Next Steps**: None  
- **Timeline**: Medium  
- **Lead**: County |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL: Manage wastewater in a cost-effective and environmentally sound way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| WI-2.01 | Develop a regional sewerage plan. This should include a strategy to ensure all septic systems are monitored and maintained, that failing septic systems are identified and repaired, and a strategy and policy in place to evaluate existing developments with septic systems to determine if conversion to sewer is needed due to impacts on water resources and/or human health. [Also Action L-2.3]  
- **Status**: Partially implemented  
- **Why**: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. See notes for L-2.03  
- **Next Steps**: Thurston County PHSS submitted to the Puget Sound Partnership a Near Term Action proposal for sewer conversion education and outreach.  
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium  
- **Lead**: County |
| WI-2.02 | Build governmental capacity to address septic system conversions. May include: identifying problem areas, assessing infrastructure needs, determining priority areas for conversion, and securing funding.  
- **Status**: Partially implemented  
- **Why**: Inadequate money. LOTT began a septic conversion incentive program in 2017, where 50% of the LOTT connection fee (or 75% in hardship cases) is granted as an instant rebate for property owners that convert septic to sewer. About 150 conversions anticipated In 2017/18.  
- **Next Steps**: 2019/2020 LOTT budget increases conversion budget from $500K (2017/’18 level) to $620K.  
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium  
- **Lead**: County; Cities/towns |
| WI-2.03 | Continue conversions from onsite septic systems to sanitary sewers in the incorporated cities and within the urban growth boundaries where septic systems are impacting water resources.  
- **Status**: Partially implemented  
- **Why**: Inadequate money. LOTT partners developed tool to ID areas where septsics pose greatest risk. LOTT provided $500K for sewer conversion rebates in ’17/’18. About 150 conversions anticipated in 2017/18 due to the program.  
- **Next Steps**: 2019/2020 LOTT budget increases conversion budget from $500K (2017/’18 level) to $620K.  
- **Timeline**: Underway; Short; Medium; Long  
- **Lead**: County; Cities/towns |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-2.04</th>
<th>Where sewers are available, require new developments and infill lots within 300 feet of existing sewer infrastructure to be connected to them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Inadequate money. Cities are more active in requiring sewer connection, but some OSS still allowed. 300-foot requirement is not in place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-2.05</th>
<th>Enforce or add a new automatic conversion requirement to city sewer systems for properties within a specific number of feet of a sewer system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Inadequate money. Cities are more diligent in requiring sewer connections, but exceptions exist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Short; Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-2.06</th>
<th>Encourage new research on septic system design and evaluate public health and environmental risks posed by chemicals of concern if warranted by research.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. LOTT reclaimed water infiltration study will help address this concern. See notes for Action WI-4.03.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-2.07</th>
<th>Expand the region's operation and maintenance programs to educate septic owners and ensure that onsite systems are maintained and kept in proper working order.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Inadequate money. Programs and opportunities are expanded as funding allows. Eld Inlet program for 2018/'19 is grant funded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-2.08</th>
<th>Adopt septic system management areas for stream basins flowing into Puget Sound, and use a phased, multiyear approach. Use the model established in the successful Henderson Watershed Protection Area program. Use the planned update of the Thurston County On-site Sewage System Management to determine if other areas in Thurston County should have enhanced septic system management programs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Inadequate money. On-site sewerage management plan adopted in 2016, but funding mechanism was repealed in 2017. Plan elements being implemented as funding allows. Also see notes for Action L-2.03.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium; Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WI-2.09</td>
<td>Track septic system failures and areas where cumulative impacts of septic systems are degrading water quality or causing public health concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Inadequate money. Tracking in Henderson and Nisqually Marine Recovery Areas and other areas where there have been special studies. TC PHSS is working on methods to better ID failures and OSS impacts to water resources, including Pollution Identification &amp; Correction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL: Manage stormwater in a cost-effective and environmentally sound way.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-3.01</th>
<th>Encourage jurisdictions to explore new technology to sweep streets to prevent stormwater pollution at the source.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Thurston County is using regenerative air sweepers, which are considered the state-of-the-art technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-3.02</th>
<th>Support applied research in Western Washington on cost-effective stormwater management technologies, routine maintenance, and low-impact development (LID) practices.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Thurston County contributes annually into the collective fund (Stormwater Action Monitoring) to implement effectiveness studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-3.03</th>
<th>Encourage greater coordination between cities and Thurston County to meet stormwater goals by watershed. This can include updated stormwater and land use development codes, and creating incentive programs to encourage rainwater harvesting, porous pavement, and rain gardens on individual existing lots to improve stormwater quality.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>TRPC convened County and city staff to coordinate and develop low-impact development policy updates in 2014. An interjurisdictional Stormwater Technical Advisory Committee continues to meet monthly to coordinate efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WI-3.04</th>
<th>Identify suitable locations and collaborate on developing regional infiltration, detention, and treatment stormwater facilities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| WI-3.05 | Impose the same stormwater treatment and well-head protection standards for rural residential development as is required in urban areas.  
|---|---
| **Status:** Fully implemented  
| The County and cities require the same standards for runoff treatment and well-head protection. The County drainage manual provides enhanced runoff treatment for infiltration facilities within large public water supplies' well-head protection areas.  
| **Next Steps:** None  
| **Timeline:** Medium  
| **Lead:** County |

| WI-3.06 | Encourage innovative and creative solutions for addressing stormwater runoff. Examples include reduced building fees for use of innovative technologies, and creating impervious surface limits and trading to reduce stormwater impacts. Another example is using in-lieu fee and off-site mitigation as an alternative when soil composition prohibits the ability to comply with the new low-impact development flow standard.  
|---|---
| **Status:** Fully implemented  
| See notes for WI-3.03  
| **Next Steps:** None  
| **Timeline:** Short; Medium  
| **Lead:** Cities/towns; County |

| WI-3.07 | Retrofit existing developments with stormwater infrastructure that meets current standards. Establish a mechanism to fund stormwater retrofits including use of incentives.  
|---|---
| **Status:** Partially implemented  
| Why: Other. Such retrofit work has occurred on a limited basis as sites are redeveloped.  
| **Next Steps:** None  
| **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long  
| **Lead:** County; Cities/towns |

| WI-3.08 | Conduct comprehensive stream restoration plans for high priority streams in Thurston County to include plans for in-stream improvements, stormwater retrofits, riparian and wetland restoration.  
|---|---
| **Status:** Partially implemented  
| Why: Inadequate money.  
| **Next Steps:** None  
| **Timeline:** Short; Medium  
| **Lead:** County; Cities/towns |
### WI-3.09
Increase awareness of personal behaviors that pollute water. For example: pet waste disposal, fertilizer use, car maintenance.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Thurston County and its partners have increased educational outreach and public awareness. For example, the City of Olympia hosts a pollution prevention website: [http://olympiawa.gov/city-utilities/water-resources/pollution-prevention.aspx](http://olympiawa.gov/city-utilities/water-resources/pollution-prevention.aspx)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### GOAL: Expand the use of reclaimed water for non-potable uses.

#### WI-4.01
Recognize the changing and expanding role of reclaimed water to benefit the region, which may include the following: using non-potable water to stretch drinking water supplies; mitigating new water rights; meeting pollution-reduction goals in total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation plans; and replenishing the groundwater aquifer.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** LOTT and partner staff now meet monthly to coordinate on reclaimed water operational and policy issues. Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater all use reclaimed water for water mitigation rights and/or for irrigation.
- **Next Steps:** LOTT is updating its long-term strategy for reclaimed water, with input from the partners on their anticipated future reclaimed water needs and uses. The strategy is expected to be complete in 2021.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** LOTT

#### WI-4.02
Support efforts to restart the state rule-making process for reclaimed water.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** LOTT participated in the technical advisory group convened by the state Department of Ecology to work on the reclaimed water rule and shared the draft rule and comments with partners. The new rule became effective in February 2018.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** State

#### WI-4.03
Pursue additional science regarding chemicals of concern in drinking water (private wells and municipal supplies), wastewater, reclaimed water, and septic effluent. This could include supporting the LOTT Clean Water Alliance's Groundwater Recharge Scientific Study, which will examine these chemicals, their fate in the environment, and potential impacts to human health or aquatic species.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. LOTT is conducting a multi-year study that looks at what chemicals are present in reclaimed water and what happens to them when reclaimed water is allowed to infiltrate into groundwater.
- **Next Steps:** Complete study's treatment effectiveness evaluation, risk assessment, and cost-benefit analysis. Study results available here: [https://lottcleanwater.org/projects/reclaimed-water-infiltration-study/study-results/](https://lottcleanwater.org/projects/reclaimed-water-infiltration-study/study-results/)
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** LOTT
**INVESTMENT: Energy**

**GOAL:** Increase energy generation from renewable resources to reduce the region’s carbon footprint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EN-1.01</th>
<th>Explore “on bill” financing of distributed generation installations (spread over time).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Nonprofits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EN-1.02</th>
<th>Recognize and support clean-energy jobs. Link to education system — provide training opportunity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Look for opportunities to link clean-energy companies with area schools that provide students vocational training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>EDC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EN-1.03</th>
<th>Explore incentives for the installation of distributed generation equipment, such as rooftop solar panels.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short; Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; Nonprofits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EN-1.04</th>
<th>Investigate large-scale renewable energy projects (e.g., large-scale solar arrays).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium; Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Cities/towns; Nonprofits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EN-1.05</th>
<th>Investigate a legislative solution to permit Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) in Washington State. Advocate if solution is identified. PACE financing supports energy efficiency and renewable energy projects by providing up-front capital that is subsequently paid back through a special assessment on participants’ property taxes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. PACE attaches the loan bill to the property tax and uses the state as the financial entity to collect payment. The WA constitution, however, bars the state from acting as a creditor or a loan pass through (“lending of the state’s credit” provision).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>As part of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan’s development, consider whether PACE is still desirable and, if so, how local and state policymakers (and other WA cities?) could pursue a legislative solution or state constitutional amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Nonprofits; TCAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EN-1.06 Explore the viability of energy generation at solid waste facilities. This could include exploring the Environmental Protection Agency’s RE-Powering America’s Land Program.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. Thurston County closed and capped the Hawks Prairie Landfill in 2000. County waste is now shipped to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill, which captures methane gas from decomposing waste. The Klickitat County PUD uses it to produce power for 17K homes.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County

### EN-1.07 Adopt uniform building codes and permitting practices in jurisdictions to make the installation of solar panels, or other distributed generation technologies, easier and faster.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Appendix U of the International Residential Code, which is part of the broader Washington State Building Code, includes “solar-ready” provisions that make it easier to install solar panels on new homes. Any city may adopt Appx. U’s model language.
- **Next Steps:** Jurisdictions and PSE could convene and discuss whether there are common barriers (permitting time/cost, grid access, etc.) that make it harder to install and connect distributed energy technologies on commercial or residential properties.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns

### GOAL: Enhance the region’s electricity distribution, monitoring and storage infrastructure to support adoption of cleaner technologies and practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN-2.01</td>
<td>Monitor system, or grid-scale, energy storage innovations, and learn from the experiences of communities that begin to deploy them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. PSE is field-testing energy storage solutions in Glacier, WA. PSE is also testing residential battery systems in Bainbridge Island.
- **Next Steps:** PSE needs to prove the feasibility of these systems to the UTC before they are deployed widely.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN-2.02</td>
<td>Support energy suppliers’ equipment upgrades, new programs, and service offerings related to adding information technology to the system or grid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **See notes for Action EN-2.07.**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN-2.03</td>
<td>Partner with energy providers to test innovative system-scale, grid-scale, energy storage solutions in isolated, controlled conditions. If, and when, technological progress is proven, partner with energy providers for deployment of such storage solutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. This action is very similar to EN-2.01
- **Next Steps:** Perhaps reassess whether implementation of this action is redundant/necessary.
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; WSU
EN-2.04 Support voluntary programs for adding vehicle chargers to homes, businesses, and public parking infrastructure.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **As leads for this action, Thurston County and the cities within have set aside parking spaces and added charging stations for electric vehicles at government buildings (Examples: Lacey City Hall, Thurston County Courthouse).**
- **Next Steps:** Jurisdictions could work with PSE to support pilot programs and incentives for installing vehicle chargers at homes and businesses throughout the region.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns

EN-2.05 Promote integration of electric vehicle infrastructure into residential building codes and public and private facilities, including allowances in zoning regulations for charging stations in locations where they are needed.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Several jurisdictions – including Lacey (LMC Ch. 16.73) and Rainier (RMC Ch. 18.40) – stipulate which zoning designations (including residential) allow electric vehicle charging stations. EV charging stations are permitted but not required.**
- **Next Steps:** As part of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan, jurisdictions could consider requiring EV charging infrastructure (e.g., wiring, parking) for new commercial and residential units. Model code: [www.opr.ca.gov/docs/Example_Building_Codes.docx](http://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/Example_Building_Codes.docx)
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

EN-2.06 Create local projects to increase the existing electric vehicle fleet.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Many public buildings, including the Washington State Department of Health and LOTT headquarters, feature designated parking spots and charging stations for electric vehicles. See map: [www.plugshare.com/location/19777](http://www.plugshare.com/location/19777)**
- **Next Steps:** As new public facilities are built (buildings, park-and-rides, trailheads), consider requiring parking stalls and charging stations for electric vehicles. Ensure that the infrastructure is adequate to meet the growing number of electric vehicles.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; Nonprofits

EN-2.07 Encourage energy providers make incremental improvements in the energy system using information technology to increase reliability to bring back systems online after power outages and to decrease transmission losses.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **PSE adding “smart” devices on power poles to isolate power outages, so small portion of the circuit is out. Also, PSE is geolocating service calls to make outages are addressed more quickly.**
- **Next Steps:** In addition, PSE has been upgrading infrastructure (cables, etc.) so it’s more resilient to a wide range of threats (wear, damage, etc.). This is threat mitigation.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** PSE; Nonprofits
EN-2.08 Encourage a change in state policies to increase the utility share of funding for undergrounding of overhead wires to reduce power outages.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. Undergrounding wires does not necessarily reduce the duration of outages. Perhaps this action should say encourage “system improvements” (e.g., automated circuit re-closers or stronger wire that can withstand tree damage).
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; State

### GOAL: Increase energy efficiency and conservation to reduce the region’s carbon footprint.

**EN-3.01** Explore variable electric and natural gas rates: Reward lower-volume usage with lower rates. Some jurisdictions already do this with water rates.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. PSE doing this on a pilot scale now. Needs UTC approval to do this on a broad scale.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** PSE

**EN-3.02** Develop new incentives for green buildings (e.g., Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design – LEED), both commercial and residential.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Olympia incentivizes building compact housing (e.g., raises max. height for ADUs) near urban corridors and transit, as well incentivizes (e.g., waives impact fees) multifamily housing downtown. Such smaller units use less energy.
- **Next Steps:** Other jurisdictions could consider similar policies that support construction of energy-efficient commercial and residential buildings.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; State

**EN-3.03** Jurisdictions consider complementary ordinances that require solar orientation for all new construction.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Some jurisdictions have solar orientation provisions: The Olympia Comprehensive Plan (Actions PL2.4 and PL2.5) encourages solar access and orientation of buildings. Lacey (LMC Chs. 14-16) stipulates that lots and blocks shall consider solar access.
- **Next Steps:** Other jurisdictions could adopt similar language in their codes and plans.
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns

**EN-3.04** Continue to work with businesses to increase the energy efficiency of processes and facilities.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** PSE has a variety of programs to encourage energy efficiency among large power users (schools, agribusinesses, etc.).
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** PSE; Cities/towns

**EN-3.05** Offer incentives for the use of ductless and high efficiency heat pumps.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** PSE; TE
### EN-3.06 Offer incentives for the use of roof-mounted solar water heaters.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- PSE has offered such incentives in the past. Incentives not currently offered for roof-mounted solar water heaters.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

### EN-3.07 Increase the energy efficiency of the region's water infrastructure. This includes replacing pumps and other systems that consume large amounts of energy.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. LOTT and local governments are investigating and investing in improving water infrastructure energy efficiency. Olympia, for example, worked with PSE in 2015 to explore ways to optimize the efficiency of water pump stations.
- **Next Steps:** LOTT will be completing a major capital project in 2020-2021 that is expected to reduce aeration and pumping and decrease energy usage at the Budd Inlet Treatment Plant by about 20%.
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; LOTT

### EN-3.08 Work regionally to adopt uniform energy-efficiency building standards and engage in continuous improvement.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The Wash. State Energy Code sets minimum and maximum efficiency requirements for residential buildings. Commercial buildings may exceed the Code's baseline. The State Building Code Council considers amendments and updates the Code every 3 years.
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns

### EN-3.09 Continue conversion of public fleets to hybrid, natural gas, and electric vehicles. Lead by example.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Many local government agencies in the region – including Intercity Transit and the Port – have integrated electric and other "alternative" vehicles into their public fleets.
- **Next Steps:** Continue to upgrade public fleets with cleaner, energy-efficient vehicles as technologies improve as a way to conserve dollars and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Look for ways to implement this action further via Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; State; IT

### EN-3.10 Consider adopting policies that require residential and commercial properties to undertake an energy audit at time of sale or during substantial remodel, including, if deficiencies are found, encouraging energy retrofits to upgrade properties to a specified level.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. While this policy has been considered, it has not been adopted.
- **Next Steps:** Revisit this action's barriers and opportunities as part of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
**INVESTMENT: Public Safety**

**GOAL:** Provide emergency services in a dependable and efficient manner to meet the dynamic needs of a diverse society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-1.01</th>
<th>Convene the region’s health, social service, and public safety partners to seek opportunities to bridge the area’s safety gaps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Other. This type of coordination happens on an as-needed basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-1.02</th>
<th>Maintain ongoing efforts of the Juvenile Justice Coalition to monitor, evaluate, suppress, and counter risky behaviors among youth and gang-related activities. Collaborate to develop evidence-based practices which support resiliency and healthy life styles among youth in Thurston County.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Other. Thurston Thrives action teams – including the Clinical Care, Education &amp; Resilience, and Public Safety &amp; Justice – share in this action's implementation. Thurston Thrives uses a collective-impact model to improve community health and safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Continue using Strategy Maps – with goals and objectives – to guide and measure progress toward achieving action teams’ vision statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Juvenile Justice Coalition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-1.03</th>
<th>Support the initiatives of the Thurston County Law and Justice Council; 2013 goal - promote public safety by addressing mental health issues county-wide and provide alternatives to incarceration for mentally ill adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>The Council is now Thurston Thrives’ Public Safety &amp; Justice action team. The team’s Strategy Map calls for investing in treatment and intervention services so jail is not the default placement for mentally ill adults in times of crisis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Achieve the vision, goals and objectives of the Thurston Thrives Public Safety &amp; Justice action team's Strategy Map. Link: <a href="http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/#publicsafety">http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/#publicsafety</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>Law and Justice Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-1.04</th>
<th>Continue fostering ongoing innovative programs such as the Thurston County Drug Court, Veteran's Court, and the Veteran's Assistance Program.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Thurston County Superior Court continues its Drug Court Program for eligible non-violent drug offenders as an alternative to incarceration. The Thurston County Veterans’ Assistance Fund continues to provide veterans housing services, including rent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Continue to support such programs through Thurston Thrives action team initiatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-1.05</th>
<th>Modify building codes where necessary to address emergency service radio communications, fire sprinkler systems in all new residential and commercial construction, and access and egress issues for emergency response and equipment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong></td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Olympia has modified its building code to require fire sprinklers in new residences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong></td>
<td>Other jurisdictions could consider requiring fire sprinklers in new housing units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong></td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong></td>
<td>County; Cities/towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PS-1.06  Upgrade all emergency services radio communications equipment and infrastructure to a robust countywide platform that is responsive to changes in technology.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** TCOMM

PS-1.07  Emergency service agencies and departments will regularly engage their communities about the cost of delivering and maintaining adopted levels of public safety services.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Fire Districts 7 and 8 merged as the South Bay Fire District 8. Fire Districts 12 (Tenino) and 16 (Bald Hills) merged. The mergers were to consolidate resources. No law enforcement agencies have done this.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; Fire districts

PS-1.08  Explore the feasibility of expanding opportunities to share resources or consolidate (functional or administrative) law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical service agencies to determine if service level improvements or cost savings could be achieved.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. See Notes for PS-1.07
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; Fire districts; County

PS-1.09  Expand planning processes and outreach to address the unique risks of vulnerable sectors of the population, such as youth, elderly, people with disabilities, impoverished neighborhoods, and non-English speaking communities.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. Thurston County Emergency Management is working with faith-based communities and the Disaster Assistance Council to engage at-risk populations. Providence opened a community care center for homeless and other vulnerable people in downtown Olympia.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** County

**GOAL: Create a resilient region by improving disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, as well as by expanding public safety education.**

PS-2.01  Fund an update to the region's Federal Emergency Management Agency-approved plan every five years.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **TRPC and its partners updated the The Hazards Mitigation Plan for the Thurston Region in April 2017. Link:** [www.trpc.org/160/Hazards-Mitigation-Plan](http://www.trpc.org/160/Hazards-Mitigation-Plan)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** County; TRPC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.02</th>
<th>Encourage local governments, tribes, schools, special-purpose district, and major private employers, such as hospitals, to participate in a regional risk-assessment process and adopt local plans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. In early 2019, there will be an integrated emergency management recovery planning framework for community leaders and key staff. Initial coordination efforts underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> TRPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.03</th>
<th>Identify cost-effective mitigation actions that provide all sectors of the community protection from disaster events.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td><strong>This action has been implemented through several efforts, including the county flood, climate adaptation, and hazard mitigation plans.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.04</th>
<th>Consider emergency facilities in community planning and permitting.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Inadequate funding is also a barrier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.05</th>
<th>Prioritize relationship building among public safety agencies and other entities to leverage response capacities during disaster events.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td><strong>This action has been implemented through local fire district and department outreach and education efforts with neighborhood groups and other organizations. There is also a standing Thurston County Emergency Management Council.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.06</th>
<th>Participate in regional emergency exercises and recovery planning processes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td><strong>Thurston County Emergency Management coordinates periodic emergency preparedness and recovery exercises throughout the region. Example: TC Food Bank has participated in FEMA-led recovery training as member of the regional Disaster Assistance Council.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.07</th>
<th>Convene recovery committees immediately after a disaster to prioritize restoration of vital public safety facilities and other essential community assets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Not implemented</td>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. There has not been a major disaster during the past 5 years, but the Thurston County Emergency Management Council is preparing for this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PS-2.08 Train personnel in best practices following lessons learned.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **The 2017 Scatter Creek Fire in SW Thurston County and Amtrak train derailment prompted an analysis of lessons learned.**
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: Cities/towns; Fire districts; County

PS-2.09 Build residents’ capacity to mitigate hazards. This includes urging residents: to install and maintain fire extinguishers and smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in every living space; to reduce fire fuels around living structures in wildland-urban interface areas; to perform seismic stabilization retrofits of older homes; and in remote, hard-to-reach areas to install fire sprinkler systems.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Inadequate money. There is not a formalized process to build such capacity. Rather, there is occasional messaging from the insurance sector and public agencies.
- **Next Steps**: Thurston County received a grant to do FireWise community outreach.
- **Timeline**: Medium
- **Lead**: Cities/towns; Fire districts

PS-2.10 Build residents’ capacity to respond to and recover from hazards. This entails: broadly publicizing the locations and descriptions of community disaster shelters to all sectors of the community; encouraging residents to stock rations, medications, backup heating, and emergency supplies to maintain self-sufficiency for at least 72 hours, preferably seven to ten days; and, building relationships among neighbors to leverage skills and resources to assist those in need when public safety services are overextended during a disaster (e.g., build upon the successes of community education and outreach activities like Thurston County’s Crime Watch and Map Your Neighborhood programs).

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- **This action has been implemented through local fire district and department outreach and education efforts with neighborhood groups and other organizations.**
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: County

PS-2.11 Enhance local government awareness of the risks of transporting hazardous materials via pipeline, road, rail, marine, and air routes through the region.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Other. In 2017, Thurston County formed a Local Emergency Planning Committee focused on hazardous materials transport and storage. Thurston County also developed an annex for emergency transportation planning as part of its CEMP.
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Medium
- **Lead**: County

PS-2.12 Increase support for hazardous materials inspection, planning, management, and disposal.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Other. See notes for PS-2.11
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Long
- **Lead**: County; Cities/towns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.13</th>
<th>Establish trusting relations with private utility companies to maintain awareness of community risks from major gas and electrical distribution systems.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local governments and PSE meet regularly to discuss emergency management and other issues.</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.14</th>
<th>Ensure that adequate response contingencies are in place to swiftly address hazardous materials release.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. See notes for PS-2.11</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.15</th>
<th>Jurisdictions with adopted hazard-mitigation plans should actively pursue funding opportunities to implement their highest-priority mitigation actions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Inadequate money.</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Jurisdictions with adopted plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.16</th>
<th>Coordinate on strategies for containing urban wildfires.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Not implemented</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. There is coordinated response for fire suppression within the urban area (e.g., the 2018 Olympia Brewery complex fire). There have been no urban wildfires within the past 5 years.</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Cities/towns; Fire districts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS-2.17</th>
<th>Expand the eligibility of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mitigation grant programs to allow replacement of aging structures (i.e. facilities such as water reservoirs, fire stations, transportation facilities, emergency coordination shelters, and buildings used as emergency shelters that are better suited to serve communities in the future.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Not implemented</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> TRPC could consider whether and how to make this action one its annual legislative priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Lesser priority/Lack of community will. This requires federal legislation.</td>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INVESTMENT: Solid Waste

**GOAL:** Plan and take action to reduce, reuse and recycle as much waste as possible and meet the needs of current and future populations.

**SW-1.01** Generate the information needed to keep the Solid Waste Management Plan reflective of the needs – as well as the financial resources – to achieve the most efficient and sustainable waste reduction possible.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **State law (RCW 70.95.080)** requires that each county prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan. Thurston County is updating its plan with new information: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/solidwaste/swac/SWMP.htm](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/solidwaste/swac/SWMP.htm)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)

**SW-1.02** Evaluate the need for facility expansion and new facility needs for both north and south county. Focus programs to reduce commercial waste as well as the waste from the growing multifamily residential sector. Update the disposal rates to achieve “reduce, reuse, recycle” goal.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Multipart: Evaluation of all solid waste facilities has been completed via facility assessment and capital planning project. County ed. & outreach programs include ongoing efforts engage commercial and MF housing on waste reduction and diversion.
- **Next Steps:** Revisit the third part of this action, which cannot be implemented as written. The rate structure is intended primarily to fully fun operational and program costs, rather than to achieve diversion goals (which are met through ed. & outreach efforts).
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)

**SW-1.03** Expand waste prevention education, outreach and technical assistance programs to reduce the need for waste collection, transport, and processing. Use community based social marketing techniques so that recycling, composting, and waste reduction become the norm.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Thurston County and Olympia send out newsletters that focus on this issue.**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)

**SW-1.04** Work with regional jurisdictions to build consistent recycling/compostable material lists and messaging so that consumers understand what is recyclable/compostable no matter where they live.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Thurston County's Public Works' Solid Waste Division is working with the City of Olympia to build consistent messaging for recyclable and compostable materials.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)
Collaborate with jurisdiction departments during planning and review of multifamily, commercial and mixed-use projects to accommodate easy and convenient recycling for occupants to divert waste and for haulers to collect recyclables and garbage.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Thurston County Public Works' Solid Waste Division is not a referral agency for community planning and development during the review of development projects.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether action implementation is desirable/possible.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)

Expand recycling to new product areas including construction debris, textiles, plastics, and electronic waste as well as waste streams that may have tangible cost benefits to the county (e.g., silver recovery unit at HazoHouse, used oil, batteries).

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Opportunities for recycling textiles, plastics, e-waste and used oil are available at County facilities. A downturn in commodity prices for recycled materials caused by restrictions in global markets make recycling expansion impractical currently.
- **Next Steps:** Regulatory agencies (e.g., the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission) have requested some limits on mandatory recycling.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)

Support the development of local uses for recycling/composting of materials to minimize reliance on national and international markets.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Other. Thurston County Public Works' Solid Waste Division has no financial or other means to support the development of local markets.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether action implementation is desirable/possible.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)

Support statewide product stewardship initiatives that require producers to be responsible for funding end-of-life disposal of their products and packaging. Consider container deposits, as well as consider county-level bans or mandatory recycling requirements when waste reduction goals are not met through education and voluntary efforts.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Other. The Thurston County regulatory code has included mandatory recycling requirements for residential collection services since 1991.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW-1.09</th>
<th>Develop a Disaster Debris Management plan with action initiatives that will address debris disposal transportation issues including any garbage train disruptions for major disaster debris disposal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Status:** Fully implemented  
The 2015 Thurston County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan addresses debris clearance and collection practices. Link: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/em/Plans_Reports/CEMP.htm](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/em/Plans_Reports/CEMP.htm)  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Medium  
**Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste) |

**GOAL:** Continue to plan for, educate, assist and offer access to safely and efficiently manage disposal and reduce hazardous waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW-2.01</th>
<th>Continue hazardous collections efforts at HazoHouse and at WasteMobile events. Determine what portion of hazardous waste is disposed of in trash, drains, on the ground or is in storage, and establish an action plan. Track and evaluate new chemicals of concern.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Status:** Fully implemented  
Thurston County operates the HazoHouse, which includes collection of household hazardous waste. However, analysis and tracking of hazardous waste is not a part of TC Solid Waste's programs.  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long  
**Lead:** County |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW-2.02</th>
<th>Continue to follow the updated Hazardous Waste Management Plan and support identified needs and programs, such as technical assistance to small business.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Status:** Partially implemented  
**Why:** Other. This plan is being implemented as resources allow.  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long  
**Lead:** County |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW-2.03</th>
<th>Continue education and outreach programs. Evaluate education and outreach methods. Fund methodical, targeted methods that are promising or have been shown to be effective increasing awareness of the need to reduce use of hazardous materials and the importance of safe disposal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Status:** Partially implemented  
**Why:** Other. Efforts ongoing as resources allow.  
**Next Steps:** None  
**Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long  
**Lead:** County; Olympia (Solid Waste) |
SW-2.04 Evaluate new collection facilities in collaboration with the County Environmental Health Division. Analyze the need for new hazardous waste collection facilities to serve south county areas as they grow.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. Thurston County Public Works' Solid Waste Division has a permanent hazardous waste facility in Lacey that is open seven days a week and serves the entire county.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway; Short
- **Lead:** County (Public Works)

SW-2.05 Continue enforcement of illegal solid and hazardous waste dumping/disposal.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Abandoned properties and homeless encampments are a very challenging part of enforcement.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway; Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County

**OPPORTUNITIES & CHOICES: Housing**

**GOAL:** Improve regulatory clarity and predictability to encourage urban infill and redevelopment.

**H-1.01** Conduct neighborhood area planning. Involve the neighborhood in the process, answer questions up front, and encourage sharing of ideas and information with the goal of creating clarity and predictability about outcomes. Processes include discussions about: density and design, showing how to integrate additional housing to achieve desired vision and goals; and, using form-based codes or other tools that may streamline the permit process by creating more certainty about outcomes that may reduce opposition and costly delays.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Several cities conduct neighborhood planning. Lacey, for example, developed a form-based code for its Woodland District Link: [www.ci.lacey.wa.us/Portals/0/docs/community_development/planning_documents/07-05-16_promotional_brochure_organization_rev.pdf](http://www.ci.lacey.wa.us/Portals/0/docs/community_development/planning_documents/07-05-16_promotional_brochure_organization_rev.pdf)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

**H-1.02** Make sure that housing as envisioned in different areas is feasible to finance and build. Do this by commissioning pro forma-type analyses as development code is updated.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. A pro forma analysis projects a proposed development's financial return, factoring in land costs, unit sales revenue, permit fees, financing interest, and other figures. Consultants have done pro forma for market-rate units in downtown Olympia.
- **Next Steps:** Other cities could consider commissioning pro forma analyses for publicly owned properties in areas where housing development is desired.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
### H-1.03
Share green building design and construction best practices; be receptive to new building technologies and practices, and support Washington State Building Code Council amendments to the state building code that support market adoption of such technologies and practices.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- With support from Thurston County and other partners, the Northwest EcoBuilding Guild created the Code Innovations Database, which showcases green-building case studies and model codes. Link: [www.ecobuilding.org/code-innovations](http://www.ecobuilding.org/code-innovations)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### H-1.04
Offer financial incentives for reducing environmental impacts. Engage landlords, realtors, and other community stakeholders, to enable anyone, anywhere to live in a healthy, energy- and water-efficient home. Create incentives for stormwater retrofits in existing neighborhoods, disconnect downspouts to allow for infiltration, add rain gardens, rain water harvesting, porous patios and driveways, etc.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Several communities offer incentives for reducing environmental impacts. For example, Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater have reimbursed residents for installing rain gardens that reduce runoff: [www.12000raingardens.org/about-rain-gardens/incentives/](http://www.12000raingardens.org/about-rain-gardens/incentives/)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### H-1.05
Create a local or regional standing committee, composed of public- and private-sector representatives, tasked with maximizing collaboration and cooperation toward achieving shared housing goals.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Thurston Thrives is helping implement this action regionally through its standing Housing Action Team, which meets regularly and includes public- and private-sector representatives. Link: [http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/#housing](http://thurstonthrives.org/action-teams/#housing)
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** TRPC

### GOAL: Increase housing amid urban corridors and centers to meet the needs of a changing population.

### H-2.01
Review regulations that stymie or prevent housing development near or within urban corridors and centers. Offer more opportunities for young, aging, and single populations to meet housing needs, especially in centers and transit corridor areas where there will be a choice for a less car-dependent lifestyle. For example, cities could use zoning to cluster senior care facilities near corridors and medical facilities to provide more efficient delivery of medical services.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Lacey, Tumwater and Olympia are incentivizing multifamily housing construction along the urban corridor (Downtown, Brewery and Woodland Districts), which features the region's best access to goods and services (jobs, buses, hospitals, etc.).
- **Next Steps:** Continue to review and revise barriers through Missing Middle and other housing planning initiatives.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
H-2.02 Remove barriers or “right-size” regulations to achieve goals. Regulatory barriers include: parking requirements, setbacks, building height limits, and barriers to building green or retrofitting existing housing.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

H-2.03 Identify priority areas ripe for housing development that will meet multiple goals. These include areas that offer more transportation choices, such as urban corridors. Focusing housing and jobs may eventually achieve the density needed to support long-range goals for higher-capacity transportation such as bus rapid transit. Increased housing density is also needed to create the “places” envisioned in the Plan, such as vibrant urban centers and corridors, or to support neighborhood activity hubs. Support developments that meet these objectives. Reduce review and approval times and consider providing infrastructure to support this type of development. Expect neighborhood opposition and plan for it.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

H-2.04 Examine ways to encourage smaller, affordable housing units through the fee structure, especially in centers, corridors or adjacent to neighborhood service hubs.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** Other jurisdictions could consider similar incentives to encourage urban growth.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

H-2.05 Reduce local jurisdiction-specific impact fees where there is less impact (fewer trips due to proximity of services, transit, sidewalk, and bicycle networks; park fees in centers where the parks serve the entire community).

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

H-2.06 Use tax exemptions, such as Special Valuation (multifamily tax exemption), or other financing tools to make projects financially feasible. Special Valuation allows property tax exemptions in return for development of four or more low-income or market-rate housing units in designated areas. Where feasible, savings could be passed down to the purchaser or renter.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
**H-2.07** Identify opportunities to aggregate properties where housing density is needed to achieve community goals and make multifamily projects feasible to build and finance.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Olympia** is doing this in its downtown.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

**GOAL: Provide sufficient housing for low- and moderate-income households within each jurisdiction.**

**H-3.01** Set goals and policies to provide sufficient housing for low- and moderate-income households within each jurisdiction.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Olympia** has the new Home Fund and Missing Middle. Lacey is developing a housing strategy with goals and policies to encourage more low-income housing. TC Comp Plan has calculated the need for affordable housing and set goals and policies.
- **Next Steps:** Implement the goals and policies that have been adopted.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; HOME Consortium

**H-3.02** Expand and collaborate on efforts to educate tenants and landlords about housing rights and responsibilities.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Organizations that educate tenants and landlords about housing rights and responsibilities include: POWER (Parents Organizing for Welfare and Economic Rights), the Tenants Union of Washington State, and the Rental Housing Assoc. of Washington State.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; Nonprofits

**H-3.03** Collect and review housing benchmark data.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Other. Decision-making has been transitioned from the former HOME Consortium to the Community Investment Partnership to the Thurston Thrives Housing Action Team.
- **Next Steps:** The Thurston Thrives Housing Action Team will develop a process for collecting and reviewing housing benchmark data.
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** HOME Consortium

**H-3.04** Incentivize developers to set aside a percentage of multifamily housing units for low- and moderate-income buyers and renters.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- Several jurisdictions do this now.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
### H-3.05 Provide funding for shared-equity policies — via community land trust or down-payment assistance models — to make buying housing of all types (single-family homes, condos, duplexes) affordable.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. The Thurston Housing Land Trust incorporated as a nonprofit in May 2018 to create, develop and preserve affordable housing for low- to moderate-income people using the community land trust model. Link: [https://sites.google.com/site/thurstonhlt/](https://sites.google.com/site/thurstonhlt/)
- **Next Steps:** The trust, which is in its early stages, will seek public and private funding to do its work. The housing developed will include means for building equity and pathways to ownership.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Nonprofits; Cities/towns; County

### H-3.06 Encourage the bulk purchase of delinquent mortgages from lenders to prevent foreclosures and stabilize communities.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### H-3.07 Encourage re-entry into the housing market by fostering Housing Ownership Reengagement Centers. They offer services such as home ownership preparation and foreclosure assistance and prevention.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; Nonprofits

### H-3.08 Encourage rapid build-up of equity through financial innovations so homeowners are less likely to default when market conditions are unfavorable.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. See notes for Action H-3.05 regarding the newly formed Thurston Housing Land Trust.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Finance

---

**GOAL: Maximize opportunity to redevelop land in priority areas by investing in infrastructure and environmental remediation.**

### H-4.01 Mitigate the additional cost of development in centers and corridors by making public infrastructure investment that adds value, safety and public enjoyment for the entire community and that result in appropriate public return on investment when adjacent properties are developed (increases area's tax base, activity and livability). Allow for latecomers and other methods of repayment for government outlay for infrastructure.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway; Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; IT; LOTT
H-4.02 Identify additional funding sources to make building infrastructure as part of a priority infill housing project more financially viable.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

H-4.03 Do soil and groundwater assessments and evaluate appropriate remediation options where contaminated soils and groundwater exist. Identify funds for assessment and remediation. Apply for grants and loans to complete clean-up.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns

**Goal:** Provide sufficient service-enriched housing for homeless and high-risk populations.

H-5.01 Include shelters, group homes, transitional housing, and permanent housing with social services in zoning codes and locate where these facilities have access to transit, parks, and other amenities.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Jurisdictions and their private-sector partners are working to site homeless housing and health services along the region’s urban corridor (e.g., Plum Street camp and Providence Community Care Center), which has the best access to transit.
- **Next Steps:** Assess whether changes to zoning are needed to improve implementation of this action.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

**GOAL:** Encourage housing density and diversity in neighborhoods to add vibrancy and increase equitable access to opportunity.

H-6.01 Review and amend residential zoning policies to provide opportunity for the mix and density of housing needed to meet the needs of changing demographics, use land wisely, and support nearby transit and businesses. Remove barriers to providing for “middle density” types of housing, such as duplexes, fourplexes, and mansion apartments in neighborhoods close to transit corridors. Consider innovative housing options such as “new” boarding houses, or aPodments, which have common kitchen and living spaces and little or no onsite parking. This will offer those wishing to live in a walkable urban area an alternative to suburban single-family homes, which can then be sold to newly forming households with children.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The City of Olympia is encouraging more housing density and diversity through its “Missing Middle” effort. Link: [http://olympiawa.gov/city-government/codes-plans-and-standards/missing-middle.aspx](http://olympiawa.gov/city-government/codes-plans-and-standards/missing-middle.aspx)
- **Next Steps:** Other cities could consider similar policy changes to enhance the region’s mix of affordable housing.
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
**H-6.02** Encourage “gentle densification,” such as accessory dwelling units, small houses on small lots, attached housing types or appropriately scaled multifamily buildings, cottage housing, and village cohousing developments in neighborhoods. Make desired outcomes clear, identify infill opportunity sites, and resolve issues to achieve desired results. Create pre-approved housing templates to reduce fees and processing times.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. See notes for H-6.01.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

---

**GOAL: Encourage the construction, weatherization and operation of homes to boost energy efficiency.**

### H-7.01
Prioritize home weatherization funds to preserve affordable housing (units for low- and moderate-income households) and further other sustainability goals.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Thurston County, in partnership with Lacey, Tumwater, Yelm, Rainier, Tenino and Bucoda, receives federal funding to preserve affordable housing and other activities. Olympia has a similar program. Weatherization has been an outcome of the rehab work.**
- **Next Steps:** Continue using Community Development Block Grant (CBDG) funding to acquire and rehabilitate housing units for low- and moderate-income residents.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### H-7.02
Support and expand current funding and incentive programs that encourage building owners and occupants to choose resource-efficient appliances and weatherize homes.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Thurston Energy, LOTT and PSE offer rebates for resource-efficient appliances (washer machines, driers, HVAC systems, etc.).**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; PSE; TE; LOTT

### H-7.03
Engage landlords and property managers in energy efficiency efforts.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **In late 2018, Thurston Thrives is surveying landlords regarding energy efficiency. Meantime, the County's Healthy Homes Program helps engage landlords, occupants, etc., about energy efficiency as a way to reduce health risks.**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; TE

### H-7.04
Work with local financial institutions to facilitate affordable financing of energy upgrades.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
H-7.05  Encourage energy audits of large power consumers to identify efficiency improvements.
  • **Status:** Partially implemented
  • **Why:** Other. State and local governments have assessed energy use of their large buildings. PSE conducts energy audits of commercial and residential buildings.
  • **Next Steps:** Assess the information gap regarding private buildings’ energy consumption and consider ways to gather such data and encourage efficiency improvements.
  • **Timeline:** Short
  • **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

H-7.06  Work collaboratively to adopt uniform energy-efficiency building standards and engage in continuous improvement.
  • **Status:** Partially implemented
  • **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Same as Action EN-3.08. See Notes.
  • **Next Steps:** None
  • **Timeline:** Short
  • **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### OPPORTUNITIES & CHOICES: Health & Human Services

**GOAL:** Provide sufficient health and human services for all county residents.

**HHS-1.01** Implement Affordable Care Act provisions. Develop health homes that include treatment and prevention activities (primary care, mental health, chemical dependency, and oral health). Use information technology to support better coordination and communication, and integrate services.
  • **Status:** Partially implemented
  • **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Parts of the Affordable Care Act remain in place and are being implemented in Washington. Other provisions are no longer in place as a result of federal action. … The health home approach is being used locally for people who are homeless.
  • **Next Steps:** None
  • **Timeline:** Underway; Short
  • **Lead:** Federal HHS

**HHS-1.02** Continue promising, evidence-based practices to address violence, particularly against young women.
  • **Status:** Fully implemented
  • **The Thurston County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office has created a task force – comprised of courts, cops, attorneys, advocates, and other stakeholders – to prevent sexual assault and domestic violence [www.co.thurston.wa.us/pao/dv-sa-taskforce.html](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/pao/dv-sa-taskforce.html).
  • **Next Steps:** The Thurston Thrives Public Safety & Justice Action Team should continue working to achieve this objective, as stated in the team's Strategy Map: [http://thurstonthrives.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/PublicSafetyJustice_StrategyMap031915.pdf](http://thurstonthrives.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/PublicSafetyJustice_StrategyMap031915.pdf)
  • **Timeline:** Underway
  • **Lead:** TCPHSS

**HHS-1.03** Implement innovative approaches and expand on proven ways to improve service delivery. Examples of promising practices include: MedMAN, a program to develop a common approach and shared resources for treating patients with complex medication management needs; and, introducing and implementing PEARLS, an evidence-based program for treating depression in the elderly ([www.pearlsprogram.org](http://www.pearlsprogram.org)).
  • **Status:** Fully implemented
  • **Next Steps:** None
  • **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
  • **Lead:** Various
### HHS-1.04 Develop a robust, sustainable funding system for evidence-based, promising practices to support health and human services.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **TT was founded by the TC Board of Health in 2013 and, since 2015, has been overseen by a 24-member Coordinating Council. Representatives include: funders (non-governmental), businesses, action teams/hubs, local governments, and education.
- **Next Steps:** Seek new funders to sustain Thurston Thrives' work in the region.
- **Timeline:** Underway; Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Thurston County BOH

### HHS-1.05 Increase the number of health care providers for the population. Example: Expand the Providence St. Peter Family Medicine Residency Program

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Several new urgent care clinics have opened and hospitals have expanded over the past five years.**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Various

### HHS-1.06 Develop public/private partnerships to accomplish improved health promotion and service delivery both within the Thurston Region and across a multi-county region.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Thurston Thrives has emerged as the region's main a public-private partnership for improving and measuring health outcomes across housing, transportation, public safety, economic development, and other areas. Link:** [http://thurstonthrives.org/](http://thurstonthrives.org/)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Thurston County BOH

### HHS-1.07 Include health and human service goals, objectives and policies in local comprehensive plans.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Several jurisdictions have health goals in their plans. For example, Lacey’s plan has a goal to: “Protect the health and safety of the community and property to avoid the adverse impacts of erosion, landslide, and other geologic hazards.”
- **Next Steps:** In 2019, complete updates to the Thurston County Comprehensive Plan, including its Health chapter (Ch. 11). Link: [www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/comp-plan-update.aspx](http://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/comp-plan-update.aspx)
- **Timeline:** Underway; Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

### GOAL: Reduce the incidence of preventable disease.

### HHS-2.01 Thurston Thrives: Develop a community-wide health action agenda for sustainable health improvement. The health agenda will establish population-wide indicators, improvement targets, strategies and partnerships in each major domain of community health including: water, air, disease carriers and the physical environment, our food system, housing, education, income, community design, community cohesion, youth development and resilience, clinical prevention, and medical and behavioral treatment. [Also Action L-2.05]

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Thurston Thrives has emerged as the region's main a public-private partnership for improving and measuring health outcomes across housing, transportation, public safety, economic development, and other areas. Link:** [http://thurstonthrives.org/](http://thurstonthrives.org/)
- **Next Steps:** Achieve the vision, goals and objectives stated in the Thurston Thrives action team strategy maps.
- **Timeline:** Underway (Phase 1 2013-2014)
- **Lead:** Thurston County BOH

---

**Note:** This content is a sample representation of the document's content. For full accuracy and context, please refer to the original document.
HHS-2.02  Expand programs or measures to reduce tobacco and other drug use. This includes: continuing/expanding youth programs to prevent initiation of tobacco use; expanding or establishing new smoke/tobacco free areas around the county; and, introducing and implementing measures to curtail tobacco marketing and sales.

- Status: Fully implemented
- Thurston County maintains a robust tobacco prevention outreach program [www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/chronicdiseaseprevention/tobacco.html](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/chronicdiseaseprevention/tobacco.html). The County also bans smoking and vaping at County buildings, trails, and parks.
- Next Steps: None
- Timeline: Short; Medium; Long
- Lead: TCPHSS; TOGETHER!

HHS-2.03  Continue expanding Early Childhood Education and Assistance Programs (ECEAP).

- Status: Fully implemented
- The state Department of Early Learning continues to oversee this program, which served 12,491 children at more than 360 locations across Washington during the 2017-18 school year. Link: [https://del.wa.gov/eceap](https://del.wa.gov/eceap)
- Next Steps: None
- Timeline: Short; Medium; Long
- Lead: School districts

HHS-2.04  Expand evidence-based home visitation programs and parent education offered in neighborhood areas, especially for low-income new parents.

- Status: Fully implemented
- Thurston County has expanded its Nurse Family Partnership and worked with other agencies to keep this a priority of Medicaid transformation (Cascade Pacific Action Alliance). The Healthy Homes visitation/assessment program has also been expanded.
- Next Steps: None
- Timeline: Short; Medium; Long
- Lead: Various

HHS-2.05  Continue to review projects/development applications for health impacts.

- Status: Partially implemented
- Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. There are requirements for drinking water and sanitation, as well as groundwater impacts, which are part of the development-review process. However, a holistic health impact review has not been instituted by local jurisdictions. Also see HHS-2.06.
- Next Steps: Continue to facilitate local forums about active community design and look for ways to integrate health into the development-review process.
- Timeline: Underway; Short; Medium; Long
- Lead: Various

HHS-2.06  Review land-use regulations/regulatory changes for their health impacts; implement more extensive health impact assessment. Example: Add analysis that address how the project helps or hinders access to healthy foods or opportunities for physical activity.

- Status: Partially implemented
- Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Thurston Thrives looks holistically at how health is shaped by land use, housing, transportation and other community components. Link: [http://thurstonthrives.org/](http://thurstonthrives.org/)
- Next Steps: Evaluate whether and how to institutionalize/require consideration of health impacts when reviewing changes to land use policies.
- Timeline: Medium
- Lead: Cities/towns; County
HHS-2.07 Amend state law to make it easier for cities to annex areas with a identified health problems that could be corrected by the addition of sewer, water, or stormwater infrastructure.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** Reassess whether this action is still desirable.
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** State (Legislature)

### OPPORTUNITIES & CHOICES: Schools & Transportation

**GOAL:** Encourage safe and active school transportation to improve community health, economic, and environmental outcomes.

**S-1.01** Acknowledge primary responsibility of schools for education as well as common interest in the health and safety of students.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns; County

**S-1.02** Continue to support and act on the Healthy Kids – Safe Streets Action Plan and other programs that are working to build a generation of healthy and safe walkers, bicycle, and bus riders. Offer education and encouragement programs and build the necessary sidewalk, bike lane and other safety improvements necessary to increase student physical activity, safe travel knowledge and practice, and reduce car trips and traffic around schools especially during peak travel times.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Safe, active transportation to schools is an objective of the Thurston Thrives Community Design Action Team ([www.thurstonthrives.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CDAT-LogicModel-Final2017-copy.pdf](http://www.thurstonthrives.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CDAT-LogicModel-Final2017-copy.pdf)). Also supported by Walk N Roll, Safe Routes to Schools.
- **Next Steps:** Use new grant to map middle school walk zones in Olympia, Tumwater and Lacey.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns; TRPC; IT

**S-1.03** Commit to early and frequent collaboration between school districts and jurisdictions on school siting, design, and safe travel infrastructure around schools to encourage walk, bike, and bus trips to school.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **This is implemented several ways. Examples:** There is an annual joint meeting of the Lacey City Council and N. Thurston School Board. The N. Thurston School District also has a TRPC representative and meets regularly with Lacey and County staff.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

**S-1.04** In new neighborhoods, site and design schools that maximize opportunity for neighborhoods and the community, and encourage travel to schools on foot, by bike or by bus.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-1.05</th>
<th>Develop new public/public or public/private partnerships to maximize and leverage revenue for schools and other facilities, including surrounding safe walk/bike routes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Status: Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Next Steps: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Timeline: Short; Medium; Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lead: School districts; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-1.06</th>
<th>Maximize use of Intercity Transit and school district buses for trips to and from school. Look for opportunities to coordinate systems where efficiencies will result.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Status: Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Next Steps: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Timeline: Short; Medium; Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lead: School districts; IT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-1.07</th>
<th>Incorporate “peaceful school bus” training in schools (program teaches good travel behavior, including anti-bullying education and safety for walkers, bike riders, and bus riders).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Status: Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All school districts have bus rules, per WAC 392-145 <a href="http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=392-145">http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=392-145</a>. The rules – including those about safe travel behavior – apply to both students and bus drivers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Next Steps: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Timeline: Short; Medium; Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lead: School districts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-1.08</th>
<th>Organize seniors to be a safety resource for students (block watch and “walking school bus” monitors — adults walk with groups of students to school on a fixed route through the neighborhood).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Status: Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Next Steps: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Timeline: Short; Medium; Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lead: School districts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL: Improve community coordination to create schools that use land, tax dollars, and other resources efficiently.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-2.01</th>
<th>Require school district and jurisdiction planners to meet at least twice annually to share information and discuss issues related to long- and short-term planning for schools, parks, bike/pedestrian/bus network or other facilities. Build relationships and share issues and information to encourage creativity, innovative thinking, and collaboration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Status: Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This coordination happens voluntarily via the Technical Advisory Committee, convened several times a year by TRPC. Link: <a href="http://www.trpc.org/151/Technical-Advisory-Committee">www.trpc.org/151/Technical-Advisory-Committee</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Next Steps: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Timeline: Short; Medium; Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lead: School districts; Cities/towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S-2.02  Commit to long-range cost/benefit analysis when making school siting, design and infrastructure investment decisions. Ensure analysis considers community and household transportation and health costs, as well as cost to build sidewalk connectivity within a quarter to half mile radius of school. Consider changing demographic needs (younger and older households needing safe, accessible walk routes and neighborhood destinations).

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Example:** The new Salish Middle School. The City of Lacey and N. Thurston Public Schools collaborated on establishing walking routes and installing a state-of-the art pedestrian crossing on Willamette Drive NE, a four-lane roadway.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

S-2.03  Explore innovative strategies, such as public-to-public land swap opportunities, to create suitably-sized parcels for new schools close to existing neighborhoods or where there is convenient access to good transit service.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Example:** City of Lacey worked out a deal with N. Thurston Public Schools to use the property next to Nisqually Middle School for City parks and ball fields.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

S-2.04  Build multistory schools, and co-locate facilities to use less land and maximize use of public facilities and funds (schools, athletic facilities, parks, street, sidewalk, trail improvements).

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **New multistory, location-efficient projects include the new Olympia Regional Learning Academy (Olympia), Peter G. Schmidt Elementary (Tumwater), and Salish Middle School (Lacey).**
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

S-2.05  Identify joint use and cost-sharing opportunities when co-locating facilities or making infrastructure investments. Make it easy to allow secondary uses (daycare centers) at school sites.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

S-2.06  Create incentives to locate schools within walking distance of large student populations or near available transit routes.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. McCleary fix became the priority.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns
### S-2.07
Create incentives that support retrofit and maintenance of existing schools, and infrastructure improvements such as sidewalks.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. McCleary fix became the priority.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

### S-2.08
Create funding for school land acquisition, including incentives for purchases, land swaps, and other avenues for obtaining land inside the Urban Growth Area.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. McCleary fix became the priority.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns; County

### S-2.09
Increase state compensation to school districts for construction costs of schools sited within the Urban Growth Area.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. McCleary fix became the priority.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

### S-2.10
Change state law to simple majority vote for school bond measure approval.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. McCleary fix became the priority.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** School districts; Cities/towns

### GOAL: Improve infrastructure around schools that results in safe pedestrian, bicycle, and bus access.

### S-3.01
Identify and collaborate on funding support for safety education and infrastructure improvements around schools (transportation and safe routes to school funds).

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Intercity Transit, TRPC and the region's jurisdictions are collaborating on programs such as Safe Routes to School and Walk N Roll ([www.intercitytransit.com/youth](http://www.intercitytransit.com/youth)).
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; School districts

### S-3.02
Adopt policy in jurisdiction plans to make improvements around schools a high priority. Prioritize, fund, and build improvements within one mile of school — focusing effort within a quarter to half-mile of schools.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; School districts
| S-3.03 | Include infrastructure improvements in bond measures when building or retrofitting schools (sidewalks and paths, safe crossing and safe access for walkers, bike and bus riders arriving at school). |
| Status: Partially implemented |
| Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Funding raised through bonds has gone mostly toward improving buildings and other campus facilities (playgrounds, etc.) but not schools' frontage/pedestrian infrastructure. |
| Next Steps: None |
| Timeline: Short; Medium; Long |
| Lead: School districts |

| S-3.04 | Review capital facilities plans and implement school impact fees countywide to help cover the cost of infrastructure needs as growth occurs. |
| Status: Partially implemented |
| Why: Other. School impact fees are being collected for all school districts except North Thurston and Griffin. The County is in the process of establishing impact fees for North Thurston (projected by 2020). |
| Next Steps: None |
| Timeline: Short |
| Lead: County; School districts |

| S-3.05 | Identify targeted revenue source for sidewalk and safety improvements around schools — especially those with walk and bike safety education and encouragement programs. |
| Status: Fully implemented |
| Sources identified |
| Next Steps: None |
| Timeline: Short; Medium |
| Lead: Cities/towns; County |

| S-3.06 | Recognize the needs of small Cities/towns and school districts to collaborate with the Washington State Department of Transportation to meet challenges. This includes building frontage roads as part of development when locating schools adjacent to state highways, and slowing speeds on portions of state highways in close proximity to schools crossing areas. |
| Status: Fully implemented |
| This has been implemented through the “Main Street” planning projects in Rochester and other parts of South Thurston County. |
| Next Steps: None |
| Timeline: Short |
| Lead: State; Cities/towns |

**OPPORTUNITIES & CHOICES: Local Food Systems**

**GOAL: Coordinate local food planning efforts to create a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable regional system.**

| F-1.01 | Convene a food policy council/advisory group, bringing all the food “players” to the table and develop a local food systems plan, including a production capacity analysis. [Also Action L-2.2] |
| Status: Partially implemented |
| Why: Other. There is no local food systems plan, but this action is otherwise implemented. Several separate food groups in the region are now meeting as the South Sound Food System Network. Link: [https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/](https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/) |
| Next Steps: None |
| Timeline: Underway |
| Lead: Thurston Food Systems Council |
F-1.02  Plan for gardens when developing plans for schools and other public facilities (i.e. provide/include a water source).
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Not a lot of new schools built over past 5 years.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** School districts

F-1.03  Consider food-related places as “destinations” in land-use and transportation planning. Consciously plan where to locate a food bank, a meal program, a farm, or a store.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** This has been implemented through the Bountiful Byway. Link: [www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/byway/farms-and-farmers-markets/](http://www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/byway/farms-and-farmers-markets/)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

F-1.04  Encourage more sustainable agriculture processes.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. The ongoing South Sound Prairie Grazing Project to harmonize grazing practices w/ critical species protection is the most visible effort to pull together the farming and conservation communities and make a case for more conservation easement funding.
- **Next Steps:** Complete work on the South Sound Prairie Grazing Project, a 3-year study of the potential for rare species conservation on grazed prairie in South Sound: [https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/agriculture/on-farm-conservation/prairie/](https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/agriculture/on-farm-conservation/prairie/)
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** WSU

F-1.05  Explore less land-intensive farming models such as aquaculture and vertical gardening.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Not the right action. Less land-intensive ag is not needed in TC. Keeping land in farming, coupled with conservation programs such as cost-share, easements, and EQIP funding, as well a consumer recognition of value of local ag, are the best sustainability investments.
- **Next Steps:** See WSU report on ag producer needs: [https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/agriculture/2017-south-puget-sound-agricultural-producer-needs-assessment/](https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/agriculture/2017-south-puget-sound-agricultural-producer-needs-assessment/)
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** WSU

F-1.06  Increase regional seed production.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. There are no commercial-scale seed operations in TC, but nearby producers could potentially expand into TC. The Port, WSU extension and EDC are building the region's grain production instead: [https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/specialty-grain/](https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/specialty-grain/)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** WSU
F-1.07 Find creative ways to protect and replenish soil.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. This has been implemented, in part, through actions in the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan's “Plants & Animals” actions. Link: [www.trpc.org/DocumentCenter/View/4936/ClimatePlan_pgs1_103?bidId=](www.trpc.org/DocumentCenter/View/4936/ClimatePlan_pgs1_103?bidId=)
- **Next Steps:** The Deschutes River Basin Agriculture Characterization, funded by TC and implemented by WSU Ex, is surveying ag land and identifying strategies to protect soil and reduce surface water pollution. This database will be an outreach tool to land owners.
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** WSU

**GOAL:** Enhance the economic viability of the local food system.

F-2.01 Help support living wages for farmers, including year-round farmers’ markets and community-supported agriculture, farm stands, farm stays, and agritourism.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Urban agriculture ordinances clarified rules for farm stands. We have more farmers’ markets today. They are open more seasons. Also see Bountiful Byway. Link: [www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/byway/farms-and-farmers-markets/](www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/byway/farms-and-farmers-markets/)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Agritourism; STEDI; Thurston Food Systems Council

F-2.02 Work with long-established entities, such as granges and the Washington State University Extension, to help food businesses network and gain information.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. WSU Ag Ex sends out monthly Ag Sounder newsletter. WSU is seeking out public and private money to create a funded County Agricultural Educator position that would host networking workshops and trainings.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** WSU

F-2.03 Work with the banking industry and local investors and lenders on models to support small food-related business.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** The EDC’s local investment network includes food/farm financing opportunities. Also, Enterprise for Equity manages a micro-loan program, which is available to graduates of the organization’s food business program.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Thurston Food Systems Council

F-2.04 Create a regional food center with space for food growing, processing, training, storage, and restaurants. (Assessment underway)

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Other. There is Port and Legislature funding for this action – a food processing center. Location and tenants for the S. Sound Food Processing Facility to be determined.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** Thurston Food Systems Council
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Why</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-2.05</td>
<td>Create cooperatives that allow businesses and community members to share processing facilities, equipment, and food storage space. A good local example is the grain-buyers coop. (Assessment underway)</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Other. This would be part of a cooperative food center. [See notes from Action F-2.04]</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-2.06</strong></td>
<td>Consider developing small agricultural processing plants and mobile operations to increase opportunity and economic viability.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Other. The S. Sound Food Processing Facility, which is in the master-planning phase (late 2018), is envisioned to provide opportunities for value-added processing that would support agricultural production. The mobile slaughter unit is still without a home.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>WSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-2.07</strong></td>
<td>Encourage farmers’ transportation co-operatives for taking goods to market and to central distribution points. (Assessment underway)</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Other. EDC, Evergreen United, and other partners are discussing creating a regional ag aggregate and distribution center. There is a potential tie-in with the food hub: <a href="https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/south-sound-food-processing-facility-project/">https://extension.wsu.edu/thurston/south-sound-food-processing-facility-project/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>TRPC; WSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-2.08</strong></td>
<td>To support no-net loss of agricultural and resource lands, a primary sustainability goal, create cooperative opportunities for joint purchase of land and incentives for using lands for farming, and zone existing farmlands for agriculture.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>Several cooperative policies are in place to conserve farmland, including Purchase of Development Rights and Agriculture and Conservation Easements. TRPC is measuring policies’ collective impact: <a href="http://www.trpc.org/632/Farmland-Zero-Net-Loss">www.trpc.org/632/Farmland-Zero-Net-Loss</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Why</td>
<td>Next Steps</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2.09</td>
<td>Encourage urban and rural agriculture by lowering the cost of water, including subsidizing or providing reclaimed water options at a lower rate. Encourage State Department of Ecology to expand allowable rainwater harvesting without violating water rights law to support agriculture.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County; State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2.10</td>
<td>Work with waterfront property owners on voluntary oyster seeding and other shellfish production. This should include public and private owners, including TESC.</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
<td>The private sector is helping implement this action, led by groups such as the Olympia Oyster Seed Planting Project and the Puget Sound Restoration Fund.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County; State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2.11</td>
<td>Track rural area issues and conflicts, and implement strategies to resolve these. Examples include dairy cow manure-to-biogas operations, eco-tourism, and other value-added activities that increase economic viability of agricultural operations.</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Experience Olympia &amp; Beyond is promoting eco-tourism (e.g., the Bountiful Byway program). Link: <a href="http://www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/byway/farms-and-farmers-markets/">www.experienceolympia.com/thurston-bountiful-byway/byway/farms-and-farmers-markets/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2.12</td>
<td>Encourage entrepreneurial food truck businesses. Examine health and safety regulations, zoning and other policies and adapt as necessary to support this industry while still protecting public health. Explore centralized commercial kitchens to support this type of business opportunity.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Zoning and health and safety regulations need to be addressed to make this action possible. Also see Action C-3.11</td>
<td>The West Central Park project in Olympia (under development) will include a commercial kitchen on site to support food trucks.</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Cities/towns; County; TCPHSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL:** Ensure universal access to secure, nutritious, and affordable food in the Thurston Region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-3.01</td>
<td>Implement more mobile food delivery, working with neighborhood associations and community organizations (e.g., the bookmobile model).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3.02</td>
<td>Create a “food hub” that connects producers with users. This may include connecting farmers with restaurants/stores that need local produce or with locations to process or distribute products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. This would be a part of the regional food center.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-3.03</th>
<th>Identify locations to serve as hubs for food distribution, such as worksites that allow community-supported agriculture deliveries, and explore integration with the emergency food system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A number of state agency worksites are delivery hubs for community supported agriculture (CSA) groups. Sites include the Departments of Transportation and Ecology. There are also more TC Food Bank satellite offices for emergency food distribution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> Lacey Food Bank campus under construction. Phase two scheduled for completion early 2019. Phase three will include a 10,000 sq ft Food Bank to serve the greater Lacey area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-3.04</th>
<th>Identify opportunities to buy fresh food at rural commercial hubs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several South County communities, including Tenino and Yelm, have started farmers' markets where shoppers can buy fresh, locally grown food. Experience Olympia &amp; Beyond promotes these and other Bountiful Byway ventures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-3.05</th>
<th>Identify public spaces to use for community gardens and other food production. Consider underused school property and encourage neighborhood/school cooperative gardens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This has been implemented in many places. For example, there is a community garden at Rainier High School in Rainier. Olympia is considering adding community gardens to parks and open spaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-3.06</th>
<th>Encourage large public worksites with plentiful free parking to make some spaces available to food trucks to bring diverse meal options and fresh produce to workers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Lesser priority/Lack of community will.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Cities/towns; County; State; TRPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| F-3.07 | Create systems to support food donations by hospitality industry and other institutional food producers. Support local business and encourage local food donations. Create additional incentives for farmers to encourage gleaning. Support distribution model that improves access of low income households to food throughout county.  
  | **Status:** Fully implemented  
  | Several systems now in place, including the Thurston County Food Bank’s Gleaning Program and Food Rescue Program, as well as the Grocery Recovery Program (supported by Feeding America).  
  | **Next Steps:** In 2019, Rep. Doglio to introduce bill that directs state Depts. of Ecology, Agriculture and Heath to work together to promote food waste diversion efforts and increase food donations to local non-profits. This has environmental and social benefits.  
  | **Timeline:** Underway  
  | **Lead:** Thurston County Food Bank; Senior Services for South Sound |
| F-3.08 | Encourage food production in urban areas/neighborhoods.  
  | **Status:** Fully implemented  
  | This has been implemented in many places. For example, there is a community garden at Rainier High School in Rainier. Olympia is considering adding community gardens to parks and open spaces.  
  | **Next Steps:** None  
  | **Timeline:** Underway  
  | **Lead:** Cities/towns; County |
| F-3.09 | Explore disincentives — such as taxes on junk food — for nutritionally deficient foods.  
  | **Status:** Not implemented  
  | Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. A statewide ballot measure (Initiative 1634) in fall 2018 aimed to prevent new taxes on such foods. The measure passed.  
  | **Next Steps:** None  
  | **Timeline:** Long  
  | **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; State |

**GOAL: Enhance public education and outreach related to the local food system.**

| F-4.01 | Establish a local branding campaign that helps the public recognize and value “produced in Thurston Region” products.  
  | **Status:** Fully implemented  
  | STEDI, which is coordinated by the Economic Development Council, has a “Shop South” campaign that helps establish local branding and create sales.  
  | Link: [www.thurstonedc.com/stedi/shop-south/](http://www.thurstonedc.com/stedi/shop-south/)  
  | **Next Steps:** None  
  | **Timeline:** Medium  
  | **Lead:** Agritourism; STEDI; Thurston Food Systems Council |
| F-4.02 | Create a central website for food and food-related activities, events, and information. Provide education/training on all aspects of the food system.  
  | **Status:** Fully implemented  
  | The South Sound Food System Network formed and created a website for this purpose: [https://ssfoodsyste‌‌n‌‌emnetwork.org/about/](https://ssfoodsyste‌‌n‌‌emnetwork.org/about/)  
  | **Next Steps:** None  
  | **Timeline:** Underway  
<p>| <strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-4.03</th>
<th>Market food activities as part of a larger education campaign. This may include National Food Day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. There have been two food summits, which included education and celebration (<a href="https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/food-summit/">https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/food-summit/</a>) These efforts have been volunteer-led.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-4.04</th>
<th>Organize ceremonies and celebrations around food and include local food in existing community events.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Other. There have been two food summits (<a href="https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/food-summit/">https://ssfoodsystemnetwork.org/food-summit/</a>) There have also been many businesses and nonprofits that feature local food in promotions and events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Underway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-4.05</th>
<th>Provide education and outreach about “when is food trash.” Explain pull dates, expiration dates, and other coding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Fully implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurston County Public Health and Solid Waste, as well as the Food Bank, have done a lot of public outreach and education work aimed at reducing food waste. Waste Less Food: <a href="http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/solidwaste/wastedfood/food-home.html">www.co.thurston.wa.us/solidwaste/wastedfood/food-home.html</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> TT; Thurston County Food Bank; Thurston Food Systems Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPPORTUNITIES & CHOICES: Transportation System**

**GOAL:** Ensure adequate funding for maintaining and improving an efficient multimodal transportation system that efficiently moves people and goods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T-1.01</th>
<th>Dedicate sufficient revenue to pay for system maintenance and preservation, raise additional revenues for this purpose if necessary through Transportation Benefit Districts or other means. Include a coordinated, regional approach to maintaining the regional trail system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Partially implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why:</strong> Inadequate money. Several jurisdictions have created Transportation Benefit Districts, quasi-municipal corporations and independent taxing districts that can raise revenue for specific transportation projects, usually through vehicle license fees or sales taxes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next Steps:</strong> Chapter 36.73 RCW defines TBDs. Link: <a href="http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=36.73">http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=36.73</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline:</strong> Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead:</strong> Cities/towns; County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
T-1.02  Pursue state funding support for interregional express transit service that relieves demand for additional interstate capacity. Continue to explore partnerships with Sound Transit to share express service responsibilities between Thurston and Pierce counties.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- The region has and continues to seek state funding for this service. IT provides express service to Pierce County.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** IT

T-1.03  Conduct an alternatives analysis, a specific type of analysis used to determine what types of high capacity transit the region may be able to support in the future, and which is required to apply for federal funding.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. This is identified as an action in the Regional Transportation Plan. It is a long-term action.
- **Next Steps:** Perhaps revisit this action as part of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan as a GHG-reduction strategy.
- **Timeline:** Long
- **Lead:** TRPC

T-1.04  Building on the current Rural & Tribal Transportation Service (R/T), continue to explore models for providing rural transit services tailored to the needs of rural communities. Identify potential sustainable funding sources.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** R/T has moved from more of an on-demand service to a variable fixed-route service. This provides more predictable and less expensive service. This continues to be funded by grants, but WSDOT has moved to a four-year funding cycle.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** TRPC

**GOAL: Reduce transportation congestion and environmental impacts.**

T-2.01  Explore ways to increase the use of alternative forms of travel (walk, bike, bus, carpool, vanpool, telecommute). Develop and maintain incentives for employers and jurisdictions that encourage Commute Trip reduction for their employees.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** TRPC is among area government agencies that offer employees free bus passes, telework options, and other incentives to reduce single-occupant commute trips.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** TRPC; Cities/towns; County; State
T-2.02 Expand travel options for rural residents by establishing park-and-pool facilities that increase vanpool and carpool options in the small cities and rural communities—especially around Bucoda, Rainier, and Tenino.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** STEDI

T-2.03 Connect urban and rural bicycle and pedestrian pathways with parks and open spaces to encourage more active transportation and use of natural areas.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. Jurisdictions, Thurston Thrives, TRPC and other partners are collaborating to make such connections. It's an ongoing process.
- **Next Steps:** TRPC will lead a periodic update of the Thurston Regional Trails Plan in 2019.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County

T-2.04 Explore “hard shoulder running” to add a high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane between Thurston and Pierce counties within the existing I-5 paved right-of-way.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. WSDOT is exploring this option. TRPC will model potential benefits.
- **Next Steps:** This is in WSDOT’s short-range plans for I-5.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** WSDOT

T-2.05 Explore congestion pricing between Thurston and Pierce counties to encourage transit, vanpool, and carpool use on I-5 during peak commute periods. Target revenues to projects that enhance system efficiency.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. This is more of a long-term action, following other alternatives (HOV lanes, etc.).
- **Next Steps:** Perhaps consider/model the effect of this action as part of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** TRPC

T-2.06 Promote increased use of vanpool and carpools by Joint Base Lewis-McChord personnel living in the region, supporting these efforts by taking a leadership role.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **The Legislature has funded vanpool purchases for this effort. TRPC participated in multi-county promotion (videos, etc.) of ride-sharing by JBLM. Link: [www.golewismcchord.com](http://www.golewismcchord.com)
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** JBLM; IT; PT
| T-2.07 | Pursue changes in U.S. Department of Defense policies that restrict demand management measures such as parking pricing, flex schedules, and funding of on-base shuttles. |
| - Status: Partially implemented |
| - Why: Inadequate money. There is on-base transportation now. |
| - Next Steps: None |
| - Timeline: Short |
| - Lead: TRPC; Federal |

**GOAL: Consider freight mobility needs in local and regional planning. (Additional Actions in Economy Chapter)**

| T-3.01 | Ensure that transportation plans and funding strategies explicitly consider the need to move goods and services within and between local communities, and between the Thurston Region and other markets. |
| - Status: Fully implemented |
| - This a routine part of planning in the region. |
| - Next Steps: None |
| - Timeline: Medium |
| - Lead: Cities/towns; County; TRPC |

**GOAL: Integrate transportation considerations into land use decisions, and vice versa.**

| T-4.01 | As land use plans are updated, assess zoning densities and location of urban neighborhoods and activity centers and identify areas where density can increase. Change urban zoning and land-use rules so that a more compact form of development can be created to ensure that future land-use patterns will be efficient to serve with transit, freight or other transportation infrastructure. |
| - Status: Partially implemented |
| - Why: Other. Such work is underway in Olympia – transit-friendly design, Downtown Strategy and Missing Middle. Other jurisdictions considering similar measures. |
| - Next Steps: None |
| - Timeline: Short |
| - Lead: Cities/towns; County |

| T-4.02 | Establish time-lines and criteria for expansion of transit to existing and newly emerging activity centers. |
| - Status: Fully implemented |
| - Intercity Transit (IT) recently completed a community conversation and long-range plan, which includes serving new activity centers (e.g., north Lacey/ Hawks Prairie). IT approved long-range plan in late ’18. |
| - Next Steps: Plans to expand service (existing and new areas), but there are initial barriers including lack of buses and drivers. First steps include filling service gaps (frequency of service, etc.). |
| - Timeline: Short |
| - Lead: IT; TRPC |
| T-4.03 | Align transportation infrastructure funding to support the region's preferred land-use vision for vibrant centers, corridors, and neighborhood centers while protecting rural residential lands, farmlands, prairies, and forest lands.  
|• Status: Partially implemented  
|• Why: Other. TRPC is evaluating how it scores projects for transportation funding. Consideration of how project fits with ST policies is part of the process now.  
|• Next Steps: None  
|• Timeline: Underway  
|• Lead: TRPC; Cities/towns; County |

| T-4.04 | Evaluate integration of location-efficiency into transportation impact fee structures. Impact fees could be adjusted depending on location within a city. Some areas such as centers are more location-efficient as jobs, housing and shopping are in close proximity. This means that new buildings (commercial and residential) located in these areas tend to have less impact on the existing street network than development in more suburban or rural locations, where people tend to be more auto-dependent and drive greater distances.  
|• Status: Partially implemented  
|• Why: Other. Olympia is among jurisdictions that integrate location efficiency into impact fee structures. This helps incentivize development in urban centers and corridors with the best access to goods and services.  
|• Next Steps: None  
|• Timeline: Short  
|• Lead: Cities/towns; County |

| T-4.05 | Work with interested stakeholders to create transportation management areas where traditional fixed-route transit service is not feasible. This will help identify and implement alternative models of employee-oriented transit service funded by the transportation management area.  
|• Status: Partially implemented  
|• Why: Not the right action. This was considered for north Lacey/Hawks Prairie, which will eventually get bus service.  
|• Next Steps: Looking at transit-unfriendly zones as part of L-R transit plan. Use alternatives (e.g., Uber) to provide alternatives to bus service.  
|• Timeline: Short  
|• Lead: TRPC |

**ENVIRONMENT**

**GOAL: Reduce air pollution that endangers human health.**

| E-1.01 | Consider effect of land use decisions on air quality. Reduce the region's vehicle miles traveled by focusing more job and housing density where there is access to services as well as safe and viable choices for travel.  
|• Status: Fully implemented  
|• This land-use concept remains a core part of the Regional Transportation Plan and local comprehensive plans.  
|• Next Steps: None  
|• Timeline: Short; Medium; Long  
|• Lead: Cities/towns; TRPC; County |
E-1.02 Focus on education about the opportunities and choices to be made regionally, locally and by households to reduce air pollution.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- TRPC and its partners began implementing this action through the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan.
- **Next Steps**: Consider new actions to reduce air pollution – including anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions – through the companion Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead**: Cities/towns; TRPC; County

E-1.03 Continue to monitor air quality and take actions to reduce air pollution.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- TRPC tracks local airborne particulate matter and ozone, using Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) data, in the annual Sustainable Thurston Report card: [www.trpc.org/690/Air-Quality](http://www.trpc.org/690/Air-Quality)
- **Next Steps**: Consider new actions to reduce air pollution – including anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions – through the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: TRPC

GOAL: Reduce the region’s carbon footprint and protect critical infrastructure in case of extreme weather or sea level rise.

E-2.01 Develop a climate action plan (greenhouse gas emission reduction and mitigation). This will serve as a framework for how this region can reduce its climate impacts, while accommodating projected growth, and how it might best respond to the impacts of climate change on infrastructure, water supplies, risk reduction and emergency management, food systems, energy, community cohesion, and the economy. [Also Action L-2.01]

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- Why: Other. TRPC, Thurston County, Lacey and Tumwater completed the first phase of a regional climate mitigation plan in 2018 and will begin work on the second phase in 2019.
- **Next Steps**: The mitigation plan is slated to be completed by mid 2020.
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium
- **Lead**: TRPC

E-2.02 Establish regionally-consistent methodologies for evaluating climate-induced environmental impacts, assessing and prioritizing vulnerabilities, and understanding the sources of regional greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- This action was implemented as part of the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan and carbon wedge and energy map analyses, led by TRPC
- **Next Steps**: Refine and integrate methodologies into the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium
- **Lead**: TRPC

E-2.03 Develop a greenhouse gas emissions framework for integrating emissions of heat-trapping gases analysis into transportation decision-making for those factors under the control of local government.

- **Status**: Not implemented
- Why: Lesser priority/Lack of community will. TRPC is starting to work on this through its ongoing transportation modeling and climate planning efforts (e.g., carbon wedge analysis in 2017).
- **Next Steps**: Work with partners to consider GHG emissions impacts as part of decisions about transportation project proposals.
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium
- **Lead**: TRPC
E-2.04 Look for ways to incorporate greenhouse gas emissions calculations into traffic impact analyses to identify those land use proposals that will have a higher-than-average per capita impact on the region.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Other. TRPC is doing this through its ongoing transportation modeling and climate planning efforts.
- **Next Steps:** Work with partners to consider GHG emissions impacts as part of decisions about land-use proposals.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; TRPC

E-2.05 Use social marketing and other tools to educate and encourage behavior changes that reduce energy use.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** PSE has a robust energy conservation program. The utility's website ([www.pse.com/rebates](http://www.pse.com/rebates)) promotes tips and programs for reducing building energy use.
- **Next Steps:** Consider how local governments could promote energy conservation alongside existing water conservation outreach. This consideration could be a part of the Regional Climate Mitigation Plan.
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; TRPC

E-2.06 Develop public/private partnerships to evaluate and use alternative energy sources in order to offer opportunities for energy use reduction.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Working with PSE, Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater have agreed to buy power generated by the 171-megawatt Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project near the Thurston-Lewis County border. The cities are part of Phase 1 PSE's Green Direct program.
- **Next Steps:** Six state agencies will be part of Phase 2 of the Green Direct program. They will buy power from a 120-megawatt solar farm slated to be built near Bucoda and online in 2021.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; State

E-2.07 Ensure urban forestry plans are in place to promote and accommodate trees in appropriate ways throughout urban and suburban areas. The canopy will help easing heat sinks caused by hot sun on pavement and absorb carbon dioxide — the main heat-trapping gas that contributes to global climate change. Consider off-site mitigation and fee in-lieu programs for tree preservation, especially in redevelopment and infill areas.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Thurston County and other jurisdictions throughout the region have forestry plans and mitigation policies in place. A variation of this action is in the Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan so as to expand the tree canopy/reduce urban heat island effect.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
E-2.08 Offer incentives to keep and grow native trees. One example could be to create a tree exchange program (volunteers would grow native seedlings and offer pick-up/delivery, as well as detailed planting instructions).

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- **Nonprofits and municipalities are implementing this. For example, Lacey hosts an annual Arbor Day Seedling Giveaway (free). The Washington Native Plant Society, Thurston Conservation District, and other organizations sell native trees at a low cost.
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Short
- **Lead**: Cities/towns; County

**GOAL: Conserve and protect drinking water to meet the region’s daily and long-term needs.**

E-3.01 Update local land-use regulations for wellhead protection areas and standards for aquifer recharge protection areas, and coordinate with affected state departments and stakeholders. This entails adopting consistent critical area regulations for wellhead-protection areas and aquifer-recharge areas that are consistent and based in best available science across the region.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- **County has not updated the CAO since 2013. Lacey updated in 2017. Olympia and Tumwater updates underway.**
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium
- **Lead**: Cities/towns; County

E-3.02 Institute or continue with aggressive water-conservation measures that stretch existing drinking water supplies. May include incentives such as rebates or free fixtures for the following: high-efficiency toilets for commercial as well as single and multifamily residential high-efficiency toilets; composting toilets; water-efficient washing machines; weather-based irrigation controllers; commercial/residential irrigation system assessments; and, commercial and institutional WaterSmart retrofits. Public outreach may include banners, events and water conservation displays, as well as school education programs. Education efforts may include showing customer use patterns and pricing information for the different levels of water use. Include conservation-based rate structures in all jurisdictions. Cost effectiveness thresholds for different measures and for different cities will need to be considered.

- **Status**: Fully implemented
- **The jurisdictions and LOTT continue to offer such incentives (e.g., free water-saving kits and rebates for efficient toilets and washers). Link: [https://lottcleanwater.org/programs/conservation-rebates/offers-and-rebates/free-water-saving-kits/](https://lottcleanwater.org/programs/conservation-rebates/offers-and-rebates/free-water-saving-kits/)**
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: Cities/towns; County; PUD; Utilities; LOTT

E-3.03 Identify a local entity to provide technical assistance to private well owners regarding water conservation and leakage detection.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Other. Thurston County Environmental Health provides fact sheets and resource links that tell residents how to test and maintain their wells and conserve water. Link: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehoss/education.html](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehoss/education.html)
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Short
- **Lead**: County
E-3.04 Amend codes to allow rainwater harvesting for non-potable and irrigation uses. Encourage the State Department of Ecology to allow greater water reuse without violating water rights issues. For example, allow subdivisions to collect rainwater to provide for landscape irrigation.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **The Department of Ecology doesn't require a water right permit to collect rainwater if it is used on the property, is collected from an existing structure with a purpose other than collection, and if it doesn't adversely affect existing water rights.**
- **Next Steps:** Ecology clarified its policy regarding collection of rainwater for beneficial use: [https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/wrdocs/WaterRights/wrwebpdf/pol1017.pdf](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/wrdocs/WaterRights/wrwebpdf/pol1017.pdf)
- **Timeline:** Medium
- **Lead:** State; County; Cities/towns

E-3.05 Change state water law to limit groundwater withdrawals from new exempt wells. This could entail the following: working with local legislators, affected state departments, and partners to change state water law; crafting legislation that allows local governments to adopt development regulations that restrict or limit groundwater withdrawals by exempt wells within a specific basin; developing water-restriction areas, which could include total or partially closed basins, locations with an imminent closure (either total or partial), or basins where an aquifer recharge study shows that an area has insufficient water supply to support a greater level of withdrawals. Considering the unintended consequences to residential food production, agriculture, and stock watering.

- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Senate Bill 6091 took effect in January 2018 to address the Washington Supreme Court's Hirst decision regarding water availability for well withdrawals.**
- **Next Steps:** Implement County regulations for certifying water availability for wells. Link: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/permitting/faq/faq-water.htm](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/permitting/faq/faq-water.htm)
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; TRPC

E-3.06 Change state water law or adopt common local land-use regulations that prohibit individual exempt wells within Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) when municipalities or private suppliers can provide drinking water.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. This issue remains hotly debated and has not been resolved at the state or local level.
- **Next Steps:** Consider whether this action should be a part of the region's legislative agenda.
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns; TRPC

E-3.07 Implement ground water banking. Thurston County could take a leadership role in allowing farming communities to share and swap water rights by working with local Nonprofits to create systems that protect water access for both fishing and agriculture by acquiring and managing water rights. This could be funded through a water district levee authority and impact fees.

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Thurston County does not have an active water bank, which is allowed under RCW 90.42.40. The Thurston Climate Adaptation Plan recommended that Thurston County explore creating a water bank like those in central and eastern WA.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County
E-3.08  Continue to rely on Thurston County Public Health and Social Service's Hazardous Waste Division and Education and Outreach Programs to coordinate efforts to reduce the use of all household and garden chemicals.
   - **Status:** Fully implemented
   - Thurston County has school programs, materials for display at events, and a website to support reduction of chemicals in homes and gardens: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehhm/outreach.html](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehhm/outreach.html). … Also see: [www.growsmartgrowsafe.org](http://www.growsmartgrowsafe.org/)
   - **Next Steps:** None
   - **Timeline:** Underway
   - **Lead:** County

E-3.09  Support Thurston County's Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management program and website as a cost-effective means of providing pest- and vegetation-control alternatives for home owners and land managers.
   - **Status:** Fully implemented
   - Thurston County requires Integrated Pest Management Plans for land use projects in aquifer recharge areas where drinking water is vulnerable to contamination from pesticides.
   - **Next Steps:** Continue to require such plans and educate developers about program. Amend policy and website ([www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehipm/ipm_developer.html](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehipm/ipm_developer.html)), as needed.
   - **Timeline:** Underway
   - **Lead:** County

---

**GOAL: Protect, preserve and restore streams, wetlands, and shorelines to protect water quality.**

E-4.01  Enforce existing environmental-protection regulations.
   - **Status:** Partially implemented
   - **Why:** Inadequate money. By in large, the region's jurisdictions are enforcing existing environmental-protection regulations. Areas of needed improvement (and funding) include enforcing maintenance of septic systems and low-impact development facilities.
   - **Next Steps:** None
   - **Timeline:** Underway
   - **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; State

E-4.02  Adopt new development regulations to require the use of low-impact development (LID) practices where feasible.
   - **Status:** Fully implemented
   - Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater and Thurston County adopted updated LID policies in recent years, per the state's revised municipal stormwater permit. The permit requires jurisdictions to make LID the preferred and commonly used method for site development.
   - **Next Steps:** Update city and county LID standards, as needed. Use enforcement and education to incentivize property owners to properly maintain LID facilities, so that they function as intended.
   - **Timeline:** Short
   - **Lead:** Cities/towns; County
E-4.03 Continue to support local efforts to identify and restore degraded streams and shorelines of Puget Sound. Target properties identified in local and regional restoration plans, and fund these actions through a combination of local, state, and federal resources. Establish a target date for removal or remediation of all problem culverts.
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. The Puget Sound Partnerships’ 2018-2022 Action Agenda identifies actions (NTAs) to preserve/restore Deschutes and Nisqually river shoreline sites. Meanwhile, Thurston County is prioritizing and retrofitting stream culverts, as funding is available.
- **Next Steps:** Local governments are responsible for around 161 of the total 353 fish-passage barriers identified in Thurston County. Thurston County is prioritizing culverts for replacement and pursuing funding to complete the work in coming years.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Lead entity

E-4.04 Conduct stormwater retrofit studies for all Thurston County basins and establish funding to retrofit existing development to improve stream flows and water quality
- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. Such studies have been conducted in some, but not all, basins.
- **Next Steps:** Continue prioritizing and funding the replacement of problem culverts that block fish passage and cause flooding.
- **Timeline:** Short; Medium; Long
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns

E-4.05 Continue to support the property acquisitions by the Capitol Land Trust and the Nisqually Land Trust of high-quality habitat lands. This could entail purchasing the habitat lands or acquiring an easement on part of the property; fund these actions through a combination of local, state, and federal resources.
- **Status:** Fully implemented
- **Why:** Land trusts continue to identify and purchase lands with high ecosystem services values (e.g., providing habitat, limiting erosion). Several of these sites are identified as Near Term Actions in the Puget Sound Partnership’s 2018-2022 Action Agenda.
- **Next Steps:** Continue implementing this action to improve environmental quality.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Land trusts

E-4.06 Update the wetlands inventory for the Thurston Region. Focus the mapping effort on parts of the county where local government has land-use control (about 615 square miles); make steady progress on an annual basis, and establishing a target date for project completion.
- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** TRPC maintains an online wetlands indicator map that show where wetlands may be present. The map has not been updated since the Sustainable Thurston plan was adopted.
- **Next Steps:** Seek funding to update the wetlands indicator map.
- **Timeline:** Medium; Long
- **Lead:** TRPC; County
### E-4.07 Continue to support a comprehensive stream-mapping effort throughout Thurston County. Use the mapping protocol established by the Wild Fish Conservancy to create detailed stream maps countywide; focus the mapping effort on parts of the county where local government has land-use control (about 615 square miles); allow local jurisdictions to use best available science for site-by-site review, including LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) – technology based topography, as an alternative to the inaccurate WDNR stream layer until the stream remapping is complete; and, make steady progress on an annual basis, and establishing a target date for project completion.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Other. Thurston County Geodata is updating its stream map layer. Link: [http://map.co.thurston.wa.us/Html5Viewer/Index.html?viewer=Permitting.Main](http://map.co.thurston.wa.us/Html5Viewer/Index.html?viewer=Permitting.Main)
- **Next Steps**: Complete the stream-mapping effort.
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: Nonprofits

### E-4.08 Purchase development rights for high-quality stream basins. Do this by: identifying stream basins in the rural area where development rights would be purchased to preserve a healthy stream. Sources to finance actions could include using local conservation futures funds or a local funding source for restoration.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Inadequate money. Areas identified but not purchased. Development rights for such areas could be purchased through the County’s Conservation Futures Program: [www.co.thurston.wa.us/planning/natural-res/natural-conservation-futures.htm](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/planning/natural-res/natural-conservation-futures.htm)
- **Next Steps**: None
- **Timeline**: Medium
- **Lead**: County

### E-4.09 Identify high-quality stream basins and adopt special development regulations to protect water quality. Regulations could include mandatory clustering for new subdivisions with a mandatory tree tract, minimum canopy cover standards, or limit for impervious areas.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Inadequate money. Thurston County has developed recommendations to protect water quality in several areas, including the Middle Deschutes, McLane Creek, and Black Lake basins. Not all recommendations have been adopted, however.
- **Next Steps**: Seek funding to conduct similar planning and policy development efforts in other Thurston County basins. Consider implementing recommendations through updates to the Comprehensive Plan and other regulatory documents.
- **Timeline**: Underway
- **Lead**: County

### E-4.10 Establish a goal of restoring a certain percentage of the riparian zone for each stream. Consider and evaluate a habitat restoration surcharge to stormwater utility rates to rehabilitate impacted stream and shoreline habitats. Expand incentives and requirements to restore riparian and shoreline areas as part of obtaining additional permits or building on properties.

- **Status**: Partially implemented
- **Why**: Not the right action. The Puget Sound Partnerships’ 2018-2022 Action Agenda identifies Near Term Actions for the Deschutes and Nisqually rivers. Rather than setting a percentage of riparian zone for restoration, actions identify shoreline sites (measured in acres).
- **Next Steps**: Restore sites listed in the Action Agenda.
- **Timeline**: Short; Medium
- **Lead**: County
E-4.11 **Identify interjurisdictional restoration projects based upon watershed restoration plans, project identification strategies, stormwater capital facilities plans, and other mitigation efforts.** A local example is Olympia, Lacey, and Yelm’s joint water rights mitigation project on the Deschutes River near State Route 507, which is being funded by their water utility rates.

- **Status:** Partially implemented
- **Why:** Inadequate money. Projects have been identified in some, but not all, basins.
- **Next Steps:** Continue identifying and implementing interjurisdictional restoration projects.
- **Timeline:** Underway
- **Lead:** Cities/towns; County; Tribes

E-4.12 **Identify and secure a consistent funding source to support long-term monitoring of ground and surface water quality in the region’s basins.**

- **Status:** Not implemented
- **Why:** Lesser priority/Lack of community will. Thurston County has an inconsistent source of funding to monitor groundwater quality.
- **Next Steps:** None
- **Timeline:** Short
- **Lead:** County; Cities/towns