Chapter 4. Clarifications or Corrections to the Draft Supplemental EIS

This chapter includes Draft Supplement Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) clarifications or corrections based on Kitsap County or consultant review of the Draft SEIS information. No comments in Chapter 5 required amendments. The clarifications or corrections are organized in the same order as the Draft SEIS sections and by page numbers. The sources of the clarifications or corrections are noted where they respond to comments in Chapter 5. The clarifications or corrections do not change the relative impacts of the SEIS alternatives or the overall SEIS conclusions.

4.1. Draft SEIS Chapter 1 Summary

Amend Section 1.1, first sentence, as follows (County correction):

> Based on an August ~~September~~ 2011 decision[7] by the CPSGMHB, Kitsap County is re-examining eight of ten UGAs expanded during the 2006 Comprehensive Plan update process.

Amend Table 1-1, Plants and Animals row, Land Area Subject to Development, as follows (consultant correction):

- Least amount of urban land subject to more intense development and resulting loss of habitat area - ~~13,751~~ 13,748 acres.
- Medium amount of urban land subject to more intense development and resulting loss of habitat area - 18,186 acres.
- Greatest amount of urban land subject to more intense development and loss of habitat area - ~~21,013~~ 20,979 acres.

Amend Section 1.6.1, Library, as follows (consultant correction):

> **Library**
>
> As population increases, both within UGAs and at a countywide level, so too will the demand for library resources and services. Existing facilities may have to be expanded or new facilities may have to be built. Additional staffing, library materials in circulation,

[7] *Suquamish Tribe et al. v. Kitsap County*; CPSGMHB No. 07-3-0019c. Final Decision & Order on Remand (8/31/2011) (Order on Remand).

technological resources, and other services could be required to meet growing demand. Areas where proportionally higher new population growth would occur, would ~~could~~ experience higher localized demand for additional library resources.

Amend Table 1-1, Land and Shoreline Use Section, Shoreline row, Alternative 2 column as follows (consultant correction):

- Alternative 2 proposes similar but smaller reductions in UGAs along shorelines in the Kingston, Central Kitsap, East Bremerton, and Port Orchard UGAs with similar results as for Alternative 1. However, this ~~UGA~~ Alternative would not make land use and zoning changes along shorelines in the Silverdale or West Bremerton

Amend Table 1-1, Population, Housing and Employment section, UGA Capacities row, Alternative1 and 2 columns as follows (consultant correction):

- Alternative 1: Alternative 1 reduces the size of all the UGAs under study. Based on the land capacity assumptions, studied UGAs can accommodate population growth of 32,704, which is 14% less than the projected 2025 population growth of 38,012~~37,883~~.
- Alternative 2: Based on the land capacity assumptions for this alternative the UGAs are much more in line with projected population growth. The UGAs can accommodate 36,934 additional people compared a projected population growth of 38,012~~37,883~~, which is a difference of about 3%.

4.2. Draft SEIS Chapter 2 Alternatives

Amend Section 2.2, first sentence, as follows (County correction):

> Based on an August ~~September~~ 2011 decision[8] by the CPSGMHB, Kitsap County is re-examining eight of ten UGAs expanded during the 2006 Comprehensive Plan update process.

Amend Tables 2.6-2 below and 2.6-5 on the following page (consultant correction):

[8] *Suquamish Tribe et al. v. Kitsap County*; CPSGMHB No. 07-3-0019c. Final Decision & Order on Remand (8/31/2011) (Order on Remand).

Table 2.6-2. Adjusted Allocations 2010-2025

Jurisdiction	2000 Population	2010 Population	2025 Target	Net Change 2000-2025	Net Change 2010-2025	2005-2010 Comp Plan Target	2010-2025 Updated Target - County
City of Bremerton	37,258	37,709	52,017	14,759	14,308		
Bremerton East UGA*	5,412	4,093	7,622	2,210	3,529	1,905	3,529
Bremerton West UGA*	3,229	2,900	5,246	2,017	2,346	1,756	2,346
Bremerton Port UGA (SKIA)	68	129	0	-68	-129		-129
Central Kitsap UGA	21,743	24,285	30,476	8,733	6,191	7,526	6,191
Gorst UGA	154	151	227	73	76	73	76
Silverdale UGA	15,276	15,556	23,335	8,059	7,779	6,988	7,779
City of Bainbridge Island	20,308	23,025	28,660	8,352	5,635		
Kingston UGA	1,871	2,201	5,006	3,135	2,805	2,816	2,805
City of Poulsbo	6,813	9,185	10,552	3,739	1,367		
Poulsbo UGA**	901	517	4,256	3,355	3,739	2,378	3,739
City of Port Orchard	7,693	8,569	11,293	3,600	2,724		
Port Orchard UGA***	11,570	12,773	21,279	9,709	8,506	8,212	8,506
McCormick Woods/ ULID6 UGA	1,241	2,485	9,265	8,024	6,780	7,553	6,780
Total City	72,072	78,488	102,522	30,450	24,034	NA	NA
Non-City UGA	61,465	65,090	106,712	45,247	41,622	39,207	41,622~~41,751~~
Non-City UGA (without Poulsbo and SKIA)	60,564	64,573	102,456	41,892	38,012~~37,883~~	36,829	38,012
Rural	98,432	107,555	122,337	23,905	14,782	20,421	14,782
Total	231,969	251,133	331,571	99,602	80,438	59,628	56,404~~56,533~~

Source: Countywide Planning Policies for Kitsap County; US Census 2010; BERK

* The Year 2000 information is from the Countywide Planning Policies, with a source identified as "PSRC Model." Because of the apparent loss of population between 2000 and 2010 in the identified East Bremerton and West Bremerton UGAs, a review of 2000 Census Blocks was conducted. The year 2000 information appears inaccurate, and should correctly state: Bremerton East UGA 4,372 and Bremerton West UGA 2,894. Based on census blocks at the years, 2000 and 2010 there has been little growth to minor loss of population. Thus, the net change from 2000-2025 and 2010-2025 is generally similar. The year 2000 results for the City of Bremerton using block information are very similar to the reported results, and it is unlikely that the error in West and East Bremerton is corrected by changing city population figures.

** The Poulsbo UGA has not been amended since before 2006. The City of Poulsbo and Poulsbo UGA figures have not been adjusted for annexations. Year 2010 estimated based on 2010 Census blocks. Year 2000 was based on prior City and/or County plans. The reasons for the discrepancies are unknown between the year 2000 and 2010.

*** The Port Orchard Expansion Area and Port Orchard UGA population allocations noted in Table 2.6-1 have been combined into the Port Orchard UGA allocation total.

Table 2.6-5. Comparison of Growth Targets and Population Capacities

UGA	Growth Target Remaining 2010-2025	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	No Action	Diff Alt 1 and Target	Diff Alt 2 and Target	Diff No Action and Target
Bremerton East UGA	3,529	879	1,741	1,962	-2,650	-1,788	-1,567
Bremerton West UGA	2,346	1,295	1,872	1,730	-1,051	-474	-616
Central Kitsap UGA	6,191	7,739	5,901	8,207	1,548	-290	2,016
Gorst UGA	76	105	77	62	29	1	-14
Silverdale UGA	7,779	8,424	8,420	11,416	645	641	3,637
Kingston UGA	2,805	2,640	2,844	3,657	-165	39	852
Port Orchard UGA	8,506	7,491	7,987	12,466	-1,015	-519	3,960
McCormick Woods/ ULID6 UGA	6,780	4,131	8,093	10,110	-2,649	1,313	3,330
UGA Total	38,012 ~~37,883~~	32,704	36,934	49,610	-5,308- ~~5,179~~	-1,078 ~~-949~~	11,598 ~~11,727~~
					-14%	-3%	31%

Amend Table 2.6-6 Study UGA Acres and preceding text as follows (consultant correction):

Original Table:

~~Table 2.6-6.Study UGA Acres~~

~~Geographic Assumptions~~	~~Alternative 1~~	~~Alternative 2~~	~~No Action~~
~~Study UGAs as proposed, excluding annexations post 2006~~	~~17,278~~	~~21,713~~	~~24,540~~
~~Annexation Acres 2006-2012~~	~~3,528~~	~~3,528~~	~~3,528~~
~~Study UGAs with Annexations 2006-2012~~	~~13,751~~	~~18,186~~	~~21,013~~
~~Acre Difference with No Action~~	~~-7,262~~	~~-2,827~~	~~-~~
~~Percent Difference with No Action~~	~~-35%~~	~~-13%~~	~~0%~~

~~Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division 2012; BERK~~

Revised Table:

Table 2.6-6. Study UGA Acres

Geographic Assumptions	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	No Action
Study UGAs as proposed, excluding annexations post 2006	17,260	21,698	24,491
Annexation Acres 2006-2012	3,512	3,512	3,512
Study UGAs with Annexations 2006-2012	13,748	18,186	20,979
Acre Difference with No Action	7,231	2,793	-
Percent Difference with No Action	35%	13%	0%

Note: Table 2.6-6 has been modified from the Draft SEIS to correct territory in recently annexed areas and areas remaining unincorporated (for all alternatives ULID6 boundaries were slightly corrected; and for the No Action Alternative, the Port Orchard Annexations were inadvertently counted both in the annexation acres and in the Study UGAs with Annexations 2006-2012). There is no change to the relative difference among Alternatives. The overall conclusions and range are relatively the same as well.
Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division 2012; BERK

4.3. Draft SEIS Chapter 3 Affected Environment, Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.3.1. Water Resources

No changes proposed.

4.3.2. Plants and Animals

Amend pages 3-53 and 3-54 for Alternative 1 and the No Action Alternative to correct acres of disturbance as follows (consultant correction):

Impacts of Alternative 1

The total acres subject to increased development and urbanization in the unincorporated UGAs under Alternative 1 is ~~13,751~~ 13,748 ~~are~~ in unincorporated areas. ***

Impacts of No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have the greatest effect on fish, wildlife and habitat as compared to Alternatives 1 and 2. The area available for development in the unicorporated UGAs (~~21,013~~ 20,979 acres) is the largest of the alternatives.***

4.3.3. Land and Shoreline Use

Amend text on pages 3-83 and 3-84 as follows (consultant correction).

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 reduces the size of all the UGAs under study. Alternative 1 UGAs would have a total parcel acreage of 58,908 including city limits. The unincorporated UGAs total 13,751 acres (assumes annexations have occurred from 2006 – 2012). This alternative also assumes higher densities in the Urban Low, Urban Restricted, Illahee Greenbelt, Urban Medium, Urban High, Mixed Use and Urban Village zones than is assumed in the No Action Alternative.

Based on the land capacity assumptions under this alternative, the study UGAs can accommodate population growth of 32,704, which is 14% less than the projected 2025 population growth of 38,012~~37,883~~. Under Alternative 1, three UGAs have more capacity than projected population: Central Kitsap, Gorst and Silverdale.

Amend Table 3.2-6 as follows (consultant correction).

Table 3.2-6. Alternative 1 Future Land Use Designation Distribution by UGAs (in acres)

Urban Growth Area	Urban Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Rural	Other	Total
Kingston UGA	678	77	20	0	137	913
Silverdale UGA	2,772	843	506	0	462	4,584
Central Kitsap UGA	3,019	290	12	0	674	3,995
Bremerton East UGA	477	27	0	0	9	513
Bremerton West UGA	457	50	51	0	15	573
Gorst UGA	34	125	32	0	96	287
Port Orchard UGA	1,907	417	53	0	506	2,884
Study UGA Total	9,343	1,830	674	0	1,900	13,748 ~~13,751~~
Percent of Total	67.9%	13.3%	4.9%	0.0%	13.8%	100.0%

Notes: Totals may be different due to rounding. The Study UGA Acres do not include lands annexed between 2006 and 2012. For that reason, the ULID6 UGA acres are not included.
Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division; BERK 2012

Amend text on page 3-90 as follows (consultant correction).

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 also reduces the size of the Central Kitsap, Kingston, Port Orchard, Silverdale and ULID6 UGAs. While the overall UGA acres are reduced, Alternative 2 adds territory to the UGA north of Waaga Way in Central Kitsap, and adds the Barker Creek area to the southeast of the Silverdale UGA. Total parcel acreage within all UGAs, including cities, is 68,835 for the Alternative 2. The unincorporated UGAs total 18,186 acres (assumes annexations have occurred since 2006-2012). Alternative 2 assumes higher densities than the No Action Alternative for the Urban Low, Urban Medium, Urban High, Mixed Use and Urban Village zones. The assumed density for these zones is not as high as those assumed under Alternative 1, however.

Based on the land capacity assumptions for this alternative the UGAs are much more in line with projected population growth. The UGAs can accommodate 36,934 additional people compared a projected population growth of 38,012~~37,883~~, which is a difference of about 3.0%.

Amend Table 3.2-7 as follows to add notes (consultant correction).

Table 3.2-7. Alternative 2 Future Land Use Designation Distribution by UGA (in acres)

Urban Growth Area	Urban Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Rural	Other	Total
Kingston UGA	810	77	20	0	159	1,067
Silverdale UGA	3,889	845	506	0	513	5,753
Central Kitsap UGA	4,197	290	12	0	875	5,374
Bremerton East UGA	1,016	27	0	0	9	1,053
Bremerton West UGA	882	50	53	0	15	1,001
Gorst UGA	37	125	32	0	96	289
Port Orchard UGA	2,536	512	61	0	540	3,649
Study UGA Total	13,367	1,926	684	0	2,208	18,186

Notes: Totals may be different due to rounding. The Study UGA Acres do not include lands annexed between 2006 and 2012. For that reason, the ULID6 UGA acres are not included.
Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division; BERK 2012

Amend text on page 3-98 as follows (consultant correction).

No Action

The No Action Alternative makes no change to the current UGA boundaries established in 2006. Total parcel acreage within the all UGAs for the No Action Alternative is 80,968 including cities. The unincorporated UGAs under study total 21,013 acres (does not include annexations as of 2006-2012). The alternative also assumes the lowest assumed densities. Based on the updated land capacity analysis assumptions, UGAs under the No Action Alternative are able to accommodate 49,610 additional people. The 2025 projected population for all UGAs is 38,01237,883, well below their assumed development capacity, indicating that the UGAs for this alternative are oversized.

Amend Table 3.2-8 as follows (consultant correction):

Table 3.2-8. No Action Alternative Future Land Use Designation Distribution by UGA (in acres)

Urban Growth Area	Urban Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Rural	Other	Total
Kingston UGA	1,121	77	20	0	198	1,417
Silverdale UGA	4,581	844	515	0	638	6,578
Central Kitsap UGA	4,859	290	12	0	771	5,933
Bremerton East UGA	1,017	27	0	0	9	1,053
Bremerton West UGA	882	50	53	0	15	1,001
Gorst UGA	37	125	32	0	96	289
Port Orchard UGA	3,5933,595	511512	61	0	542543	4,708 4,710
Study UGA Total	16,09016,091	1,9251,926	693	0	2,271 2,263	20,979 21,013

Notes: Totals may be different due to rounding. The Study UGA Acres do not include lands annexed between 2006 and 2012. For that reason, the ULID6 UGA acres are not included.
Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division; BERK 2012

Amend text on page 3-114 as follows (consultant correction).

As of the 2010 Census, the countywide population estimate was 251,133 people, leaving the remaining net increase to equal 80,438. Updating to the 2010 base year, the net increase is equivalent to a 2025 population target for the unincorporated areas of approximately 41,622 people in the unincorporated urban areas and 14,782 people in the rural areas. Focusing on the UGAs that are the subject of the remand (all UGAs except for Poulsbo and SKIA), then the unincorporated UGA target is 38,01237,883; rural targets would remain the same at 14,782. These numbers represent targets for population growth for unincorporated County by 2025, as opposed to total population. See Chapter 2, Tables 2.6-1 and 2.6-2 for additional detail.

4.3.4. Relationship to Plans and Policies

Amend Table 3.2-10 as follows (consultant correction):

Original table:

~~Table 3.2-10. Study UGA Acres~~

~~Geographic Assumptions~~	~~Alternative 1~~	~~Alternative 2~~	~~No Action~~
~~Study UGAs as proposed, excluding annexations post 2006~~	~~17,278~~	~~21,713~~	~~24,540~~
~~Annexation Acres 2006-2012~~	~~3,528~~	~~3,528~~	~~3,528~~
~~Study UGAs with Annexations 2006-2012~~	~~13,751~~	~~18,186~~	~~21,013~~
~~Acre Difference with No Action~~	~~-7,262~~	~~-2,827~~	~~--~~
~~Percent Difference with No Action~~	~~-35%~~	~~-13%~~	~~0%~~

~~Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division 2012; BERK~~

Revised table:

Table 3.2-10. Study UGA Acres

Geographic Assumptions	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	No Action
Study UGAs as proposed, excluding annexations post 2006	17,260	21,698	24,491
Annexation Acres 2006-2012	3,512	3,512	3,512
Study UGAs with Annexations 2006-2012	13,748	18,186	20,979
Acre Difference with No Action	7,231	2,793	-
Percent Difference with No Action	35%	13%	0%

Note: Table 3.2-10 has been modified from the Draft SEIS to correct territory in recently annexed areas and areas remaining unincorporated (for all alternatives ULID6 boundaries were slightly corrected; and for the No Action Alternative, the Port Orchard Annexations were inadvertently counted both in the annexation acres and in the Study UGAs with Annexations 2006-2012). There is no change to the relative difference among Alternatives. The overall conclusions and range are relatively the same as well.
Source: Kitsap County Special Projects Division 2012; BERK

Amend the last row of Table 3.2-12 below as follows (consultant correction).

Table 3.2-12. CPP Consistency Analysis

CPP Concept Summary	Discussion
Appendix B, Population Allocations. In 2004, the CPPs were amended to establish a total population distribution of 331,571 people by 2025, consistent with the mid-range estimate provided by OFM. This represents an approximately 99,602-person increase above the 231,969 people counted in the 2000 census. As of the 2010 Census, the countywide population estimate was 331,571 people, leaving the remaining net increase to equal 80,438. Updating to the 2010 base year, the net increase is equivalent to a 2025 population target for the unincorporated areas of approximately 41,622 people in the unincorporated urban areas and 14,782 people in the rural areas. Focusing on the UGAs that are the subject of the remand (all UGAs except for Poulsbo and SKIA), then the unincorporated UGA target is 38,012~~37,883~~; rural targets would remain the same at 14,782.	Alternative 1 is the most compact, but does not quite meet the growth targets for UGAs, being undersized by 14%; this may mean that higher levels of growth occur in rural areas. Alternative 2 provides UGA sizing that is within 3% of the target (slightly low and within the County's +/-5% tolerance). The No Action Alternative provides for UGAs that are oversized by about 31%.

Amend Table 3.2-13, first row as follows (consultant correction):

Table 3.2-13 Proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments – Action Alternatives

Element	Proposed Changes – Alternatives 1 and 2
Introduction	▪ Update growth figures post 2000 ▪ Reflect VISION 2040 ~~An~~ and Transportation 2040 ▪ Describe the 2012 UGA Remand and associated public involvement activities ▪ Reference SEIS ▪ Update list of subarea plans

4.3.5. Population, Employment and Housing

Amend Table 3.2-20 and introductory text on page 3-134 as shown below (consultant correction).

> Unincorporated Kitsap County is expected to add 52,794~~52,665~~people from 2010-2025 (excluding Poulsbo and SKIA which are not under examination in the remand). More than 70% of the projected growth is anticipated to take place within the unincorporated UGAs.
>
> Of the UGAs under study, Port Orchard is projected to receive the most growth followed by Silverdale, ULID6, and Central Kitsap. Gorst is projected to have the least growth.

Table 3.2-20. 2025 Growth Targets by UGA and Rural Area (persons)

Unincorporated Area	Adjusted Growth Targets: 2010-2025
Kingston UGA	2,805
Poulsbo UGA	3,739
Silverdale UGA	7,779
Central Kitsap UGA	6,191
Bremerton East UGA	3,529
Bremerton West UGA	2,346
Gorst UGA	76
Port Orchard UGA	8,506
ULID6	6,780
SKIA	-129
Unincorporated UGA Total	41,622
Unincorporated UGA Total, Excluding Poulsbo and SKIA (at zero)	38,012~~37,883~~
Rural	14,782
Total Unincorporated Population Allocation	56,404
Total Unincorporated Population Allocation, excluding Poulsbo and SKIA	52,794~~52,665~~

Source: BERK 2012

Amend text on page3-135 as shown below (consultant correction).

Impacts of Alternative 1

Alternative 1 reduces the size of all the UGAs under study, and assumes higher densities in the Urban Low, Urban Restricted, Illahee Greenbelt, Urban Medium, Urban High, Mixed Use and Urban Village zones than is assumed in the No Action Alternative. Based on the land capacity assumptions under this alternative the studied UGAs can accommodate population growth of 32,704, which is 14% less than the projected 2025 population growth of 38,012~~37,883~~.

Amend Table 3.2-22 as shown on the following page (consultant correction).

Amend text on page3-137 regarding Alternative 2 as shown below (consultant correction).

Impacts of Alternative 2

Alternative 2 also reduces the size of the Kingston, Silverdale, Central Kitsap, Port Orchard, and ULID6 UGAs and assumes higher densities than the No Action Alternative for the Urban Low, Urban Medium, Urban High, Mixed Use and Urban Village zones. However, the assumed density for these zones is not as high as those assumed under Alternative 1. Based on the land capacity assumptions for this alternative the UGAs are much more in line with projected population growth. The UGAs can accommodate 36,934 additional people compared a projected population growth of 38,012~~37,883~~, which is a difference of about 3%.

Amend text on page3-137 regarding the No Action Alternative as shown below (consultant correction).

Impacts of No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative makes no change to the current UGA boundaries established in 2006. The alternative also assumes the lowest assumed densities of the studied alternatives, through greater than the minimum densities assumed in the 2006 Comprehensive Plan for the Urban Low, Urban Cluster, and Urban Restricted designations – the new density assumptions for these designations are more consistent with the County's most recent Buildable Lands Report (Kitsap County 2007). Based on the updated land capacity analysis (LCA) assumptions, UGAs under the No Action alternative are able to accommodate 49,610 additional people. The 2025 projected population target for all UGAs is 38,012~~37,883~~ excluding Poulsbo, well below their assumed development capacity, indicating that the UGAs under this alternative are oversized.

4.3.6. Transportation

Three figures (Figures 3.2-19, 3.2-20, and 3.2-21) from the Draft SEIS were revised and are included here (County correction to reflect alternative-specific UGAs).

Table 3.2-22. UGA Capacities

Urban Growth Area	Growth Target 2010-2025	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			No Action		
		Capacity	Difference from Target	% difference	Capacity	Difference from Target	% difference	Capacity	Difference from Target	% difference
Kingston UGA	2,805	2,640	-165	-5.9%	2,844	39	1.4%	3,657	852	30.4%
Poulsbo UGA	3,739	2,152	-1,587	-42.4%	2,152	-1,587	-42.4%	2,152	-1,587	-42.4%
Silverdale UGA	7,779	8,424	645	8.3%	8,420	641	8.2%	11,416	3,637	46.8%
Central Kitsap UGA	6,191	7,739	1,548	25.0%	5,901	-290	-4.7%	8,207	2,016	32.6%
Bremerton East UGA	3,529	879	-2,650	-75.1%	1,741	-1,788	-50.7%	1,962	-1,567	-44.4%
Bremerton West UGA	2,346	1,295	-1,051	-44.8%	1,872	-474	-20.2%	1,730	-616	-26.3%
Gorst UGA	76	105	29	38.0%	77	1	0.7%	62	-14	-18.4%
Port Orchard UGA*	8,506	7,491	-1,015	-11.9%	7,987	-519	-6.1%	12,466	3,960	46.6%
McCormick Woods UGA ULID6	6,780	4,131	-2,649	-39.1%	8,093	1,313	19.4%	10,110	3,330	49.1%
Bremerton Port UGA (SKIA)	-129	0	-129	100.0%	0	-129	100.0%	0	-129	100.0%
Uninc. UGA Total	41,622	34,856	-7,024		39,086	-2,794		51,762	9,882	
Percent Difference from Target (including Poulsbo and SKIA)			-17%			-7%			24%	
Uninc. UGA Total excluding Poulsbo and SKIA (at zero)	38,012 ~~37,883~~	32,704	-5,308 ~~-5,179~~		36,934	-1,078 ~~-949~~		49,610	11,598 ~~11,727~~	
Percent Difference from Target (excluding Poulsbo and SKIA)			-14%			-3%			31%	

Source: BERK 2012

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KITSAP COUNTY
Washington

- Deficient Segment (Alternative 1)
- Urban Growth Area (Alternative 1)
- Incorporated City Boundary (Alternative 1)
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Collector / Arterial
- Other Roads
- Railroad

R2W R1W R1E R2E

T 28 N T 27 N T 26 N T 25 N T 24 N T 23 N

Foulweather Bluff
N. Spit
S. Spit
Norwegian Point
Hansville
Point No Point
Pilot Point
Eglon
Port Gamble
Salisbury Point
104
Sunset Beach
HOOD CANAL
Lofall
Breidablick
Applecove Point
104
3
Kingston
Vinland
307
President Point
Point Jefferson
305
Indianola
Naval Submarine Base Bangor
Poulsbo
Suquamish
Bangor
Scandia
Pearson
Lemolo
3
Agate Point
305
Keyport
308
Port Madison
JEFFERSON COUNTY
Manzanita
305
Miami Beach
Misery Point
Scenic Beach
Maple Beach
303
Rolling Bay
Manitou Beach
Brownsville
Silverdale
Gilberton
Fernciff
Bainbridge Island
Yeomalt
Winslow
Seabeck
Hood Point
303
Wing Point
Bill Point
Creosote
3
Chico
Tracyton
Illahee
Lynwood Center
Port Blakely
HOOD CANAL
Nellita
Tekiu Point
Camp Union
Point White
Wautauga Beach
Enetai
South Beach
Holly
304
Manette
Bremerton
Retsil
Manchester
304
Annapolis
Colchester
Blake Island
Gorst
Port Orchard
Colby
3
Harper
Southworth
16
160
Sunnyslope
BREMERTON NATIONAL AIRPORT
MASON COUNTY
MASON COUNTY
COLVOS PASSAGE
Fragaria
16
North
West
East
South
Glenwood
Olalla
Burley
PIERCE COUNTY

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KITSAP COUNTY 18 57 WASHINGTON

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0 3,250 6,500 13,000 19,500 26,000 Feet

Parametrix

Figure 3.2-19. Projected Deficient Roadway Segments - Alternative 1

Path: U:\Brem\Projects\Clients\6940-Berk Associates\233-6940-001 KC CompPlnUpdate\99Svcs\GIS\PH4_FSEIS_Figures\Fig3 2-20 PDR Alternative 2.mxd

KITSAP COUNTY
Washington

- Deficient Segment (Alternative 2)
- Urban Growth Area (Alternative 2)
- Incorporated City Boundary (Alternative 2)
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Collector / Arterial
- Other Roads
- Railroad

R2W R1W R1E R2E

T 28 N T 27 N T 26 N T 25 N T 24 N T 23 N

HOOD CANAL

JEFFERSON COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

Foulweather Bluff
N. Spit
S. Spit
Norwegian Point
Hansville
Point No Point
Pilot Point
Eglon
Salisbury Point
Port Gamble
104
Sunset Beach
Lofall
Breidablick
Sidney Cemetery
Applecove Point
Kingston
President Point
Point Jefferson
3
Vinland
307
305
Indianola
Poulsbo
Suquamish
Naval Submarine Base Bangor
Bangor
Scandia
Pearson
Lemolo
Agate Point
Keyport
308
Port Madison
Manzanita
Miami Beach
Misery Point
Scenic Beach
Maple Beach
303
Brownsville
Silverdale
Gilberton
Rolling Bay
Manitou Beach
Fernciff
Yeomalt
Bainbridge Island
Winslow
Wing Point
Bill Point
Creosote
Seabeck
Hood Point
Chico
Tracyton
Illahee
Lynwood Center
Port Blakely
Nellita
Tekiu Point
Camp Union
Wautauga Beach
Enetai
South Beach
Holly
304
Manette
Bremerton
Retsil
Annapolis
Manchester
Colchester
Blake Island
Gorst
Port Orchard
Colby
Harper
Southworth
16
160
Sunnyslope
BREMERTON NATIONAL AIRPORT
Fragaria
COLVOS PASSAGE
Glenwood
Olalla
Burley

North
W
E
South

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0 3,250 6,500 13,000 19,500 26,000 Feet

Parametrix

Figure 3.2-20. Projected Deficient Roadway Segments - Alternative 2

Path: U:\Brem\Projects\Clients\6940-Berk Associates\233-6940-001 KC CompPlnUpdate\99Svcs\GIS\PH4_FSEIS_Figures\Fig3 2-21 PDR No Action.mxd

KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

- Deficient Segment (No Action Alternative)
- Urban Growth Area Boundary (No Action Alternative)
- Incorporated City Boundary (No Action Alternative)
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Collector / Arterial
- Other Roads
- Railroad

R2W R1W R1E R2E

T 28 N T 27 N T 26 N T 25 N T 24 N T 23 N

Foulweather Bluff
N. Spit
S. Spit
Norwegian Point
Hansville
Point No Point
Pilot Point
Eglon
Port Gamble
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Sunset Beach
HOOD CANAL
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Indianola
Poulsbo
Suquamish
Naval Submarine Base Bangor
Bangor
Scandia
Pearson
Lemolo
Agate Point
Keyport
308
Port Madison
JEFFERSON COUNTY
Manzanita
Miami Beach
Misery Point
Scenic Beach
Maple Beach
303
Brownsville
Silverdale
Gilberton
Bainbridge Island
Rolling Bay
Manitou Beach
Fernciff
Yeomalt
Winslow
Seabeck
Hood Point
Chico
Tracyton
Illahee
Wing Point
Bill Point
Creosote
Lynwood Center
Port Blakely
Nellita
Tekiu Point
Camp Union
Wautauga Beach
Enetai
South Beach
Holly
Manette
304
Bremerton
Retsil
Annapolis
Manchester
Colchester
Blake Island
Gorst
Port Orchard
Colby
Harper
Southworth
16
160
Sunnyslope
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COLVOS PASSAGE
Glenwood
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North
W
E
South

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0 3,200 6,400 12,800 19,200 25,600 Feet

Parametrix

Figure 3.2-21. Projected Deficient Roadway Segments - No Action Alternative

4.3.7. Public Buildings

No changes proposed.

4.3.8. Fire Protection

No changes proposed.

4.3.9. Law Enforcement

No changes proposed.

4.3.10. Parks and Recreation

No changes proposed.

4.3.11. Schools

No changes proposed.

4.3.12. Solid Waste

No changes proposed.

4.3.13. Wastewater

No changes proposed.

4.3.14. Stormwater

Replace Table 3.3-50. Current Stormwater Facilities Inventory as follows (County correction to updated inventory)

Table 3.3-50. Current Stormwater Facilities Inventory

Type of System	Quantity
Detention Pond	256
Detention Tank or Vault	76
Retention Pond	67
Water Quality Wet-Pond	34
Bioswale	130
Bioretention Facility or Rain Garden	39
Infiltration Basin	112
Tree-Box Filter (Filterra)	3
Infiltration Trench	26
Underground Water Quality Filter (Storm-Filter)	9
Tide-Gate	13
Hydro-Dynamic WQ Treatment Device	25
Total Facilities	788

Revise Table 3.3-51. SSWM Capital Facilities Projects and Financing 2013-2025 and preceding text (County correction to accurate project list):

Capital Projects and Funding

The SSWM Capital Improvement Program focuses on correction of drainage problems that are not likely to be financed by the County's road fund. The objective of the program element is to secure sufficient funding to construct projects that address identified water quality problems, publicly-owned fish passage barriers, and serious flooding problems located beyond County rights-of-way.

The County's stormwater facilities include 20 capital projects at a cost of $17.8 ~~$12.6~~ million. These apply to all alternatives and represent current commitments to improve the stormwater system (See Table 3.3-51). New development in the 2019-2025 period will meet LOS criteria through compliance with applicable regulatory criteria. Other stormwater capital projects in the 2019-2025 period may include regional retrofits or restoration projects designed to address historical problems. The specific schedule and revenue sources for these 2019-2025 projects will be identified through future 6 year CIP planning processes.

Table 3.3-51. SSWM Capital Facilities Projects and Financing 2013-2025 (All Amounts Times $1,000)

Project Descriptions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019-2025	TOTAL
Stormwater Capacity – Conveyance & Flood Control – Water Quality Improvement – Fish Passage – Aquatic Restoration								
Red = SSWM Project Blue = Joint SSWM-Roads Project Green = Joint SSWM-Parks Project								
1. WF Clear Creek Culvert Replacement @ Sunde Rd (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$200K							$200K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003094)	$200K							$200K
2. WF Clear Creek Culvert Replacement @ Shadow Glen Rd (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$300K							$300K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003095)	$300K							$300K
3. Colchester Drainage Improvements (SK)								
Estimated Total Project Cost (Design, Permitting, & Construction)	$300K							$300K
Roads (TIP) Funding	$50K							$50K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003013)	$250K							$250K
4. Bucklin Hill Drainage Improvements (CK)								
Estimated Total Project Cost (Design, Permitting, & Construction)	$450K							$450K
Roads (TIP) Funding	$200K							$200K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003013)	$250K							$250K
5. Illahee Drainage Improvements (NK)								
Estimated Total Project Cost (Design, Permitting, & Construction)	$250K							$250K
Roads (TIP) Funding	$50K							$50K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003013)	$200K							$200K

Table 3.3-51. SSWM Capital Facilities Projects and Financing 2013-2025 (All Amounts Times $1,000) (continued)

Project Descriptions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019-2025	TOTAL
6. Jackson & Lund Regional Drainage Improvements (SK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)		$300K						$300K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003090)		$300K						$300K
7. Central Kitsap – Dickerson Creek Culvert Replacements (Taylor & David Roads) & Floodplain Restoration (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$100K	$900K	$200K					$1.2M
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003093)	$100K	$900K	$200K					$1.2M
8. North Kitsap Stormwater & LID Retrofit Plan (NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$200K							$200K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003108)	$200K							$200K
9. North Kitsap – Clear Creek Floodplain Restoration (NK/CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$200K	$900K	$100K					$1.5M
Salmon Recovery Grant Funding (?)		$500K						$500K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003096)	$200K	$400K	$100K					$1.0M
10. EF Clear Creek Culvert Replacement @ Mountainview Road (NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)			$450K					$450K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003028)			$450K					$450K
11. Silverdale Way Stormwater WQ Treatment System (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)		$100K	$400K					$200K
Ecology Grant Funding			$300K					$300K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003118)		$100K	$100K					$200K
12. Central Kitsap – Strawberry Creek Culvert Replacement @ Silverdale Loop Rd (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)			$500K					$500K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003102)			$500K					$500K
13. Manchester Stormwater Treatment System, Outfall Replacement, and Road & Sidewalk Improvements (SK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$300K	$200K	$3.0M					$3.5M
Roads (TIP) Funding			$800K					$800K
Ecology Grant Funding			$1.0M					$1.0M
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003107)	$300K	$200K	$1.2M					$1.7M
14.Illahee Regional Stormwater Facility								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$100K	$100K	$1.1M					$1.3M
Ecology Grant Funding			$600K					$600K
Stormwater Utility Funding ((97003088)	$100K	$100K	$500K					$700K
15. Silverdale Regional Stormwater Facility (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)		$100K	$100K	$750K				$950K
Ecology Grant Funding (?)				$500K				$500K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003081)		$100K	$100K	$250K				$450K

Table 3.3-51. SSWM Capital Facilities Projects and Financing 2013-2025 (All Amounts Times $1,000) (continued)

Project Descriptions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019-2025	TOTAL
16. Point No Point Tide-Gate Replacement (NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)			$300K					$300K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003040)			$300K					$300K
17. Burley Creek Culvert Replacement @ Bethel-Burley Rd (SK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)		$250K	$100K	$750K				$1.1M
Roads (TIP) Funding				$750K				$750K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003100)		$250K	$100K					$350K
18. Kitsap County Green Street Plan								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$300K							$300K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003108)	$300K							$300K
19. Erlands Point Stormwater Improvement Project (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)				$300K				$300K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003085)				$300K				$300K
20. Steele Creek Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility (NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$100K				$700K			$800K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003115)	$100K				$700K			$800K
21. Manchester Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility (SK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$100K				$500K			$600K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003089)	$100K				$500K			$600K
22. Driftwood Key Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility (NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$100K				$600K			$700K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003075)	$100K				$600K			$700K
23. Parks Permeable Parking Lots (SK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)	$100K	$100K	$700K					$900K
Parks (Grant) Funding			$600K					$600K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003110)	$100K	$100K	$100K					$300K
24. Thomas Creek Culvert Replacement (CK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)				$100K	$100K	$700K		$900K
Roads (TIP) Funding						$400K		$400K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003111)				$100K	$100K	$300K		$500K
25. Lemolo Creek Culvert Replacement s (NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)				$100K	$100K	$700K		$900K
Roads (TIP) Funding						$400K		$400K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003109)				$100K	$100K	$300K		$500K
26. Duncan Creek Culvert Replacement (SK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)				$100K	$100K	$700K		$900K
Roads (TIP) Funding						$400K		$400K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003110)				$100K	$100K	$300K		$500K

Table 3.3-51. SSWM Capital Facilities Projects and Financing 2013-2025 (All Amounts Times $1,000) (continued)

Project Descriptions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019-2025	TOTAL
27. Ridgetop Boulevard Green Street Retrofit (CK/NK)								
Estimated Project Cost (Design-Permitting, & Construction)				$200K	$100K	$1.2M		$1.5M
Ecology Grant Funding								
Roads (TIP) Funding						$500K		$500K
Stormwater Utility Funding (97003100)				$200K	$100K	$700K		$1.0M
TOTALS	$2,100	$2,800	$5,100	$2,300	$3,200	$2,300	$0	$17.8M

Source: Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program 2011

4.3.15. Water Supply

No changes proposed.

4.3.16. Energy and Telecommunications

No changes proposed.

4.3.17. Library

Amend Table 3.3-58 to correct the alternative name (consultant correction):

Table 3.3-58. Library Facilities and Proximity of Study UGA Net Population Increases

Current Library Facilities in Study UGAs	Annual Patron Count	Local UGAs Served	UGA Net Population Increase		
			Alternative 1	Alternative 2	No Action Alternative ~~Alternative 3~~
Kingston	57,782	Kingston	2,640	2,844	3,657
Silverdale	161,328	Silverdale	8,424	8,420	11,416
Downtown Bremerton	62,140	West Bremerton	1,295	1,872	1,730
Sylvan Way – Library (East Bremerton)	224,824	Central Kitsap, East Bremerton	8,618	7,642	10,169
Port Orchard	197,814	Gorst, Port Orchard, ULID6	11,726	16,157	22,638
Total	703,888	--	32,704	36,934	49,610

Source: Pers com Whitford; BERK 2012

4.4. General Map Revisions – ULID6

Several maps in the Draft SEIS depicting the No Action Alternative and Alternative 1 boundaries for the ULID 6 UGA (also known as the McCormick Woods UGA) inadvertently showed a Rural

parcel as included in the UGA boundary to the west. Also, several maps showing Alternative 2 boundaries inadvertently omitted two parcel additions around the "pipestem" area of the UGA. Figures 4.4-1 and 4.4-2 show the correct ULID6 boundaries for Alternatives 1, 2, and the No Action.

Table 4.4-1. Table of Figure Corrections – ULID6 Boundaries

Figure Number	Title in Table of Contents	Page Number
Figure 2.3-1.	Kitsap County Base Map	2-5
Figure 2.6-2.	Proposed UGA and Zoning Changes – South	2-19
Figure 2.6-4	Alternative 1– South	2-25
Figure 2.6-6.	Alternative 2 – South	2-29
Figure 2.6-8.	No Action Alternative – South	2-33
Figure 2.6-10.	Alternative 1 – South	2-37
Figure 2.6-12.	Alternative 2 – South	2-41
Figure 2.6-14.	No Action Alternative – South	2-45
Figure 2.6-16.	Annexations	2-53
Figure 3.1-1.	Streams and Waterbodies	3-3
Figure 3.1-3.	Frequently Flooded Areas	3-13
Figure 3.1-4.	Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas	3-21
Figure 3.1-5.	Wetlands and Hydric Soils	3-23
Figure 3.1-6.	Basins and UGAs – Alternatives 1 and 2	3-29
Figure 3.1-7.	Wildlife Habitat Quality	3-39
Figure 3.1-8.	Salmon Refugia Areas	3-45
Figure 3.2-2.	Alternative 1 – South	3-63
Figure 3.2-4.	Alternative 2 – South	3-67
Figure 3.2-8.	Shoreline Master Plan – South	3-75
Figure 3.2-10.	Proposed Shoreline Master Plan – South	3-81
Figure 3.2-12.	Alternative 1 – South	3-87
Figure 3.2-14.	Alternative 2 – South	3-95
Figure 3.2-17.	Transit Routes and Park & Ride Lots	3-153
Figure 3.2-19.	Projected Deficient Roadway Segments – Alternative 1	3-171
Figure 3.2-20.	Projected Deficient Roadway Segments – Alternative 2	3-173
Figure 3.2-21.	Projected Deficient Roadway Segments – No Action Alternative	3-175
Figure 3.3-1.	Community Facilities	3-189
Figure 3.3-2.	Fire Stations	3-199
Figure 3.3-3.	Law Enforcement	3-215
Figure 3.3-4.	Parks and Open Spaces	3-223
Figure 3.3-5.	School and School Districts	3-237

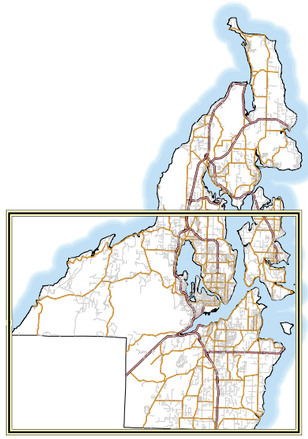
Kitsap County South

No Action Alternative and Alternative 1

Map Correction

Draft

- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Incorporated City Boundary
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Collector / Arterial
- Local Access/Local Road
- Railroad Lines
- Greater Puget Sound Hydrology



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JEFFERSON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

Hood Canal

Dyes Inlet

Sinclair Inlet

Port Orchard Bay

Colvos Passage

Lake Long

Seabeck

Nellita

Camp Union

Crosby

Silverdale

Ridgetop

Brownsville

Manzanita

Rolling Bay

Winslow

Creosote

Ilahee

Manette

Port Orchard

Manchester

Colchester

BLAKE ISLAND

Yukon Harbor

South Colby

Southworth

Harper

Fragaria

Olalla

Burley

Glenwood

Sunnyslope

Delia Ln SW

SW 44th St

Victory Drive SW

SW Northview Drive

SW Rhododendron Dr

Feigley Road SW

SW Hudson Drive

SW Old Clifton Road

Woods Drive SW

Avenue SW

North

West

East

South

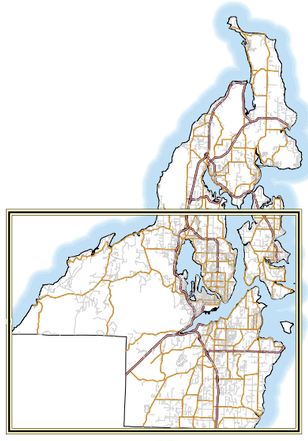
Kitsap County South

Alternative 2

Map Correction

Draft

- Parks (Kitsap County Zoning)
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Incorporated City Boundary
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Collector / Arterial
- Local Access/Local Road
- Railroad Lines
- Greater Puget Sound Hydrology



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JEFFERSON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

Hood Canal

Dyes Inlet

Port Orchard Bay

Sinclair Inlet

Colvos Passage

Sunnyslope

Figure 4.4-2. South Map correction: Alternative 2