

THE
PORT GAMBLE)
S'KLALLAM)
TRIBAL COUNCIL)
OF THE)
PORT GAMBLE)
S'KLALLAM TRIBE)

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe entered into the Treaty of Point No Point with the United States of America on January 26, 1855, reserving sovereign and aboriginal rights in perpetuity; and

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation was proclaimed on June 16, 1938, to be an Indian reservation, held in trust by the federal government "...for the benefit and use of the Port Gamble Band of Clallam Indians...", under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Reorganization Act, the purchase of which was paid in full by Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe's General Council delegated the Tribe's primary legislative authority to the Tribal Council under Article IV, Section 3(A) of the Constitution of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, approved by the Secretary of Interior on July 7, 2007, **AMENDED BY CERTIFIED ELECTION MAY 15, 2024**; and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council and tribal leadership see the Administrative Campus as valuable opportunities and land resources that must be used carefully to meet long term tribal goals; and

WHEREAS, tribal leadership saw the need to develop a Feasibility Study for a potential Tribal Cemetery to address current needs and future growth, guiding the future development of these lands; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe hired a professional master planning consultant, Stantec of Bellevue, Washington to lead a thorough master planning process and to prepare the feasibility study report; and

WHEREAS, development of the plan included involvement of tribal leadership, tribal departments, and the Tribal community through online and in-person surveys/workshops; and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council and tribal leadership anticipate that the study will provide information for tribal departments and entities to consider as they develop and use these properties over time; and


WHEREAS, the Tribal Council and tribal leadership also expect that the study may be revisited and revised from time to time or develop into a Masterplan, but the continuing expectation will be that these lands be used carefully and in a well-planned way based on tribal needs and goals.

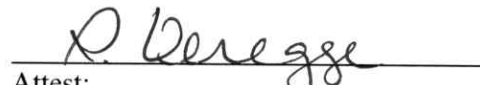
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council hereby adopts the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Tribal Cemetery Feasibility Study Report prepared by Stantec, dated December 5, 2025.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that on this date there was a **regular** **special** meeting held of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Council on the Port Gamble S'Klallam Indian Reservation, at which time a quorum was present;

WE FURTHER CERTIFY, that the above numbered resolution, was at said meeting, introduced, evaluated, and was passed by a vote of 5 FOR, 0 AGAINST, 0 ABSTAIN dated this 9 day of March, 2026.


Amber Caldera:
Chairwoman


Attest:
Council Member



nəx'qíyt nəx's'káyám'
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE



Feasibility Study Report

Tribal Cemetery

PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE



Prepared for:
**The Port Gamble
S'Klallam Tribe**

Version:
2025.12.05

Prepared by:
**Stantec & Montrose
Environmental
Group, Inc.**

In Partnership with:
Ferguson Architecture



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Stakeholder and Community Member Involvement

Appreciation is also extended to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe members and employees who participated in the project visioning and feasibility process. This report and resulting recommendations were shaped with their input and guidance – The PGST Planning Department and larger Project Team appreciates the investment of their time throughout the process.

Table of Contents



Executive Summary	1
Chapter 1: Introduction & Project Focus	9
Section 1.1: Project Overview	10
Section 1.2: Feasibility Process & Key Components.....	2
Chapter 2: Existing Context, Site Conditions, & Regulatory Framework	3
Section 2.1: Existing Conditions Overview	4
Section 2.2: PGST Master Plans.....	6
Section 2.3: Property Description.....	9
Section 2.4: Land Use and Zoning Standards	14
Section 2.5: Natural Resources and Aquifer Recharge Protection Standards.....	20
Chapter 3: Cemetery Planning Considerations / Typical Components	27
Section 3.1: Cemetery Planning Overview	28
Section 3.2: Cemetery Typical Components and Design Options	28
Section 3.3: PGST Cemetery and Burial Needs.....	32
Chapter 4: Tribal Cemetery Vision & Member Preferences	33
Section 4.1: Engagement Activities / Community Preferences	34
Section 4.2: Visioning Overview.....	35
Chapter 5: Cemetery Plan	37
Section 5.1: Planned Cemetery Overview	38
Section 5.2: Cemetery Components	40
Section 5.3: Cemetery Demand and Phasing	48
Section 5.4: Cemetery Infrastructure Plans.....	50
Section 5.5: Landscape Plantings	56
Chapter 6: Project Implementation	63
Section 6: Implementation Strategies	64
Appendices	69
Appendix A: Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan Goals/Policies	
Appendix B: PGST Member Survey Notes	
Appendix C: Natural Resources Assessment Report	

Figures List

Figure ES.1 – Hansville Block Property Map	3
Figure ES.2 – Conceptual Cemetery Site Plan	7
Figure 2.2.1 – PGST Master Plans Location Map	7
Figure 2.3.1 – Hansville Block Property Map	10
Figure 2.3.2 – LIDAR Depression Areas (South of Cliffside Road)	11
Figure 2.3.3 – Kitsap County Designated Aquifer Recharge Area Map	13
Figure 2.3.4 – Hansville Block Wildlife Corridor Diagram	13
Figure 2.4.1 – Kitsap County Land Use Map	15
Figure 2.4.2 – Kitsap County Zoning Map	17
Figure 2.5.1 – Kitsap County Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Map	23
Figure 4.2.1 – Cemetery Locational Options	35
Figure 4.2.2 – Preferred Cemetery Location	35
Figure 5.1.1 – Conceptual Cemetery Site Plan	39
Figure 5.1.2 – Interment Types/Location on Conceptual Site Plan	43
Figure 5.1.3 – Conceptual Building Layout	45
Figure 5.3.1 – Conceptual Cemetery Phasing Plan	49
Figure 5.4.1 – Conceptual Sanitary Sewer Plan (Phases 1 & 2)	51
Figure 5.4.2 – Conceptual Water Plan (Phases 1 & 2)	53
Figure 5.4.3 – Conceptual Stormwater Manager/Drainage Plan (Phases 1 & 2)	55

Feasibility Study Report Tribal Cemetery

Executive Summary



Executive Summary: Tribal Cemetery

In early 2025, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST) and their consultants embarked on a feasibility analysis to identify the future site location and explore a potential conceptual site plan design for a new Tribal Cemetery on the ~920-acre Hansville Block property located just north of the Reservation boundary. The current cemetery next to the Administrative Campus has reached its capacity and there is an immediate need for a new facility. The process resulted in a recommendation to designate the 47.76-acre land area south of Cliffside Road for the new cemetery with a future capacity of 5,090 final resting places. The cemetery would be developed in phases with multiple burial options including standard plots, natural burial spaces, and columbarium niches. This report defines the process, findings, and recommendations for a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block property. See Figure ES.1 for an aerial depiction of the Hansville Block property, the future Cemetery location, and surrounding context.



(Image Source: Google Earth Pro)



Above. Aerial depiction of the selected site for the future Tribal Cemetery. | 1. View of the future Tribal Cemetery site along Cliffside Road at the intersection of Little Boston Road. | 2. View of Little Boston Road, the future cemetery site depicted on the left side of the roadway corridor.

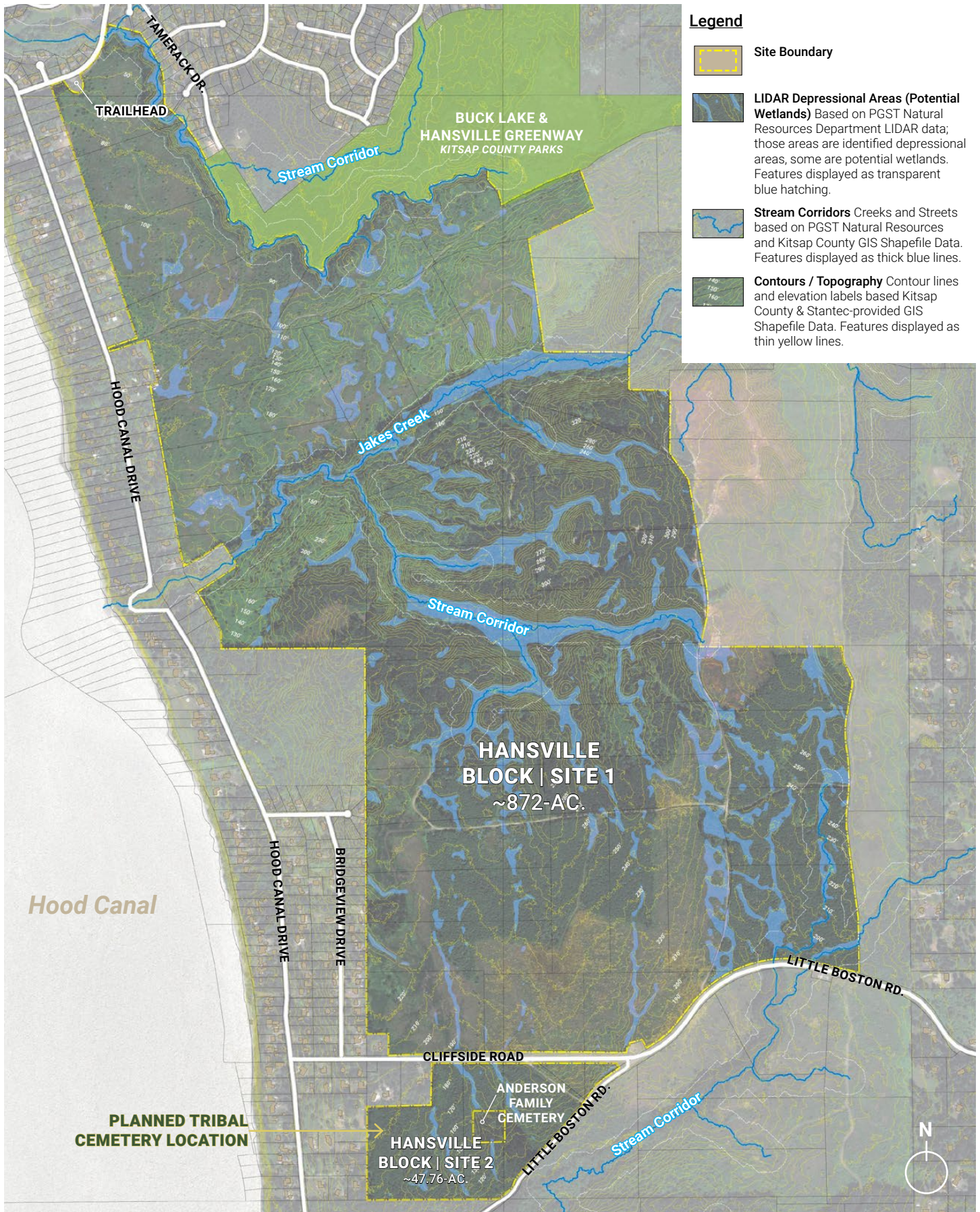


Figure ES.1 – Hansville Block Property Map

(Source: Kitsap County & PGST GIS Data / Aerial Source: Google Earth Pro)

Existing Site Conditions

The Hansville Block property is nestled between the current Reservation to the south and the Hansville Greenway to the north. Several large-lot residential subdivisions surround the property to the west. A few large, forested tracts abut the property to the east. The Hansville Block property is undeveloped and the PGST recently leased the land to timber harvesting companies; as the harvesting has ceased, the parties are replanting trees to restore the land. Though the land is unimproved, PGST members visit the Hansville Block property for passive recreation (e.g., hiking), traditional food harvesting, hunting, and firewood collection.

The Hansville Block property has extensive topographic features with elevations ranging from 320 feet above sea level at its highest peak down to 50 feet at its northern boundary along Hood Canal Drive. The highest points are located interior to the property north of Little Boston Road/Cliffside Road; there are multiple forested hilltops that slope down to the north, south and west. North of Cliffside Road, Jakes Creek extends across the Hansville Block property and outfalls in the bay; two small streams flow into the creek – those features are subject to buffer requirements.

The Natural Wetlands Inventory (pursuant to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services) does not depict wetlands on the property, however, LIDAR data obtained from the PGST Natural Resources Department identify several “depression areas” on the land; those are low points that have the potential for collecting and holding rainwater for extended periods of time. The PGST Natural Resources Department has long-range plans to designate a Wildlife Corridor across the Hansville Block property (in a north-south alignment between Little Boston Road and the Hansville Greenway).

The land south of Cliffside Road (and designated for a future Tribal Cemetery) is forested and slopes to the southeast. The land was previously timbered, and the land is flourishing with new tree growth since its replanting. This land includes multiple depression areas; there are two likely wetlands, one near the southwest corner and the other at the far northeast edge. Little Boston Road runs along its southern boundary and Cliffside Road extends along the north, those existing roadways present multiple site access options. The land surrounds the historical Anderson Family cemetery which includes several unmarked graves and may contain foundations from original structures (though not identified through the feasibility analysis given the dense vegetation). The planned wildlife corridor extends across this land area and atop the historic cemetery. See Section 2.3 herein for a more detailed property description.

Property Status / Kitsap County Standards

The Hansville Block property and the future Tribal Cemetery site are not presently in Trust status and are applicable to Kitsap County zoning, land use, and permitting standards. The property is zoned Rural Wooded (RW) which allows for low density residential uses, parks/open space, and agriculture/timber harvesting. Cemeteries are allowed pursuant to a Conditional Use Permit and a public hearing. The County designates large portions of the Hansville Block property as Aquifer Recharge Areas; those areas are vital to groundwater sources and the County will require a hydrogeological report as part of land use/site development permitting to guard against groundwater contamination. The County also imposes natural resources protection measures; those include stream and wetland buffer requirements. See Sections 2.4 and 2.5 for more detail.

Community Engagement

The feasibility process included a Community Engagement Plan aimed to obtain PGST member and department manager sentiments on the future use of the Hansville Block property and their desired location/components of a Tribal Cemetery. The Project Team hosted two on-line community surveys at the beginning of the process to obtain member perspectives for the planned cemetery. A project Working Group (comprising PGST department managers and select member representatives) served as the core recommendations body for the feasibility analysis; those individuals were tasked with evaluating potential cemetery locations/site planning components and providing their final recommendations. See Chapter 4 for more background.

Planned Cemetery Components (minimum)

Based on the PGST member feedback and guidance from the Project Working Group; a future Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block property would include the following components including multiple options for burials (also see Section 4.2 herein).



Tribal Art

Incorporate Tribal Art and the S'Klallam language into the cemetery. Install art elements at iconic site locations and within the individual interment areas.



Fencing and Security

Install fencing, gates and other security measures to protect the Tribal Cemetery for trespassing, vandalism, and criminal activity. Allow for easy PGST member access while preventing non-member access to the property.



Lighting

Install appropriate-scaled lighting to address security and PGST members' ability to navigate the property. Select fixtures that provide appropriate illumination for human use areas while preventing excessive lighting to the night sky and natural resource areas.



Restrooms

Provide restroom facilities for visitors and burial ceremonies. Explore both interim and long-term restroom facilities.



Vehicle Parking

Provide adequate parking to accommodate for individuals to visit burial sites and to accommodate ceremonies. Provide parking as surface parking lots (at strategic locations) and alongside internal roadways/drive aisles (to accommodate gravel-site gatherings and burials). Ensure parking does not become a dominate visual feature on the property.



Shelters / Covered Gathering Structure(s)

Provide shelters/building that allow for gatherings, ceremonies, and refuge from rain/snow events. Plan for multiple structures equally distributed across the new Tribal Cemetery.



Ceremonial / Gathering Center

Provide a designated building to accommodate burial ceremonies and to serve as an indoor gathering space. Design the building to accommodate attendees, including seating, casket display, and restroom facilities (do not include a kitchen facility as food consumption during funeral services are considered inappropriate).



Maintenance Shed / Grounds Shop

Provide a shed or maintenance building to house tools, equipment, and materials associated with long-term cemetery maintenance and landscaping activities. Site the maintenance building with roadway access but separate from the interment types.

***Note: This list represents the most popular responses from the on-line community member surveys and confirmation by the Working Group.*

Conceptual Site Plan

The feasibility process included a conceptual site plan aimed to illustrate a potential development scenario for a new Tribal Cemetery. The conceptual site plan helped the PGST envision how the land could be improved to support a new cemetery, estimate its future capacity, plan for natural resources protection, and define a feasible phasing plan. The conceptual site plan assumes the future cemetery would include three distinct burial options; the plan illustrates a capacity for 5,090 final resting places including 3,957 standard burial plots, 53 natural burial spaces, and 1,080 columbarium niches. The site plan recognizes the property's unique natural features, the PGST goal to establish a wildlife corridor, and the historic Anderson Family cemetery. Each interment area is accessible via internal roadways/drive aisles and a trail network. The plan includes a future Gathering Center to house ceremonies/gatherings and to provide restroom facilities. The plan also accommodates a future Grounds Shop (i.e., maintenance shed) for landscaping and land management activities. Figure ES.2 depicts the conceptual site plan for the Tribal Cemetery. S'Klallam art, language, and culture will be represented across the new cemetery through installations, architectural elements, signage, and landscaping. See Chapter 5 for more detail.

The images below reflect the planned cemetery components. | 1 & 2. Examples of standard burial plots (Source: greg-bulla& d-lamar-hanri | unsplash.com) | 3. View of the columbarium building (and niches) at the Haven of Rest Funeral Home in Gig Harbor, WA. | 4. Example of a natural burial ground arrangement; plots are tucked into the trees. (Source: jacques-bopp | unsplash.com). | 5. Example of a gate/fence envisioned to secure the cemetery (Source: umair-dingmar | unsplash.com). | 6 & 7. Illustrations of potential entry signage and a cemetery directory (Source: CoPilot, "cemetery directory w/ names and site plan", Sept. 2025). | 8. Example of PGST art and cultural representation at the Administrative Campus.



(Image Source: Google Earth Pro)

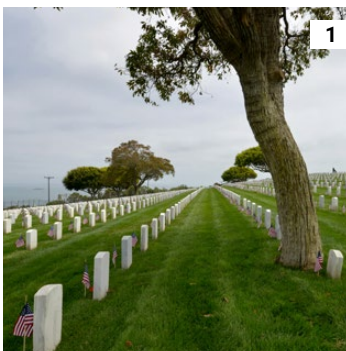
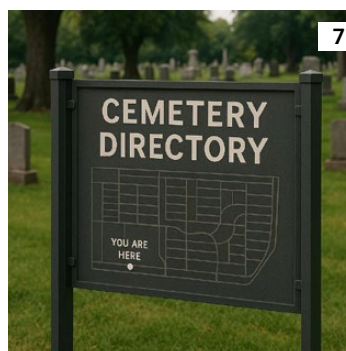




Figure ES.2 – Conceptual Cemetery Site Plan



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Chapter 1

Introduction & Project Focus



Section 1.1: Project Overview

In early 2025, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST), community representatives, and the project consultants embarked on a feasibility study to identify the need, site components, and location for a new Tribal Cemetery with a particular focus on the Tribally owned Hansville Block property. The feasibility analysis resulted in a recommendation to designate the 47.76-acre land area south of Cliffside Road (west of Little Boston Road) and adjacent to the historical Anderson Family cemetery for a new Tribal Cemetery with a build-out capacity of ~5,090 final resting spaces.

The feasibility process included (i) a review of existing site and area conditions, (ii) engagement with the PGST Membership and local leaders, (iii) a review of best cemetery design practices, (iv) an evaluation of potential site locations, (v) the exploration of potential cemetery design options, and (vi) a final recommendation for a Tribal Cemetery. This feasibility report summarizes the planning process, recommendations/near-term action items, and technical findings. Going forward, the PGST can use this report to guide its future decisions relating to land designation, capital investments, development activities, and providing final resting places for its members.

Community Overview - The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe has approximately 1,485 enrolled members and occupies ~1,340 acres of Federal Trust Land (also referred to as “the Reservation”) located west of Kingston, Washington. The PGST owns other lands in the vicinity (though not under “Trust” status) including the ~920-acre Hansville Block property located just north of the official Reservation limits. The PGST is a sovereign, self-governing nation within Washington State; its Tribal Government provides essential services and public amenities for its members including the provisions for burial facilities.

The lands within the Reservation are under Trust status and are subject to the Tribal Law and Order Code in terms of development and conservation requirements; the PGST may choose to apply its Code provisions to its other lands. The Tribe’s sovereign lands (the Reservation or Trust properties) are specifically exempt from Kitsap County land use and zoning laws; however, the Hansville Block is not presently in Trust status and future land use/development activities are subject to the County’s requirements until such time the PGST converts the land to Trust.

Cemetery Demand / Urgent PGST Priority – For generations, the PGST has operated a Tribal Cemetery located between Little Boston Road and Port Gamble Bay, across from the Administrative Campus. As of 2025, this original cemetery (near the Administrative Campus) has reached its capacity and the PGST has little to no ability to accommodate deceased members on their lands until a new burial place can be developed. Thus, there is an urgent need to identify the location, size, and spatial arrangement for a new cemetery, prepare construction documents, secure permitting, and conduct the associated site improvements. The PGST has 1,485 enrolled members and experiences 20 average deaths per year; it is assumed that there would be a final resting place devoted to all its members (and future generations). Given its enrollment and annual death rates, there is immediate need to plan for burial demand in the next 75 years.

Subject Land – Defined at the beginning of the process, PGST Leaders (involved in the planning process) chose to focus the feasibility analysis for a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block; the land is unimproved, is close to the Reservation limits, and the property has not been designated for specific uses (at the time of this analysis). Pursuant to the responses to a PGST Member survey and discussions amongst a Project Working Group (comprising PGST Leaders, department managers, and select PGST members), the parcels south of Cliffside Road (west of Little Boston Road) were chosen as the preferred location for a future Tribal Cemetery. This chosen location includes extensive tree coverage, mapped depression areas, identified wetland features, rolling topography, and surrounds the historic Anderson Family Cemetery. Through creative site planning, the property is believed to be conducive to a future Tribal Cemetery while protecting the land’s natural resources and unique setting. See Section 2.3 for more detail on the subject land and associated site characteristics.



1 & 2. View of the current Tribal Cemetery located across from the Administrative Campus along Little Boston Road - as of 2025, the cemetery has reached its capacity creating an immediate need for a new facility. | Below. Aerial depiction of the future Tribal Cemetery location on the southern portions of the Hansville Block property between Cliffside Road and Little Boston Road.



(Image Source: Google Earth Pro)

Section 1.2: Feasibility Process & Key Components

The feasibility analysis process involved several key components aimed at achieving a comprehensive vision and action plan for a new Tribal Cemetery. The process examined existing site and area conditions, engaged with PGST members and leaders, explored conceptual site plan alternatives, identified infrastructure improvements, and resulted in this report

KEY COMPONENTS

The following lists the key components of the feasibility analysis:



DATA COLLECTION/EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

Review PGST adopted policy and master plan document, review Kitsap County land use and development standards, examine natural resources on the Hansville Block property, and review/summarize best management practices and typical design requirements for cemeteries.



ENGAGEMENT

Involve the PGST Members and leadership representatives to define the preferred location, design components, and implementation strategies for a new Tribal Cemetery.



CONCEPTUAL PLANNING

Create a conceptual site plan to show how the subject property could be developed as a Tribal Cemetery including its access, circulation, and burial plot arrangement/yield.



TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Conduct a high-level technical analysis of the proposed conceptual site plans to identify utility needs, access points/improvements, natural resources protection methods, and the approval processes.



FEASIBILITY REPORT

Create a planning document that describes the process, engagement feedback, conceptual site plans, and technical findings. This packages together the project components in a user-friendly document that can be used for future decision-making, land designations, and capital investments.

Chapter 2

Existing Context, Site Conditions, & Regulatory Framework



Section 2.1: Existing Conditions Overview

As a major component of the feasibility analysis for a new Tribal Cemetery, the PGST Planning Department and its consultant partner examined the existing site/area conditions, the applicable public policies/regulations, and general context associated with a cemetery use on the Hansville Block property; some of this analysis focuses on the land south of Cliffside Road (as it represents the preferred location for a new cemetery use). This chapter provides an overview of those findings, whereas additional analytical information is contained in the Appendices.

Key Findings

The following lists key findings from the land use and existing conditions review as they relate to a future Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block property; the subsequent sections herein provide for a more in-depth analysis.

- **Land Use / Permitting Jurisdiction** – Presently, the Hansville Block is not within Trust status meaning that future land use and development activities are subject to Kitsap County rules and regulations. If the PGST moves the Property into Trust status, the land would be exempt from County requirements.
- **Land Use and Zoning Designations** – The Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan designates the Hansville Block (and much of the surrounding land) as Rural Wooded; the County’s official zoning map also designates the Property as Rural Wooded (RW). These land use/zoning designations mostly limit property usage to forestry, agriculture, parks/open space, and low-density residential. The minimum lot size (for subdivisions) is 20 acres, and the maximum density is 1 dwelling unit per 20 acres.
- **Specific Uses** – Forestry, agriculture, wholesale plant nurseries, parks, and low-density residential subdivisions are permitted uses within the RW zone (subject to applicable permitting). However, cemeteries and more intensive recreational uses are subject to a conditional use permit (including a public hearing before the Hearing Examiner).
- **Wetland, Streams, and Habitat Buffers** – Both the County Code and the PGST Tribal Code require preservation of wetlands/streams through buffering and setbacks based on their size and containing fish habitat. The typical buffers include 150 feet for fish bearing streams and 50 to 100 feet for non-fish bearing features. The County establishes wetland buffers based on their habitat health/rating and the proposed land use; a biologist must assess those features in order to determine the buffer requirements. For the future Tribal Cemetery site, identified potential wetlands therein would require a 50-foot buffer.
- **Anderson Family Cemetery** – The ~2-acre historical Anderson Family Cemetery occupies a separate parcel surrounded by the PGST-owned Hansville Block property. The cemetery includes several marked and unmarked grave sites; the parcel is kept private and inaccessible to outsiders.
- **Wildlife Corridor** – As a separate planning initiative, the PGST Natural Resources Department has near-term plans to designate and enhance a wildlife corridor across the Hansville Block property. The corridor is tentatively planned in a north-south alignment, passing through the Anderson Family Cemetery site and connecting into other forested areas in the Reservation. Future cemetery elements should be sited outside the corridor.
- **Timber Harvesting Activities** – The Hansville Block (mostly north of Cliffside Road) has been under a long-term timber harvesting lease to a third-party company, those leases are ending, and the land is being restored for reforestation. Notably, the previously timbered land along Little Boston Road (north of Cliffside Road) are being planted for tree regrowth.
- **Aquifer Recharge Areas** – Most of the Hansville Block property (and the surrounding parcels) are designated as Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas pursuant to Kitsap County Standards. The lands north of Cliffside Road are designated as a Category I Recharge Area and prohibit new cemeteries; whereas the lands south of Cliffside Road are designated as a Category II Recharge Area and would allow cemetery uses (subject to the findings of a hydrology report).

- PGST Master Plans** – The PGST has adopted several Master Plan for specific properties under its ownership; those Master Plans define the intended land uses (and the spatial arrangement of future projects). At the time of this analysis, the PGST was in the process of preparing a Master Plan for the Hansville Block and the findings from this feasibility report (for a new Tribal Cemetery) will be integrated into that plan.

PGST Reservation and Other Lands

The S’Klallam people have lived in the region for millennia. Along the north Olympic Peninsula and across the Straits of Juan De Fuca to Vancouver Island, a chain of S’Klallam villages dotted the shoreline, from Hoko to Port Gamble, tied together with a common language and culture.

The people and the land developed together, resulting in a culture and a way of life organically rooted in the land. They were the people of the salmon and cedar, who traveled hundreds of miles in their sea-going canoes to cultivate their lives. Despite supporting one of the densest populations of non-agricultural people on the earth, the great forests stood intact and in a pristine condition before the coming of the European settlers.

In 1855 the S’Klallam, Chemakum, and Twana Tribes signed the Treaty of Point No Point relinquishing title to their traditional lands, although preserving their rights for hunting, gathering and fishing. They were assigned to the distant Skokomish Reservation on the south portion of the Hood Canal but the Port Gamble S’Klallams remained on Port Gamble Bay at a S’Klallam settlement on Point Julia. In 1938, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Reservation was established on 1,231-acres along the shores and upon the hillsides near Port Gamble Bay (the present Reservation).

In 1992, The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe became one of the first Tribes in the nation to become Self-Governing. This allowed the Tribe to control Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service programs and to expand services. The Tribe is organized under a Constitution and By-Laws.

Figure 2.1.1 depicts the PGST Reservation and their other Tribally-owned land in the vicinity (including the Hansville Block property).

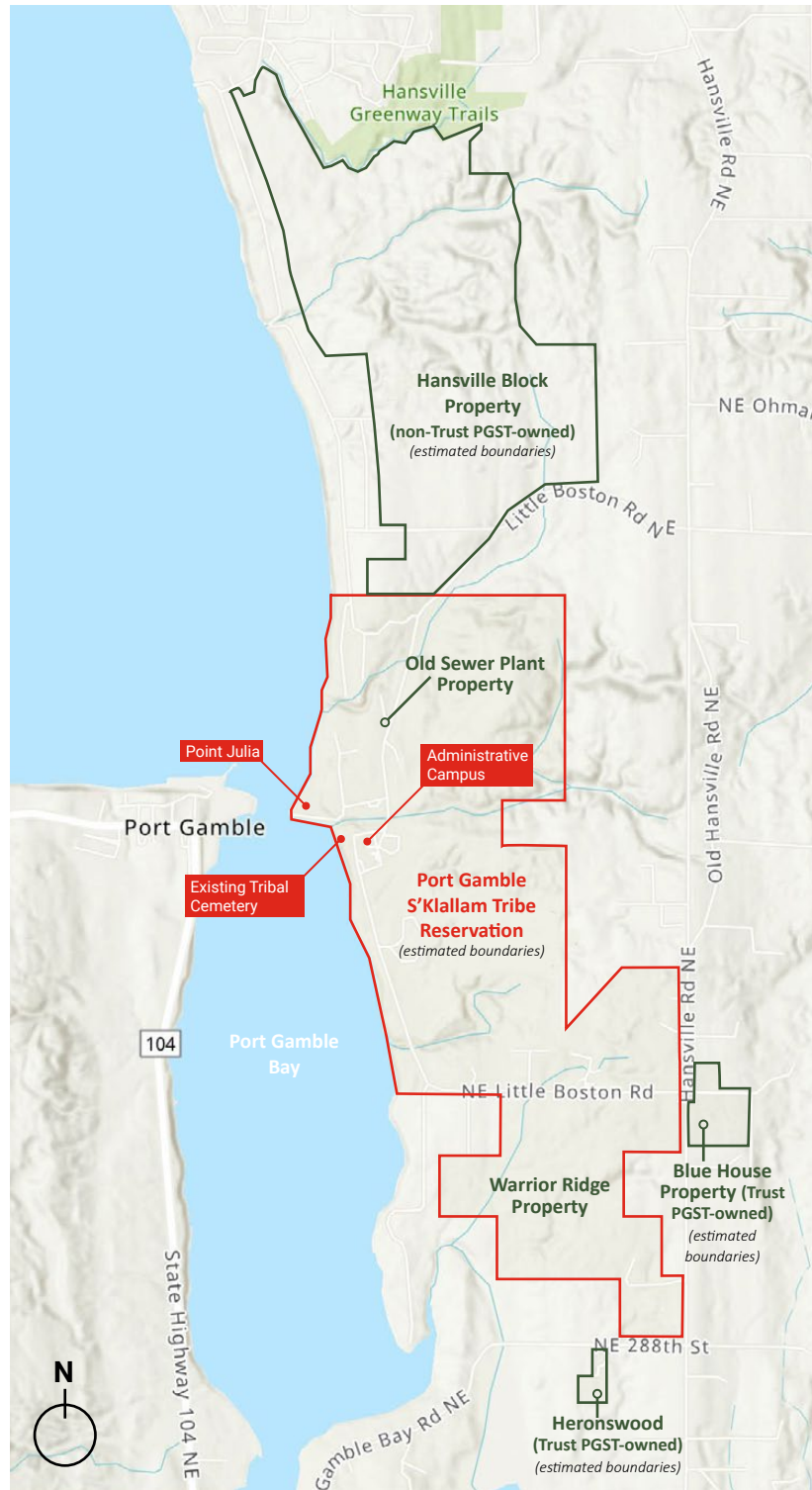


Figure 2.1.1 - PGST Reservation and other Tribally-Owned Land in Vicinity
(Source: ERSI)

Section 2.2: PGST Master Plans

As the PGST plans for a new Tribal Cemetery, it's essential to align their development goals and future investment decisions with other Master Plans adopted for specific lands on the Reservation. Through past and concurrent master planning efforts, the PGST has designated certain lands for specific land uses, amenities, and department functions, thus it is important to recognize those plans to avoid duplication of services, complement other planned land uses, realize efficiencies in capital investments, and to achieve holistic long-range growth strategies across all PGST lands.

Notably, a new Tribal Cemetery is depicted within the Master Plan for the Old Sewer Plant Property (located along Little Boston Road and east Elder Housing); whereas the PGST is reconsidering the cemetery use given its other land use goals for the property. Additionally, the Warrior Ridge Master Plan is designated predominately for future member housing, whereas there are several "ceremonial" tracts designated therein but those areas were not specifically considered for a cemetery use through

those past planning efforts. The PGST has not adopted a Master Plan for the Hansville Block, but at the time of this feasibility analysis, the Tribe is preparing a plan for that property (the findings from this feasibility report will be integrated into the resulting master plan).

Figure 2.2.1 illustrates where each existing Master Plan is located, and Table 2.2.a summarizes the land use focus for each. The next page lists and summarizes the other adopted PGST Master Plans.

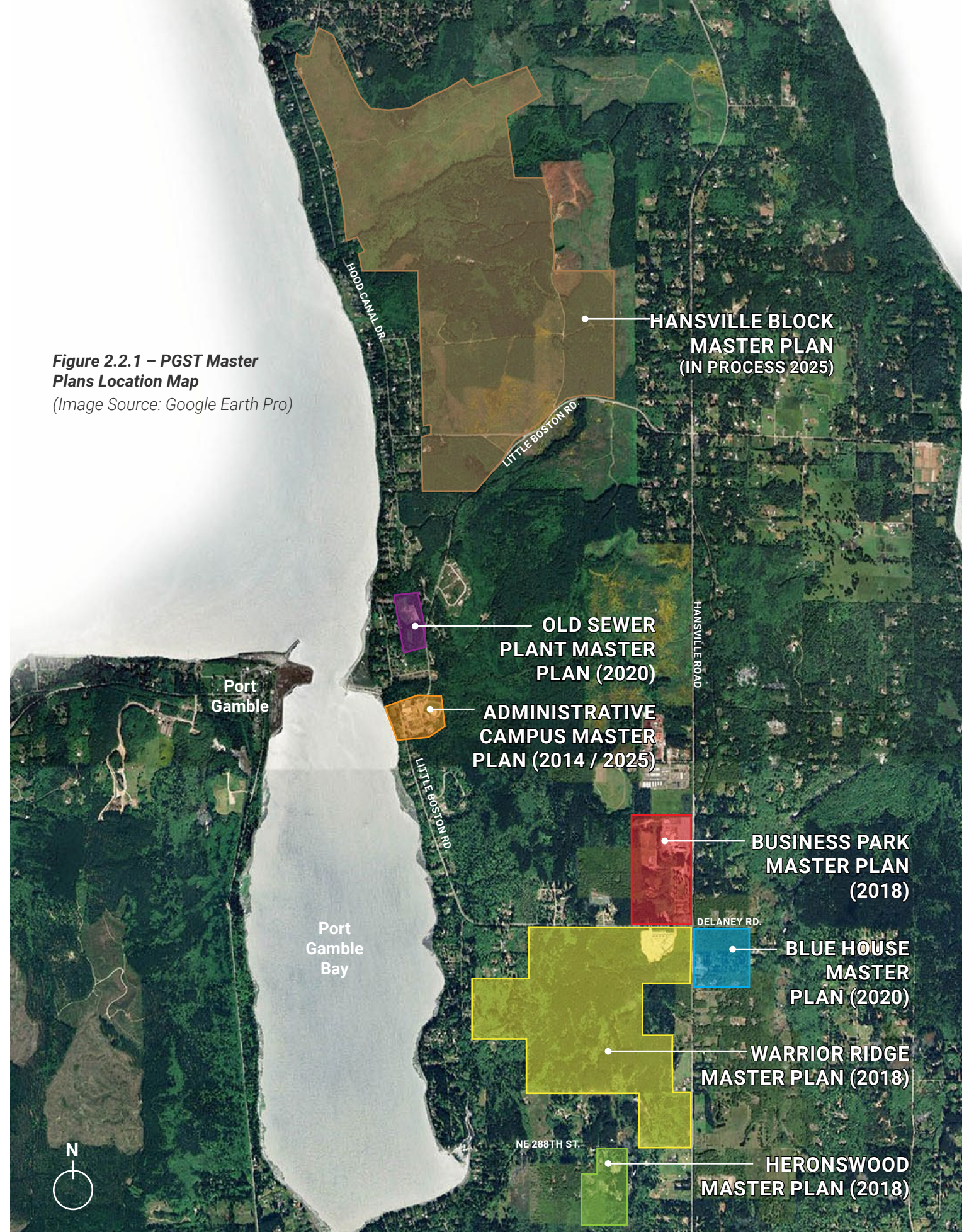
Table 2.2.a – PGST Master Plan Summary and Planned Land Use Focus

Master Plan	Land Use Focus / Key Components
Administrative Campus Master Plan	PGST Offices/Operations/Services + Gathering Spaces + Conservation (Original 2014, updated in 2024/25)
Warrior Ridge Master Plan	PGST Member Housing + Commercial + Recreation + Cultural Facilities + Conservation
Business Park Master Plan	Tourism + Commercial + Employment + PGST Services (Future New Casino and Income-Generating Uses)
Heronswood Master Plan	Botanical Garden + Garden Maintenance Operations + Conservation
Blue House Master Plan	Housing + Medical Office + Treatment Center + Commercial + Conservation
Old Sewer Plant Master Plan	PGST Offices/Operations (Natural Resources and Utilities) + PGST Member Housing + Gathering Spaces + Conservation + Cemetery (pending change/removal)
Hansville Block Master Plan (In process as of 2025)	Planned: PGST Cemetery + Timber Harvesting + Gathering Spaces + Conservation



Above: Covers for the myriads of Master Plans approved on select PGST lands. (Source PGST Planning Department)

Figure 2.2.1 – PGST Master Plans Location Map
(Image Source: Google Earth Pro)





PGST Master Plan Descriptions

The following describes the adopted/pending Master Plans:

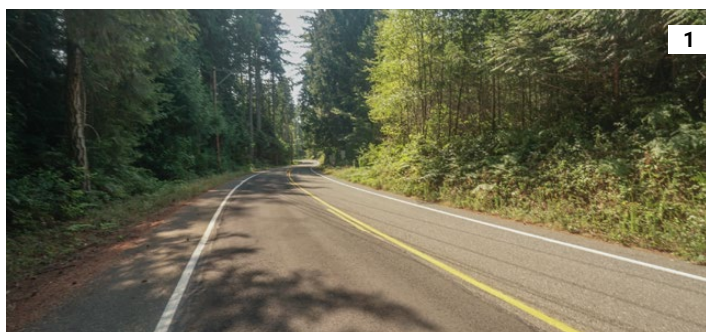
- **Administrative Campus Facilities Assessment and Master Plan (2014)** - In 2014, PGST finalized the master plan for the Administrative Campus which identified future social services, office space, and community gathering spaces. Notable components from the 2014 plan include a new Administration Building, a Gym/Kitchen facility, a Judicial Center, a Health Clinic, and a Village Commons. Recently completed projects were designed to align with the 2014 Master Plan.
- **Administrative Campus Master Plan (2025 Update)** - Starting in early 2024 and continuing through Spring 2025, the PGST completed a planning initiative aimed to define their longterm space needs, desired amenities, and the future spatial arrangement for the Administrative Campus; that process resulted in a comprehensive update to the original master plan. The most notable components included provisions for a new Administration Building (to house PGST offices), a new Gym, a new Community Center (with kitchen and gathering spaces), a Village Commons (an open space amenity designed stretch across the Campus and meander between buildings, and new open space amenities along the Bluff overlooking Port Gamble Bay. The Master Plan did not include provisions to expand the existing cemetery therein.
- **Warrior Ridge Master Plan (2018)** - In early 2018, PGST completed a master plan for the Warrior Ridge Property – encompassing 390 acres at the southwest corner of Hansville Road and Little Boston Road. The Master Plan provides for 370 new Tribal housing units. The Master Plan includes two locations along Hansville Road for future commercial services (one at Little Boston Road, and the other at 288th Avenue). The project will preserve the property’s stream corridors and old-growth forests – the Plan includes conservation areas, wooded greenways, trails, and parks/recreational areas.
- **Business Park Master Plan (2018)** - In 2018, PGST completed a master plan for the Business Park Property – encompassing 80-acres around the current Point Casino and Hotel, and the Gliding Eagle Market. The Business Park Master Plan defines a vision to (re)develop the area as a vital income-generating resource including a new Casino building, tourist-oriented entertainment, additional commercial services, and complementary employment uses that would create wealth and economic opportunity for the PGST people. The southern portions of the land are planned for Tribal services.
- **Heronswood Master Plan (2018)** - In 2018, PGST completed a Master Plan for the Heronswood property to improve the land into a destination Botanical Garden with a visitor’s center, event space, administrative offices, and maintenance buildings.
- **Old Sewer Plant & Blue House Master Plans (2020)** - In 2020, PGST completed a Master Plan which outlined a strategic vision for two key Reservation properties: the ~20.75-acre Old Sewer Plant Site and the ~34.83-acre Blue House Site. The Old Sewer Plant site is planned for the PGST Utilities and Natural Resources departments (to accommodate growing space needs), member housing, and community gathering areas. The Blue House site is planned for future commercial services, medical office, a treatment center, and future housing.
- **Hansville Block Master Plan (In Process 2025)** – In late 2024, the PGST embarked on a master planning process for the Hansville Block property, whereas the findings from this Tribal Cemetery feasibility report will be integrated into the final plan. Pursuant to community engagement feedback and Leadership desires, the Hansville Block is envisioned to mostly remain in conservation while allowing for recreation, limited timber harvesting operations, and the home of the future Tribal Cemetery. *(At the time of this report, the Master Plan was in process)*

Section 2.3: Property Description

Early in the planning process, the PGST selected the Hansville Block property as a potential location for the future Tribal Cemetery; later in the process, the project participants designated the land south of Cliffside Road as the subject site for this new use. This section summarizes the existing site conditions serving as baseline information for project planning.

Overview - The Hansville Block property encompasses ~920-acres and it remains undeveloped after years of timber harvesting and reforestation. PGST members visit the Hansville Block for passive recreation (e.g., hiking), native food gathering, and hunting. To date, the PGST has not adopted policy relating to the long-term use of the Hansville Block property. Site 1 describes the area of the property north of Cliffside Road, whereas, Site 2 to encompasses the lands to the south. Site 2 is an undeveloped collection of forested parcels. The western portions has more vegetation covered, whereas, the east site has younger, replanted trees. A steep gravel road extends across the eastern limits but has been closed to motor vehicle traffic. Site 2 has several depression areas, some are potential wetlands. Figure 2.3.1 on the next page depicts the property, its natural features, and the surrounding context.

Topography - The Property has extensive topographic features with elevations ranging from 90 to 320-feet above sea level; the highest points are located interior to the property north of Little Boston Road/Cliffside Road. South of Cliffside Road, the land slopes to the southeast with contour elevations starting at 180-feet and sloping down to Little Boston Road at 100-feet.



Cemetery Tract Options

Based on the associated engagement activities employed through the process, the portions of the Hansville Block south of Cliffside Road represent the preferred location for the future Tribal Cemetery. The project participants chose this area given its location near the Reservation boundaries, the presence of the Historic Anderson Family Cemetery, proximity to non-tribal properties/uses, and the aquifer recharge conditions (which are more restrictive north of Cliffside Road based on Kitsap County requirements). Also see Section 4.2 for the site selection process and resulting recommendations.

Recent Land Use Activities

In recent years, the PGST leased portions of the Hansville Block property to private companies for timber harvesting. The most recent harvesting occurred on the sloped area just north of Little Boston Road/Cliffside Road; those areas are being replanted with native tree varieties to create restored forests. The areas to the south (and the land chosen for the future Tribal Cemetery) were previously harvested and replanted; most of the harvesting occurred between 2005 and 2006, whereas the northeast areas were timbered from 2017 to 2018.



1. View of Little Boston Road along Site 2's southern boundary. | 2. View of the Cliffside Road and Little Boston Road intersection (Site 2 is just beyond the guardrails). | 3. View of the existing electrical poles along Cliffside Road. | 4. View of the closed gravel road on Site 2.

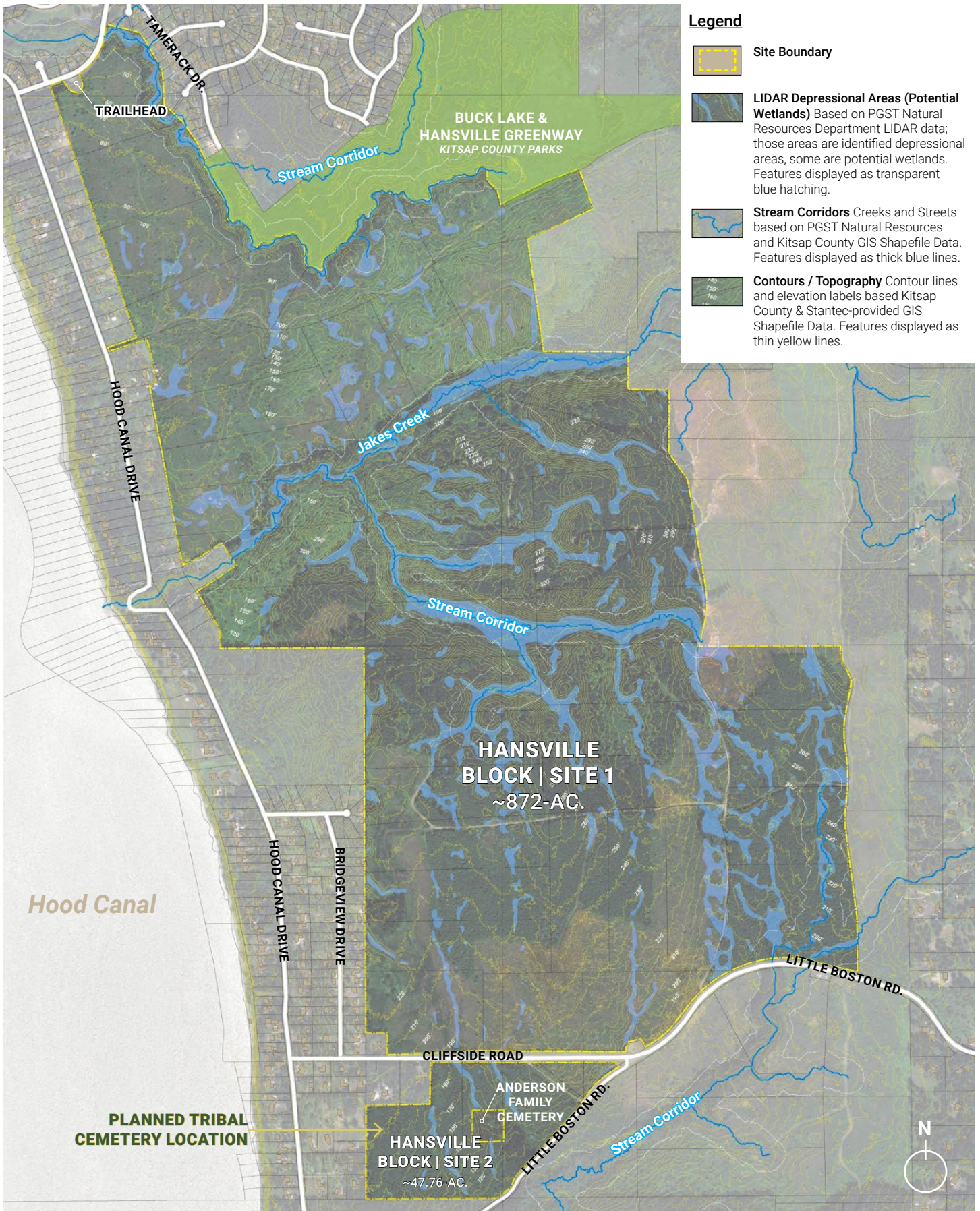


Figure 2.3.1 – Hansville Block Property Map (Source: Kitsap County & PGST GIS Data / Aerial Source: Google Earth Pro)

Natural Resources

The Hansville Block property and the land areas planned for the new Tribal Cemetery include several nature resource features that should be considered before improving the land for urban uses. As a notably project task, project consultant (Stantec) prepared a natural resources report to identify planning-level environmental conditions on the property with a focus on the lands south of Cliffside Road and the Jakes Creek corridor (located interior to the larger Hansville Block); this subsection summarizes key findings. See Appendix C for the natural resources assessment report and Section 2.5 for resource protection standards associated with the subject property.

Depression Areas and Wetland Features

The subject site for the future cemetery has wetland features and future site development should recognize and protect those natural resources. While Federal, State, and County maps and databases do not indicate the presence of any wetland areas or hydric soils within the subject site, PGST Natural Resources (NR) GIS shapefile data depict several depression areas on those lands and a field investigation identified two likely wetlands on the property (based on observance of three environmental indicators). A wetland is determined to be present if a specific land area contains three environmental indicators: (1) the presence of wetland vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) either standing water, groundwater, or saturated soils.

Specifically, the PGST NR Department gathered LIDAR data for the entire Hansville Block Property and provided the electronic files to the consultant team; that data identified 11 depression areas on the lands south of Cliffside Road (labeled as polygons A through K) – those depression features are depicted on Figure 2.3.2. The biologist team examined each feature and determined that polygons B and J are potentially wetlands, showing the presence of wetland vegetation,

but will require additional evaluation in the spring growing season to determine if waters and hydric soils are present. While the other polygons did not include the three environmental indicators, existing topography and long-term land management practices suggest that these areas could, potentially, evolve into wetland features and should be monitored over time to assess their changing characteristics. Thus, site development should be avoided in the 11 on-site depression areas to protect their long-term habitat and ecological function. Also See Section 2.5 for the associated wetland protection/buffer requirements.

As the PGST moves forward with permitting and construction documents, there will be a need to delineate the wetlands and submit a detailed wetlands report. The findings herein will guide future site development activities.

LIDAR Note - Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) is a technology used to create high-resolution models of ground elevation. Lidar equipment, which includes a laser scanner, a Global Positioning System (GPS), and an Inertial Navigation System (INS), is typically mounted on a small aircraft for data collection. The data is typically uploaded as GIS shapefile datasets.



Figure 2.3.2 – LIDAR Depression Areas (South of Cliffside Road)

Existing Vegetation

The subject site for the new Tribal Cemetery has extensive vegetation coverage, whereas, the recently harvested southeast areas have younger tree regrowth. As the PGST moves forward to develop the land for a new cemetery, there are opportunities to shape the project to maximize tree/vegetation retention. Based on a biologist site visit (occurring in August 2025), the following summarizes observed vegetation (mostly in and around the 11 depression areas).

- **Trees** – The dominant overstory consists of red alder (*Alnus rubus*) and big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), whereas western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) trees were sparse and observed species appeared to be either dead or in poor condition.
- **Understory** – The understory is dominated by Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus aermeiacus*), salmonberry (*R. spectabilis*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), and thimbleberry (*R. parviflorus*), with patches of oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*).
- **Ground Cover** - The ground cover is dominated by sword ferns (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken ferns (*Pteridium aquilinum*), wood ferns (*Dryopteris expansa*), trailing blackberry vines (*Rubus ursinus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and low Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*). Occasional clusters of fragrant bedstraw (*Galium triflorum*), trilliums (*Trillium ovatum*), native bleeding hearts (*Dicentra formosa*), and false lily of the valley (*Maianthemum canadense*). Five of the plant species are classified as facultative (FAC) species, which can occur equally in wetlands and non-wetlands.



1. View from the northeast corner of the planned Tribal Cemetery site. | 2. Existing vegetation in Polygon B. | 3 & 4. Existing Vegetation in Polygon C. | 5. Vegetation in Polygon F. | 6. Trees and vegetation in Polygon H. (Source: Stantec).

Aquifer Recharge Areas

The southeast portions of the subject site (and virtually all the Hansville Block property north of Cliffside Road) are designated as an Aquifer Recharge Area pursuant to Kitsap County maps – Figure 2.3.3 depicts these designated recharge areas as orange and red shading. These areas serve as vital recharge function for underground water sources and the County establishes standards to protect hydraulic function and water quality. In short, future site development projects on the recharge areas would require a hydraulic analysis report as part of associated site permitting, and the proposed site improvements/land uses should be conducive to recharge function (e.g., large swaths of impervious surfaces and polluting land uses should be avoided). Also See Section 2.5 for the associated protection requirements.

Planning Wildlife Corridor

Based on staff interviews, the PGST Natural Resources Department intends to designate a wildlife corridor across the Hansville Block property in a north-south alignment stretching from Little Boston Road to its northern boundaries. The corridor passes through the subject cemetery site and across the historic Anderson Family cemetery. The corridor is intended to promote wildlife migration, protect native vegetation, and limit construction activities therein (e.g., roads, buildings, urban uses). While the exact alignment has not been defined, Figure 2.3.4 serves as a diagram showing the wildlife corridors planned location.

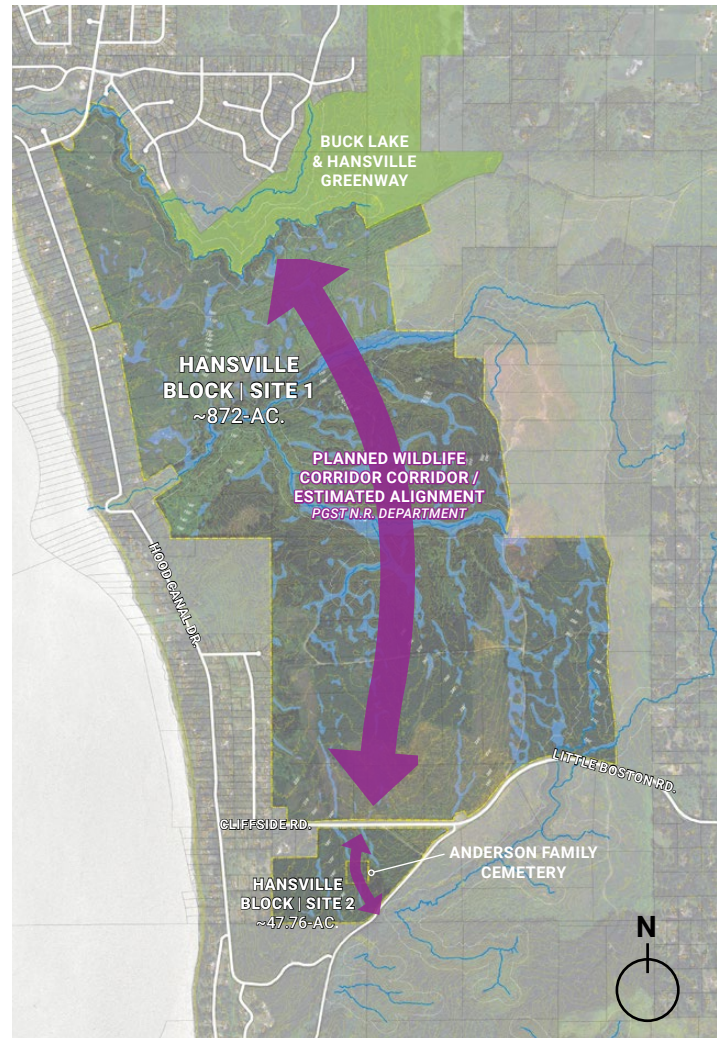


Figure 2.3.4 – Hansville Block Wildlife Corridor Diagram

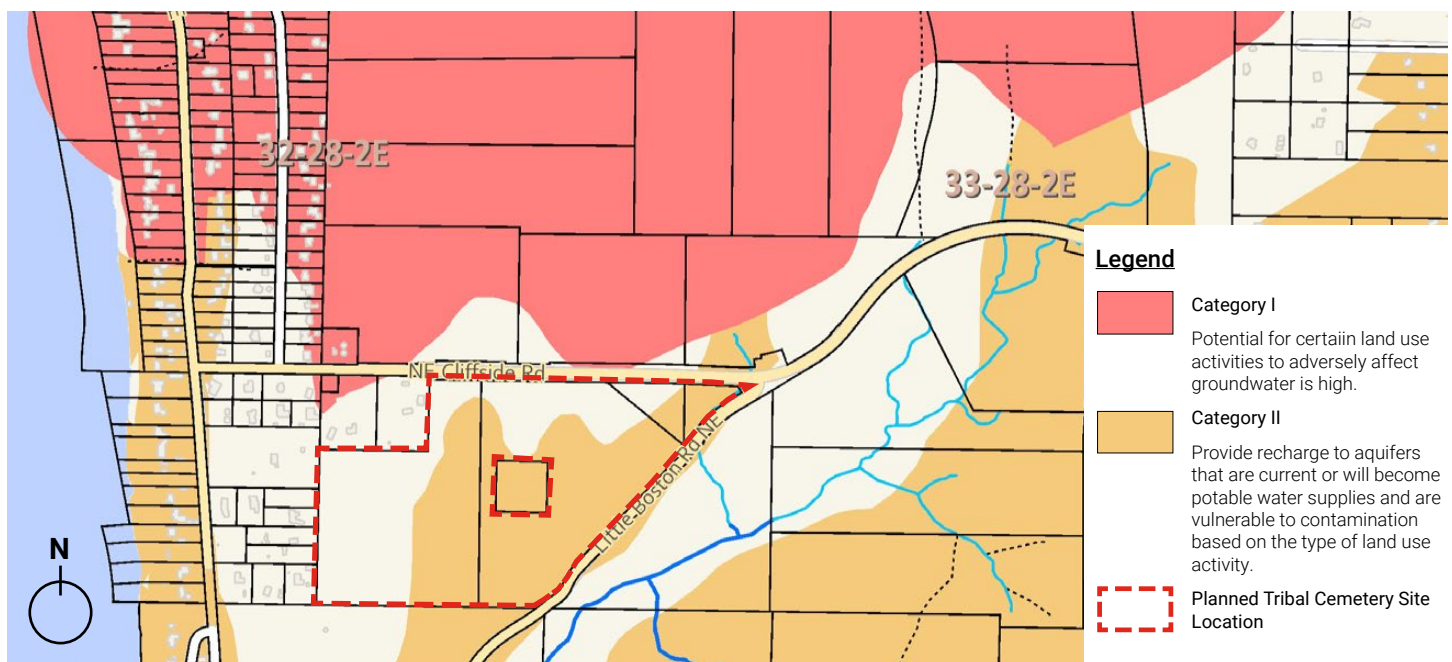


Figure 2.3.3 – Kitsap County Designated Aquifer Recharge Area Map (South of Cliffside Road Excerpts)

(Source: Kitsap County GIS Website)

Section 2.4: Land Use and Zoning Standards

The Hansville Block property (including the subject land for the future Tribal Cemetery) is not presently in Trust status and is subject to Kitsap County's Comprehensive Plan (e.g., land use allowances), and zoning standards. This section summarizes the County's standards; this information can be used to guide decisions relating to land use designations, project design, and permitting. In short, the County's standards allow for a cemetery use on the land areas south of Cliffside Road subject to a conditional use permit (and public hearing) and natural resource protection provisions (also See Section 2.5).

County Comprehensive Plan Designation

The Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan serves as the County's primary policy document guiding local decisions relating to Land Use, Transportation, Housing, Economic Development, and Conservation. Notably, the Comprehensive Plan will determine how the Hansville Block may be used (until the land is converted into Trust status which would deem the land exempt from County requirements). The most recently adopted update to the Comprehensive Plan occurred in 2016 with amendments occurring through April 2020; the next update to the plan is currently drafted awaiting public comment – the updated/revised version was used for this analysis (as those policies are expected for formal adoption). For this analysis, the Land Use Element represents the most relevant component of the Comprehensive Plan.

Land Use Element

The Plan's Land Use Element includes analytical information, adopted goals/policies/strategies, and regulatory maps that guide land usage and development within the unincorporated areas of the County (whereas lands within Trust or Reservation status are exempt from those policies/regulations). In summary, the Land Use Element aims to focus most urban development in and around established cities/communities, thus restricting rural areas for forestry, agriculture, conservation, and low-density development. The Hansville Block (and the larger PGST Reservation) are considered rural; there are significant land use/intensity limitations for non-trust land.

Goals and Policies – The Comprehensive Plan lists several goals/policies that guide the County's approach for land use planning of its unincorporated areas. Notably, several policies aim to preserve the rural character in the vicinity of the Hansville Block and others support collaboration with Tribes and

cultural resources protection. The list of applicable goals/policies are quite extensive, those are listed in Appendix A of this report; these could assist the PGST in future land use permitting applications or regulatory changes.

Land Use Map Designation – The County's Land Use Map designates each tax lot/property within unincorporated Kitsap County with a specific land use designation; that designation defines how the land may be used/developed. The land use designations coincide with the UGA and rural designations. The Hansville Block is designated as Rural Wooded (RW) pursuant to the County's Land Use Map; this is a rural designation aimed to preserve natural resources, forestry/agricultural practices, and low-density residential. Adjacent land includes Park (PF), Rural Residential (RR), and Tribal (T) designations. See Figure 2.4.1 for an excerpt of the Land Use Map depicting the Hansville Block and immediately surrounding property designations.

- **"Rural Wooded" Description** – The Comprehensive Plan describes the Rural Wooded designation as the following: "This designation is intended to encourage the preservation of forest uses and agricultural activities, retain rural character, and conserve natural resources while providing for some rural residential use. This zone is further intended to discourage activities and facilities that can be considered detrimental to the maintenance of timber production. Residents of rural wooded (RW) residential tracts shall recognize that they can be subject to normal and accepted farming and forestry practices on adjacent parcels. Maximum density is 1 dwelling unit per 20 acres. The implementing zone is Rural Wooded (43,077 acres)."

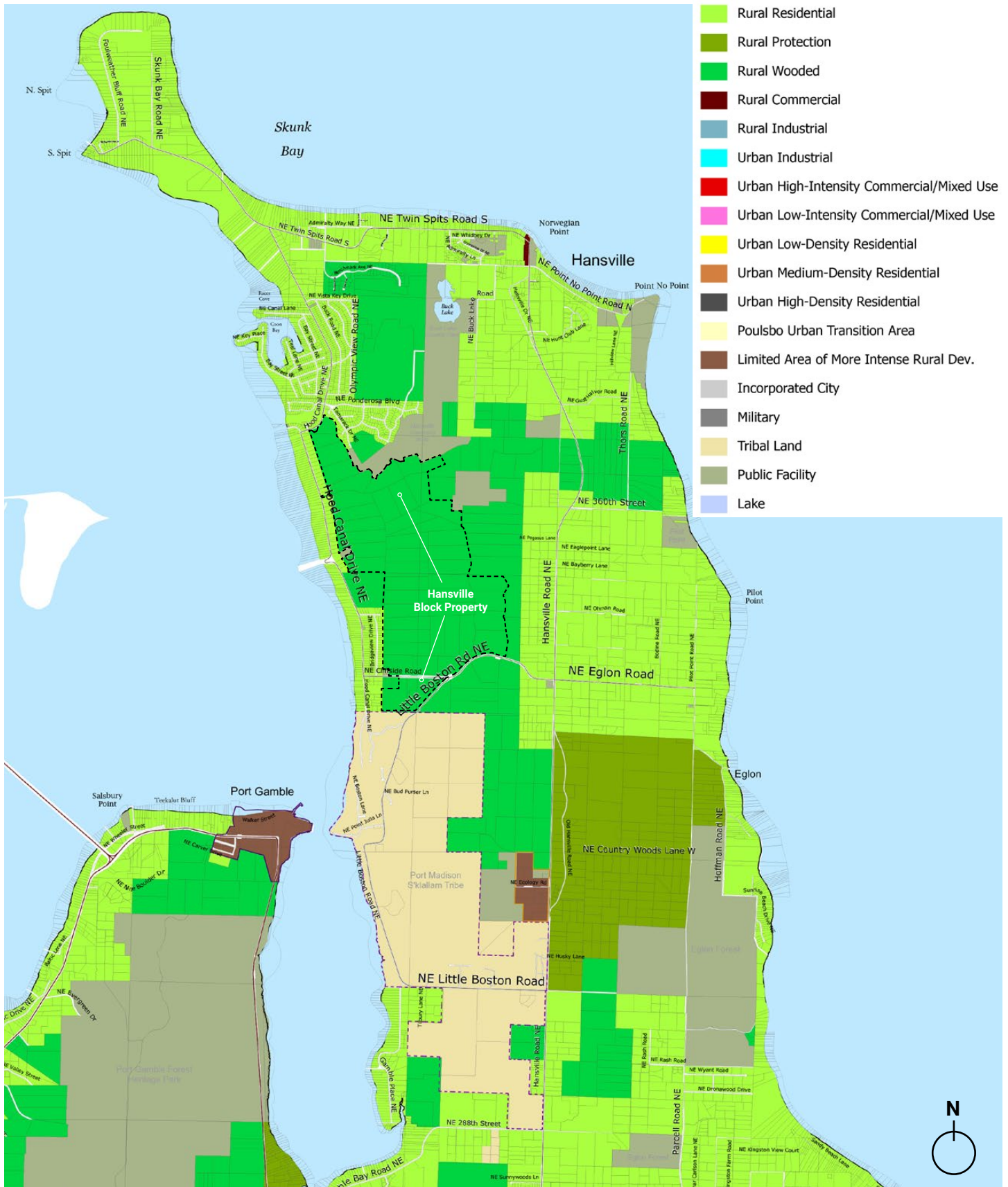


Figure 2.4.1 – Kitsap County Land Use Map
 (Source: Kitsap County)

Zoning Standards

Lands/parcels within unincorporated Kitsap County (including the Hansville Block) are subject to Title 17 – Zoning of the Kitsap County Code. This defines how land can be used and developed; the regulations therein are intended to implement the County’s Comprehensive Plan. This subsection summarizes the applicable zoning and development standards affecting the Hansville Block (until it is transferred into Trust status).

Zoning

The County’s official zoning map assigns a zoning district to each tax lot/parcel in unincorporated Kitsap County. Each zoning district includes a description (of its intent), a list of allowable uses, and associated development standards. A property’s zoning district defines how it may be used and developed.

The Hansville Block is within the Rural Wooded (RW) zoning district; immediately adjacent lands are within the Rural Residential (RR) or Park (P) zoning districts. Figure 2.4.2 depicts the zoning designation for the Hansville Block and its surrounding context. The following lists the Code’s description (or purpose statement) of the zoning districts containing the Hansville Block and immediately adjacent lands:

- **Rural Wooded (RW)** - This zone is intended to encourage the preservation of forest uses and agricultural activities, retain an area’s rural character and conserve the natural resources while providing for some rural residential use. This zone is further intended to discourage activities and facilities that can be considered detrimental to the maintenance of

timber production. Residents of rural wooded (RW) residential tracts shall recognize that they can be subject to normal and accepted farming and forestry practices on adjacent parcels.

- **Rural Residential (RR)** - This zone promotes low-density residential development and agricultural activities that are consistent with rural character. It is applied to areas that are relatively unconstrained by environmentally sensitive areas or other significant landscape features. These areas are provided with limited public services.
- **Parks (P)** - The intent of this zone is to create long-term consistency between the purpose for the purchase of parks and open space properties and the zoning regulations that apply to their development. Properties zoned as parks include all parks identified in the Kitsap County park inventory list and Washington State Parks. Parks properties are intended for the development of parks, open space areas and recreational facilities for the benefit of the citizens of Kitsap County. Uses for these properties should be limited to those serving this purpose.

Dimensional Standards

The following table lists the dimensional/development standards for the RW zoning district and the two adjacent zones (for comparison purposes). Future subdivision and/or land development activities on the Hansville Block are subject to the dimensional standards of the zone. ***Note, the County is in the process of updating its zoning/development standards to coincide with the updates to its Comprehensive Plan – these standards may change.*

Standard	Hansville Block		
	Rural Wooded (RW)	Rural Residential (RR)	Parks (P)
Lot Area (min.)	20 ac	5 ac	NA
Lot Width / Depth (min.)	140 ft	140 ft	NA
Density (max.)	1 du/20 ac	1 du/5 ac	0
Setback - Front (min.)	50 ft	50 ft	20 ft
Setbacks - Side / Rear (min.)	20 ft ¹	20 ft	10 ft
Height (max.)	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft
Landscaping (min.) ²	15% of total site area	15% of total site area	15% of total site area

Notes:
 1. Five (5) Feet for accessory structures
 2. Single-family developments are exempt; however, landscaping must be planted pursuant to Chapter 17.500 of the Kitsap County Code.

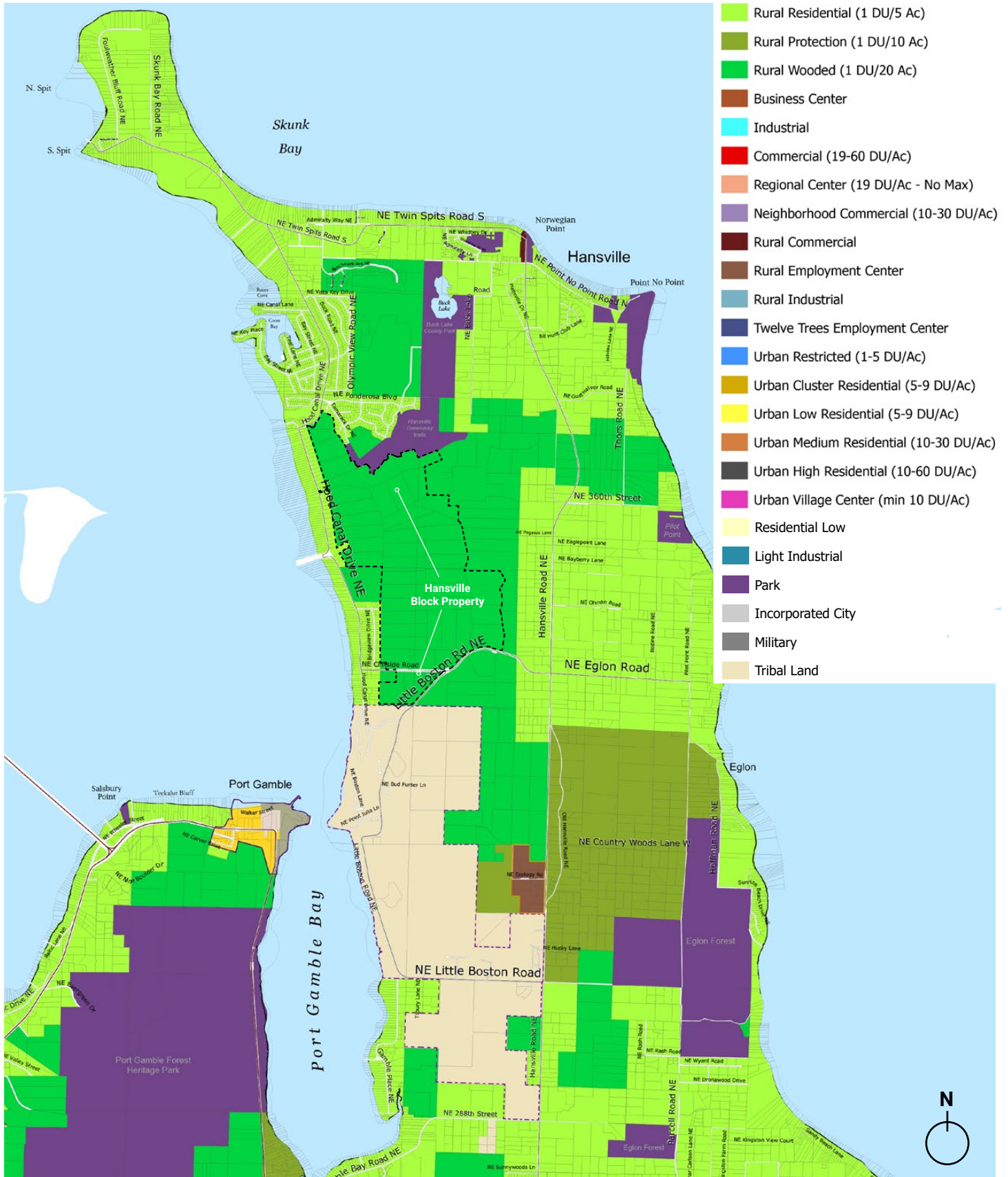


Figure 2.4.2 – Kitsap County Zoning Map
 (Source: Kitsap County)

Land Use Allowances

As the PGST plans for future land uses on the Hansville Block (including a Tribal Cemetery), it will be important to consider whether those uses are allowed by the current zoning district. Table 2.4.b lists the allowable land uses for the Hansville Block (i.e., RW zone) and the adjacent zones – this presents a consolidated list of uses that are considered most conducive to the Hansville Block Property (See the Kitsap County Code for a complete list). This table lists several land uses in addition to cemeteries for comparison purposes.

Uses listed as “P” are permitted in the district subject to the County’s permitting requirements. Uses listed as “C” may be allowed as conditional uses subject to a public hearing before a land use hearings examiner – the examiner may choose to approve, approve

with conditions, or deny these land use requests. Uses listed as “ACUP” (administrative conditional use permit) may be allowed as a conditional use subject to a review by the Kitsap County Director of Community Development – the director may choose to approve, approve with conditions, or deny these land use requests. In most situations, conditional use permit and administrative conditional use permit proposals must demonstrate compatibility with other properties/uses in the vicinity. Blanks in the table indicate that the use is not allowed in the zone.

Also see Section 2.5 for additional land use limitations in designated Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas which exist on the Hansville Block – under those standards, cemetery uses are prohibited on the portions of the Hansville Block north of Cliffside Road.

Table 2.4.b. Allowable Land Uses (Consolidated List – See Code for Complete List)

Land Use	Hansville Block	Adjacent Zones / Land	
	Rural Wooded (RW)	Rural Residential (RR)	Parks (P)
Accessory dwelling unit, attached	P / C (detached)	P / C (detached)	
Adult family homes	P	P	
Aggregate extraction site	C	C	
Agriculture	P	P	P
Automobile-related uses (repair, sale, and fuel)			
Bed and breakfast inns (1 to 4 rooms)	ACUP	ACUP	
Bed and breakfast inns (5 or more rooms)	C*	C*	
Boarding houses			
Campground	C	C	ACUP
Caretaker’s residence			P
Cemeteries	C	C	
Community facilities	P/ACUP*	P/ACUP*	P
Contractor’s yard		C	
Day care centers		P/C*	ACUP
Event Center		C	
Food and beverage production			
Forestry	P	P	P
Funeral homes	C	C	
General retail and bulk sales			P/ACUP/C*
General offices			P/ACUP/-*
General retail			P/ACUP*
Golf course		C	ACUP

Table 2.4.b. Allowable Land Uses (Consolidated List – See Code for Complete List)

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Hansville Block</i>	<i>Adjacent Zones / Land</i>	
	<i>Rural Wooded (RW)</i>	<i>Rural Residential (RR)</i>	<i>Parks (P)</i>
Government structures		ACUP	P
Home business	P/ACUP*	P/ACUP*	
Hospitals and medical clinics			
Hotels and motels			
Kennels	P/-*	P/C*	
Manufactured/mobile/RV/park model/tiny home park	C	C	ACUP
Mobile home	P	P	
Multifamily dwellings / Duplexes			
Parks and open space	P	P	P
Personal services			
Places of religious worship		C	
Plant nursery	C* / P (wholesale)	C* / P (wholesale)	
Private clubs and fraternal organizations		ACUP	ACUP
Public facilities (300-sf or less)	P	P	P
Public facilities (greater than 300-sf)	ACUP	ACUP	P
Public and private schools		C	
Racetrack	C		C
Recreation areas/facilities	C	ACUP/C*	P
Rock crushing	C		
Shooting/gun facility	C	C	
Single-family-dwellings, attached		C	
Single-family-dwellings, detached (including manufactured homes)	P	P	
Storage / Warehousing			
Temporary uses	P/-	P/ACUP	P/-*
Topsoil production, stum grinding, firewood cutting, and composting		C	C
Tourism facilities, including outfitter and guide facilities			
Veterinary clinics		C	
Wireless communications facilities	P	P	P

Notes: *Allowance designation is dependent on certain aspects of the land use/structure such as square footage and number of rooms. Refer to the table contained in Chapter 17.410.042 of the Kitsap County Code for more information.

Table Key: Blanks = the use is not allowed in that district. / "P" = the use is a permitted use, allowed by right in that district / "C" = the use is allowed subject to the conditional use permit application pursuant to hearings examiner / "ACUP" = the use is allowed subject to the administrative conditional use application pursuant to director review.

Section 2.5: Natural Resources and Aquifer Recharge Protection Standards

The Hansville Block (and the greater vicinity) has several forested areas, wetlands, stream corridors, and provide aquifer recharge function. As the PGST moves forward with plans for a new Tribal Cemetery on the land areas south of Cliffside Road, the resulting development plans must align with the applicable resource protection standards. It should be noted that Kitsap County and the PGST have specific protection standards that would apply to future land uses and development projects on the Hansville Block; both jurisdictional standards are presented herein under the associated subsection.

Key Findings and Considerations – The subject land for the Tribal Cemetery is believed to contain two wetland features; given their habitat score/value and the proposed land use; a 50-foot buffer is required. Furthermore, the southeast portions of the subject cemetery site are located within a designated Aquifer Recharge Area, where the associated permitting process will require a hydraulic report aimed to define strategies to protect recharge function and water quality

Kitsap County Natural Resource Protection and Buffer Standards (Streams and Wetlands)

Title 19 – Critical Areas Ordinance of the Kitsap County Code identifies and establishes protective measures for critical areas such as wetlands, streams, and wildlife habitats. Note, the PGST Tribal Code includes specific resource protection standards that may differ from the County requirements; it will be important for the PGST to identify which natural resource protection standards to apply to the Hansville Block whereas, the strictest standard shall apply (until the property is transferred to Trust status). This subsection focuses on Kitsap County's natural resource standards.

County, PGST, and other agencies geographic information systems (GIS) maps identify the general location for natural resources, however, those features must be delineated as part of construction document preparation and project permitting. In most situations, a biologist / natural resources specialist will conduct a site analysis (including fieldwork) to determine the location and extent of streams, wetland, waterbodies, and habitat areas and provide a report of those findings. Those findings (including the resource health and location) will determine the applicable protection buffers.

Wetlands

Kitsap County requires wetland conservation and buffering. Specifically, Chapter 19.200 – Wetlands of the Kitsap County Code details the County's requirements pertaining to the identification/delineation, development, and buffering of wetlands within its jurisdiction.

Identification/delineation - All wetland delineations must be conducted in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and the applicable regional supplement. Areas that meet the wetland delineation criteria are designated as critical areas and are subject to the provisions of Chapter 19.200. Once delineated, wetlands must then be categorized according to the Washington Department of Ecology's Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington.

The assigned rating (Category I, II, III, or IV) will determine the buffer widths, uses, and replacement ratios permitted for the wetland; ratings are determined by the wetlands score in each of the three functions of (1) hydrologic, (2) improving water quality, and (3) habitat provision and maintaining food web. Refer to Chapter 19.800, Appendix A of the County's Code for a full description of each category. This is necessary when land is proposed for alteration, disturbance, or establishing a new land use within proximity to a wetland (or a feature that exhibits characteristics thereof).

Buffering and Protective Measures - The County has established buffering and protective measures required in the design of any development near a wetland. Developments near wetlands are assigned a ranking of high, moderate, and low impact; Table 2.5.a lists the criteria for these rankings (it is anticipated that most future uses on the Hansville Block will be considered a Low ranking).

A buffer width between a wetland and development is assigned based on the impact ranking of the development (or proposed land use). Table 2.5.b displays the buffer widths for each impact ranking and additional protective measures required for each wetland category and characteristic. In some cases, the County may grant modifications to buffer widths where the applicant demonstrates that reductions or alterations to the required wetland buffer cannot be avoided, minimized, or mitigated (such as road access).

Impact Ranking	Associated Land Uses
High	Commercial, urban, industrial, institutional, retail sales, residential subdivisions with more than 1 unit/acre, new agriculture (high-intensity processing such as nurseries and greenhouses, raising crops requiring annual tilling, raising animals), new transportation corridors, high-intensity recreation (golf courses, ball fields), hobby farms
Moderate	Single-family residential lots, residential subdivisions with 1 unit/acre or less, moderate-intensity open space (parks), new agriculture (moderate-intensity such as orchards and hay fields), transportation enhancement projects
Low	Forestry, open space (low intensity such as passive recreation and natural resources preservation, minor transportation improvements)

Wetland Category	Characteristics	Buffer Width by Impact Ranking	Other Protective Measures
Category IV	Score for all 3 functions is less than 16 points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 25 ft • Moderate – 40 ft • High – 50 ft 	None
Category III	Score for habitat is 6-7 pts.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 75 feet • Moderate – 110 feet • High – 150 feet 	None
	Score for habitat is 3-5 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 40 feet • Moderate – 60 feet • High – 80 feet 	None
Category II	Score for habitat is 8-9 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 150 feet • Moderate – 225 feet • High – 300 feet 	Maintain connections to other habitat areas
	Score for habitat is 6-7 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 75 feet • Moderate – 110 feet • High – 150 feet 	None
	Score for water quality improvement is 8-9 pts. and less than 6 pts for habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 50 feet • Moderate – 75 feet • High – 100 feet 	No additional surface discharge of untreated runoff
	Estuarine or Interdunal OR Not meeting above characteristics for this category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 75 feet • Moderate – 110 feet • High – 150 feet 	None

Table continues to the next page

Wetland Category	Characteristics	Buffer Width by Impact Ranking	Other Protective Measures
Category I	Wetlands of high conservation value OR Bogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 125 feet • Moderate – 190 feet • High – 250 feet 	No additional surface discharges to wetland or its tributaries No septic systems within 300 feet of wetland Restore degraded parts of buffer
	Forested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer width to be based on score for habitat functions or water quality functions 	If forested wetland scores high for habitat (8 – 9 points), need to maintain connections to other habitat areas Restore degraded parts of buffer
	Estuarine and wetlands in coastal lagoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 100 feet • Moderate – 150 feet • High – 200 feet 	None
	Interdunal or other wetland with habitat score of 8-9 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 150 feet • Moderate – 225 feet • High – 300 feet 	Maintain connections to other habitat areas Restore degraded parts of buffer
	Habitat score of 6–7 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 75 feet • Moderate – 110 feet • High – 150 feet 	None
	Water quality improvement score of 8-9 points and habitat score less than 6 points OR not meeting any of the above characteristics for the wetland category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 50 feet • Moderate – 75 feet • High – 100 feet 	None

Notes: *If habitat score is 8-9 pts., use buffers associated with Category II wetlands.

Fish Habitat Conservation Areas (Streams)

The subject land for the new cemetery does not contain mapped streams; whereas the information contained in this subsection is provided for context purposes. Pursuant to the Washington Department of Natural Resource’s Water Typing System (WAC 222-16-030), streams may be assigned to one of four categories based on their characteristics (and fish habitat). Kitsap County adopted this water typing system and uses it to apply special development standards and buffer provisions near streams. Table 2.5.c lists each water type, its definition, required buffer width, and required minimum building setback.

Water Type	Definition	Buffer Width	Min. Building Setback
S	Streams designated as “shorelines of the state” as defined by RCW 90.58.030	Refer to Title 22 – Shoreline Master Program	
F	Streams known to be used by fish or meet the physical criteria to be used by fish. They may be seasonal or perennial.	150 ft	15 ft beyond buffer
Np	Streams that flow year-round but have been proven to not contain fish or do not meet the physical criteria of Type F streams.	50 ft	15 ft beyond buffer
Ns	Streams that are perennial and do not meet the physical criteria of Type F streams.	50 ft	15 ft beyond buffer
Lakes	Lakes less than 20-acres	100 ft	15 ft beyond buffer

Kitsap County Critical Aquifer Recharge Protection

The Hansville Block (and the immediate vicinity) serve as vital recharge areas for groundwater. To protect the region’s drinking water sources, Kitsap County designates (and maps) critical aquifer recharge areas and imposes land use restrictions and development limitations within those designated areas. Notably, Chapter 19.600 of the County Code (under its larger Critical Areas Ordinance) establishes the standards for critical recharge areas and its on-line mapping platform depicts their location. See Table 2.5.e for the Critical Aquifer Recharge Categories and Descriptions (on the next page)

Hansville Block Recharge Area Destinations

The County defines the recharge areas as two categories; those are described in the table below (and depicted on Figure 2.5.1 - the Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas). Most of the Hansville Block (and immediate vicinity) are designated as Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas and subject to land use/development restrictions. The lands north of Cliffside Road fall within Category I, whereas portions of the lands to the south are within Category II. Category I includes several land use restrictions including a prohibition on cemetery uses (see the next subsection to the right).

Land Use Limitations and Development Standards

The County Code contains a list of activities that are deemed “potential threat to groundwater quality”; this includes cemeteries. Cemeteries are prohibited on land designated (mapped) as Category I whereas, a new cemetery may be allowed in Category II (i.e., the lands south of Cliffside Road) subject to the findings of a hydrogeological report (to determine whether the use would cause threats to groundwater quality).

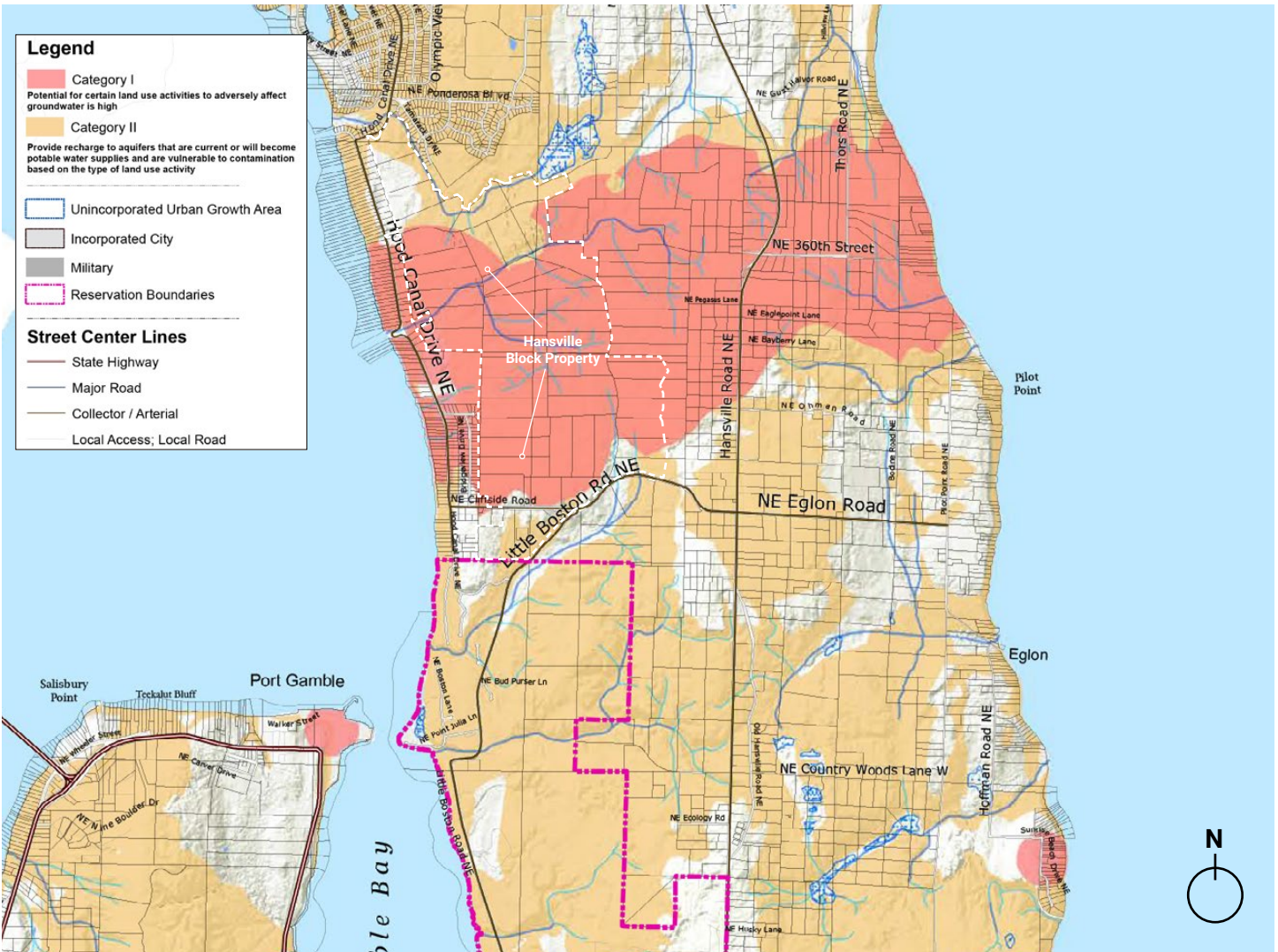


Figure 2.5.1 – Kitsap County Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Map (Source: Kitsap County)

Table 2.5.e: Critical Aquifer Recharge Categories and Descriptions

<i>Recharge Category</i>	<i>Kitsap County Code Description</i>
<p>Category I Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas</p>	<p>Category I critical aquifer recharge areas are those areas where the potential for certain land use activities to adversely affect groundwater is high. Category I critical aquifer recharge areas include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas inside the five-year time of travel zone for Group A water system wells, calculated in accordance with the Washington State Wellhead Protection Program. 2. Areas inside the ten-year time of travel zones in wellhead protection areas when the well draws its water from an aquifer that is at or above sea level and is overlain by permeable soils without any underlying protective impermeable layer. 3. Areas identified as significant recharge areas due to special circumstances or identified in accordance with WAC 365-190-100(4) as aquifer areas of significant potable water supply with susceptibility to groundwater contamination, including but not limited to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hansville Significant Recharge Area. The Hansville aquifer is a significant potable water supply that is highly susceptible to the introduction of pollutants. Additional information regarding this aquifer is available from the Kitsap public utility district. b – e [omitted for brevity] 4. The department may add, reclassify or remove Category I critical aquifer recharge areas based on additional information about areas of significant potable water supply with susceptibility to groundwater contamination or supply reduction, or based on changes to sole source aquifers or wellhead protection areas as identified in wellhead protection programs.
<p>Category II Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas</p>	<p>Category II critical aquifer recharge areas are areas that provide recharge effects to aquifers that are current or potentially will become potable water supplies and are vulnerable to contamination based on the type of land use activity. The general location of these areas is available on the Kitsap County geographic information system. Category II critical aquifer recharge areas include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highly permeable soils (Group A hydrologic soils). The general location and characteristics of Group A hydrologic soils in Kitsap County are given in the Soil Survey of Kitsap County by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The soil survey information is available on the Kitsap County geographic information system (GIS). 2. Areas above shallow aquifers or surface areas that are separated from the underlying aquifers by an impermeable layer that provides adequate protection from contamination to the aquifer(s) below. The general location of shallow aquifers in Kitsap County is based upon the professional judgment of licensed hydrogeologists with knowledge of the area. The location of shallow aquifers is available on the Kitsap County geographic information system (GIS). 3. Areas above the Vashon aquifer. Surface areas above the Vashon aquifer that are not separated from the underlying aquifers by a poorly permeable layer that provides adequate protection to preclude the proposed land use from contaminating the Vashon aquifer below. Vashon aquifers in Kitsap County are typically mapped as “Qva” (Vashon advance aquifer) or “Qvr” (Vashon recessional aquifer) on geologic maps. Best available information concerning the location of Vashon aquifers is available on the Kitsap County geographic information system (GIS). 4. Areas with high concentration of potable water supply wells. 5. The department may add, reclassify or remove Category II critical aquifer recharge areas based on additional information about areas of potential potable water supply with susceptibility to groundwater contamination or supply reduction, or based on changes to sole source aquifers or wellhead protection areas as identified in wellhead protection programs.

Tribal Code - Environmental Protection

In comparison to County standards, Title 24 – Environmental Protection of the PGST Tribal Law and Order Code establishes buffer standards for streams and wetland features for their Tribally-owned lands. When required, no development, agricultural activity, or timber harvesting may occur within the buffers. Pursuant to the Title, these standards are applicable to all lands within the PGST Reservation – since the Hansville Block is just outside the official Reservation boundaries, the Tribe’s environmental standards may not be applicable (but should be considered as the land may be eventually transferred to Trust status and the PGST maintains a commitment to environmental protection and habitat health). The following table lists the Tribal Code buffer standards based on the wetland/stream feature characteristics (i.e., fish bearing vs non-fish bearing).

<i>Water Type</i>	<i>Buffer Width</i>
Fish bearing Streams/ Waterbodies (including Shipbuilders at The Bars, Little Boston, and Middle creeks)	150 feet
Non-Fish Bearing Streams/ Waterbodies	100 feet
Non-Fish Bearing Seasonal Streams/Waterbodies	50 feet



Above: View of the existing trees and vegetation on Site 2 alongside Little Boston Road (near the intersection with Cliffside Road); existing depression areas exhibit wetland characteristics (Source: Stantec).

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Chapter 3

Cemetery Planning Considerations / Typical Components



Section 3.1: Cemetery Planning Overview

The PGST intends to establish a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block (south of Cliffside Road). In doing so, it's important to review readily available planning documents aimed to identify typical cemetery components and industry standards relating to gravesite/burial plot options, site circulation, and overall project design. The PGST can use the information herein to develop their locally preferred conceptual plan for a new cemetery.

Section 3.2: Cemetery Typical Components and Design Options

As part of the feasibility process, the Consultant Team reviewed multiple readily available/published documents pertaining to cemetery master planning to understand industry standards and best management practices for these essential community uses. This section summarizes these findings by cemetery site development and/or operations topics.

Data Sources - The following table lists the data sources the Consultant Team used to compile the information contained within this Chapter.

<i>Source / Document Name</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Weblink</i>
U.S Department of Veterans Affairs Natural Cemetery Administration Design Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department Standards (limited applicability) • Site Access / Circulation • Burial Plot Dimensions • Site Considerations / Stability 	https://www.cfm.va.gov/til/nca/dgNCA.pdf
Planning Commissioners Journal Planning for Cemeteries - Fall 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity planning • Near- and Long-term Maintenance needs 	https://plannersweb.com/wp-content/uploads/2006/10/230.pdf
Internation Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Cemetery Planning, Preparation and Management During COVID-19: A Quick Guide to Prepare Documentation and Disposition of the Dead – July 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the deceased • Planning considerations for massive deaths (associated with a pandemic) • Typical gravesite/burial plot dimensions. 	https://eaaf.org/wp-content/uploads/covid19-PDFs/ONU-OMS-CICR/ICRC-Cemetery-Planing-Preparation-July-2020.pdf
Astoria Parks and Recreation Ocean View Cemetery Master Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study of a real cemetery project. • Capacity Planning • Site Suitability Analysis • Planning Considerations for site components and their spatial arrangement 	https://www.astoriaparks.com/Assets/dept_14/pm/pdf/2020%2003%2011_ocean%20view%20cemetery%20master%20plan_final%20(1).pdf

Typical Cemetery Functional Areas

Several planning resources suggest that cemeteries should be planned as a series of “Functional Areas”; where each area serves a specific purpose. Below lists functional areas that may be applicable to a new Tribal Cemetery for the S’Klallam people.



Entrance Area

The Entrance Area serves as the gateway and entry point to the cemetery; it provides a sense of entry, and typically includes a gate, iconic feature/element, wayfinding signage (depicting various property use areas and circulation routes thereto), and similar elements that help visitors navigate the site.



Public Information Center Area

Many cemeteries include an Information Center (or similar site destination) aimed to receive visitors and stage interment service processions/services (Note: an interment service is a ceremony that occurs at the deceased’s final resting place). An Information Center typically includes a building or shelter structure that includes restrooms, gathering space, visitor parking (whether a lot or parallel stalls along the entry road), and a gravesite/burial plot directory (i.e., directory and map).



Administrative Area

Some cemeteries include an Administrative Area that would include a building for management staff, storage, and accessory uses. This area is intended to support the operational functions and associated staff. This may be an optional and/or future component to a potential new cemetery designated for the PGST people.



Assembly Area(s)

Many cemeteries include designated areas for reflection and ceremonies (and specifically separate from the interment areas). This could be a garden, shelter/building, or passive lawn area. Assembly Areas may be separate or combined with the Public Information Center component.



Maintenance (and Operations) Area

Most cemeteries include a designated area and associated buildings to accommodate the maintenance and operational functions (to maintain the land and prepare Interment Areas for burials and ceremonies). Maintenance Areas sometimes include a building for staff offices and equipment storage. Maintenance Areas are needed for grounds maintenance, waste collection, and similar activities.



Interment Area(s)

The Interment Areas serve as the primary cemetery function and serve as the final resting place for the deceased. The Interment Areas sometimes include a range of final resting place options to accommodate individual, family, and cultural preferences. These may include traditional gravesites/burial plots, a columbarium (a building, wall, or structure for holding cremated remains), in-ground cremains (for cremated remains), or even “green burial sites” (where unimpaled remains decompose naturally in the earth). Large cemeteries typically contain multiple interment areas (or burial sections) where landscaping, natural areas, and/or pathways keep them distinctively separate. In modern cemeteries, individual interment areas include a combination of gravesites and places for cremated remains.

Circulation Considerations

Cemeteries must be designed to accommodate a variety of modes and users – ranging from vehicles attending burial ceremonies to individuals walking to a gravesite or columbarium to pay respects to a deceased. This section lists and summarizes planning considerations for site circulation components.

Entry Drive / Main Cemetery Road

Cemeteries typically include an entry drive and main roadway that meanders through the property to provide vehicle access to each Functional Area and specifically to the Interment Area(s). These roadways may be provided as two- or one-way configurations. The roadways should include areas for vehicles to park alongside the travel lanes or within parallel stalls; this is an important design consideration for ceremonies and individuals visiting specific gravesites, so they don't have to walk great distances from other outlying parking locations. The roadways should also be wide enough to allow other vehicles to navigate around parked automobiles.

Sidewalks and Pathways

Cemeteries also need sidewalks to accommodate pedestrian circulation between Functional Areas. Sidewalks can be placed alongside the Entry Drive / Main Cemetery Road or as separate pedestrian corridors. Cemeteries also need pathways within the Interment Areas themselves to allow pedestrians to circulate the space. Notably, individual pathways are not typically provided between each gravesite/ burial plot, access is usually provided as turf. In most situations, cemeteries provide universal access to a wide variety of visitors, meaning that there should be sidewalk options to accommodate individuals with impaired mobility and meet Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

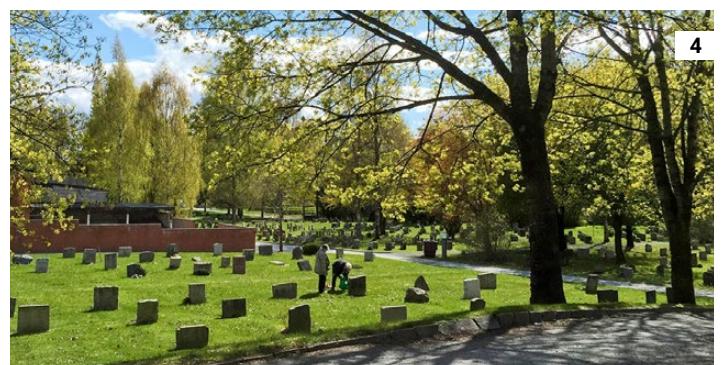


1 & 2. Examples of sidewalks/pathways that lead visitors through the interment areas (Sources: mark-stuckey & tim-meyer | unsplash.com). | 3. Example of internal drive aisles / cemetery roadways that provide access and parking capacity to interment areas (Source: ginger-jordan | unsplash.com). | 4. Example of pedestrian access to grave sites. (Source: gunnar-ridderstrom | unsplash.com).

Vehicle Parking

New cemeteries are typically placed in more remote locations and/or need to accommodate large groups of people; thus, it is important to provide enough vehicle parking to accommodate visitors and staff. At the same time, it is important not to make parking the dominate site feature (for aesthetic, maintenance, and cost considerations).

- **Parking Lots** - Parking Lots may be appropriate near a Visitors Information Center, Administrative Area, Maintenance Area, and/or Assembly Areas since these are significant and regular gathering areas. Sidewalks and pathways are sometimes provided between parking lots and the Interment Area (i.e., gravesite areas).
- **Interment Area Parking / Main Cemetery Roadway** – Parking near the Interment Areas is usually provided alongside the main cemetery roadway as parallel stalls, wide travel lanes, and/or shoulder areas to accommodate larger gatherings associated with burial ceremonies or individuals visiting a specific gravesite. Some cemeteries also provide small, less formal parking lots/areas around the Interment Areas to accommodate visitors, these could be paved, gravel or grassed lots but they are usually small in scale, so they do not represent a dominate site feature.



Interment / Final Resting Place Dimensional and Design Considerations

Most cemeteries provide a variety of options to lay the deceased to rest or formally recognize cremated remains. This could come in the form of gravesites/burial plots (in the ground), vaults/niches in structures, or other means. Each option comes with specific dimensional and space planning needs; this section provides this information to aid in the cemetery planning and to evaluate potential Interment options therein.

Typical Interment Types

The following lists and summarizes the typical interment types/options; these represent various options to place the deceased in their final resting place within a cemetery (this is not an exhausted list). See Table 3.2.b on the next page for typical design dimensions for the various interment types..

- **Gravesites/Burial Plots** – These include designated in-ground burial spaces for the deceased; said remains are typically contained within a casket or similar encasement. Said plots usually include a marker to identify the individual laid to rest; either as a vertical headstone or horizontal flat marker.
- **Green / Natural Burials** – These are typically in-ground burial spaces for the deceased to naturally decompose in the soil; remains usually do not contain embalming or other preservation methods that involve toxic substances. Where caskets are involved, they would decompose. Some communities choose to allow green burial sections

to remain in their natural state (to the greatest extent practicable).

- **Mausoleums** – These are buildings or other freestanding structures that contain multiple spaces to hold caskets and remains in an above-ground arrangement (i.e., these serve as alternatives to inground gravesites/burial plots). In some situations, families may purchase a Family Mausoleum reserved for their relatives.
- **Columbarium Niches** – Columbaria are structures containing niches, designed to hold urns containing cremated remains. These are typically wall structures or buildings (providing as either outdoor or indoor niches). In some situations, families may purchase a Family Columbarium reserved for their relatives.
- **In-Ground Cremains** – In-ground cremains are small burial spaces that designate and contain cremated remains of the deceased.



1 & 2. View of the columbarium building (and niches) at the Haven of Rest Funeral Home in Gig Harbor, WA. | 3. Example of a manicured grave site area (Source: maria-krasnova | unsplash.com). 4. Example of burial plots with sidewalk connections. (Source: mercedes-reilly | unsplash.com). 5. Example of a more natural burial ground arrangement; plots are tucked into the trees. (Source: jacques-bopp | unsplash.com).

<i>Interment Option</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Other Design Considerations</i>
Gravesites/Burial Plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 1: 5 feet x 10 feet at 7-foot depth AND using headstones. Option 2: 6 feet x 10 feet at 5-foot depth AND using headstones. Option 3: 4 feet x 8 feet with flat plot markers 	Burial sections (e.g., graveyards) shall be laid out to provide a minimum of 10' feet of turf between the headstones and the edge of the turf to provide access for mowers. Gravesites/burial plots should be setback 10 feet from a roadway/drive aisle edge.
Green / Natural Burials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above 	
Mausoleums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on capacity, each vault should accommodate a typical casket 	
Columbarium Niches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niches are 10.5 inches X 15 inches with a 20-inch depth. 	Provided as walls or structures with multiple niches (arranged both vertically and horizontally).
In-Ground Cremains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 feet by 3 feet at a 2-foot depth 	Inground Cremains are sometimes located within the same burial grounds as gravesites/burial plots; inground cremains are typically provided at the edge of said burial section.

Section 3.3: PGST Cemetery and Burial Needs

The PGST has an immediate need to develop a new Tribal Cemetery as the final resting place for the deceased as the current cemetery near the Administrative Campus has reached its capacity.

Current Enrollment - Presently, PGST has 1,483 enrolled members and the community experiences 20 death on average each year. As a low estimate, there is a need for enough final resting places for its current members over the next 75 years (1,483 minimum capacity).

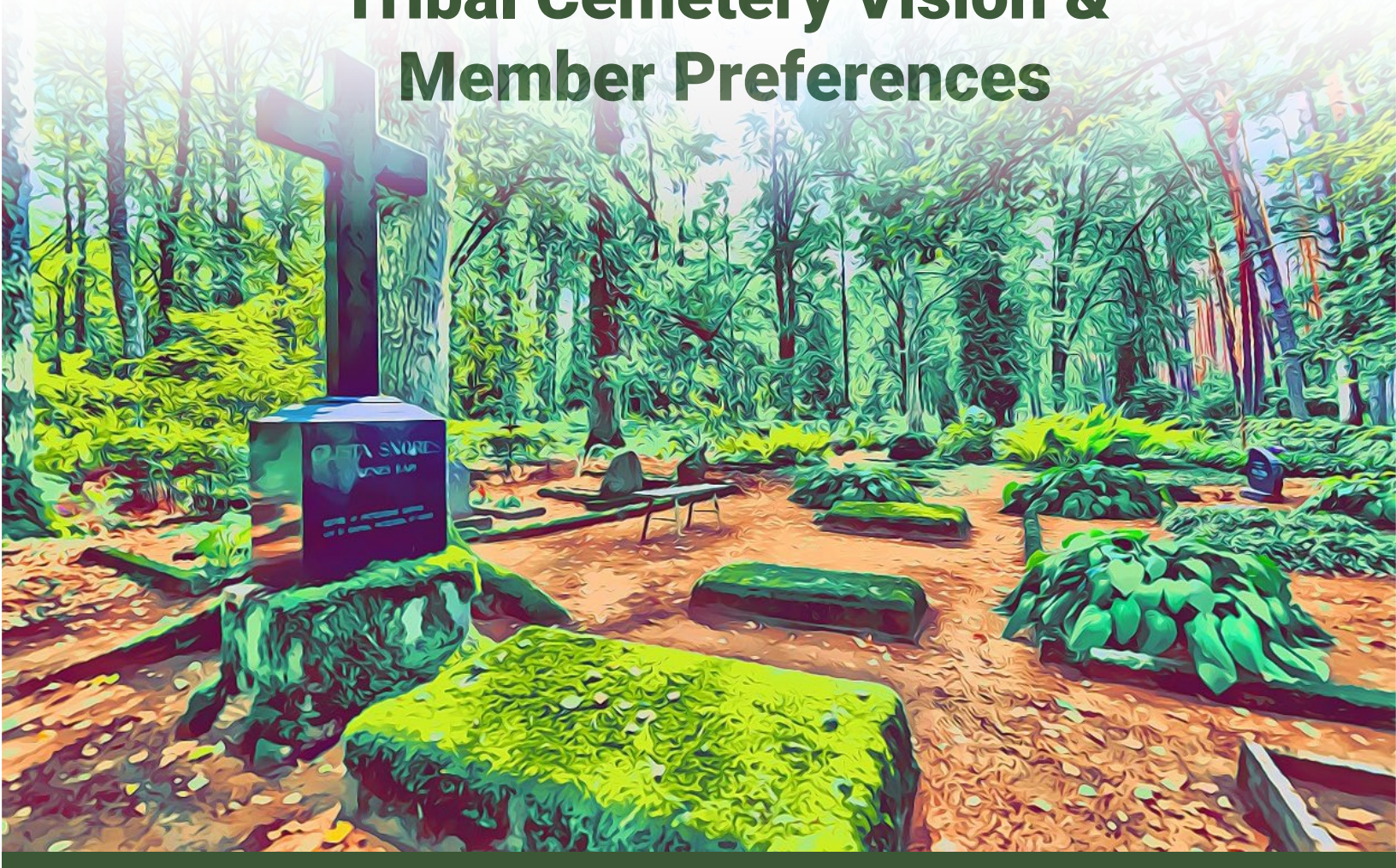
Future Generations / Long-Term Demands – The S’Klallam People will occupy their lands in and around the Reservation for eternity, and long-term the PGST will need to identify future burial locations/options for future generations. At the same time, the burial demand cannot be determined for such a long-term time horizon (i.e., eternity), but could be evaluated on 10-year planning cycles to proactively address anticipated demand, changing enrollment, and birth/death rates. In the near-term, the PGST can focus on accommodate its current enrollment and the Hansville Block’s development capacity (based on natural sources, slope, soil types, and the County’s aquifer projection designations – all explained in Chapter 2 of this report).

Burial Options– It is also important to note that S’Klallam individuals/families have specific preferences on how to lay their deceased to rest; as examples, some prefer traditional burials, others prefer cremation, and some may prefer other options (like natural burials where non-embalmed remains decompose back to the Earth). When planning for future cemeteries, it is vital to provide burial features/options that coincide with those preferences.

Family Plots / Columbaria – There are also opportunities to plan for burial plots or columbaria that are designated for specific PGST families, as some individuals may prefer to be laid to rest amongst their relatives. In doing so, future cemeteries should be designed/developed with this concept in mind and the PGST would need to establish a registry to assign cemetery areas to specific families (along with logistical processes to reserve those areas for specific individuals).

Chapter 4

Tribal Cemetery Vision & Member Preferences



Section 4.1: Engagement Activities / Community Preferences

The planned Tribal Cemetery represents a significant PGST community asset and should be planned to coincide with Tribal values, member preferences, and the Tribe's other long-range plans for their lands. As such, the feasibility analysis included engagement activities involving PGST members and individuals representing Tribal Departments so that the resulting recommendations align with community feedback. The engagement activities included two on-line surveys for members to provide their feedback on the future use of the Hansville Block and a future Tribal Cemetery. The process also included a project Working Group comprising department staff and PGST member representatives. Based on the feedback, there is support for introducing a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block.

PGST Member Community Surveys

The Project Team hosted two separate on-line community surveys during the initial stages of the feasibility analysis; one was related to preferred uses on the larger Hansville Block and the other specifically focused on a future Tribal Cemetery (and two other feasibility projects for the PGST). These surveys are described below, and the participant feedback are contained in Appendix B.

- **Hansville Block Master Plan Survey** – The Project Team hosted an on-line survey between January 6th and 29th, 2025 for PGST members to express their aspirations and preferences relating to future uses/amenities on the Hansville Block. The survey specifically asked whether members supported introducing a Tribal Cemetery somewhere on the property; most participants supported this new use and at locations close to the current Reservation boundaries. Forty-three (43) individuals participated in the survey; ~75% of participants identify as PGST Members.
- **Feasibility Projects Survey** – The Project Team hosted a second on-line community survey between January 6th and February 2nd, 2025, to obtain PGST member preferences for three feasibility projects including a planned Cultural Center, Food Preservation facility, and the Tribal Cemetery (this second survey was conducted in parallel to the survey for the larger Hansville Block Master Plan). The second survey focused on identifying the preferred site components, and locational preferences. Seventy-two (72) individuals participated in the survey; ~91% of participants identify as PGST Members.

Working Group

The Project Team convened a project Working Group to serve as the core recommendation body for the feasibility analysis (and the planned location and site components associated with the planned Tribal Cemetery). The Working Group comprised representatives from various PGST departments and individuals representing PGST Elders and Youth (as appropriate/available). Their role is to guide planning decisions related the planned cemetery in terms of site programming and preferred location. The Working Group met three times at project milestones to review PGST member feedback, review site conditions, and evaluate location and design options.



Above: Screen images of the on-line community surveys the PGST employed through the feasibility process (Image Source: mockupnest | unsplash.com)

Section 4.2: Visioning Overview

The PGST envisions establishing a new Tribal Cemetery on the south side of Cliffside Road on the Hansville Block property. The cemetery will provide a variety of burial options to accommodate individual and family preferences; the cemetery will provide both pedestrian and vehicle access, include site elements that enhance safety/security and showcase Tribal art and culture.

Site Selection / Preferred Tribal Cemetery Location

The Working Group evaluated four potential locations (Options A - D) for a future Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block before selecting their preferred site south of Cliffside Road. The location evaluation considered proximity to the Reservation, existing site access, topography, natural resources, and proximity to non-Tribal properties. Figure 4.2.1 depicts the locational options the Working Group considered in their evaluation; Option A is the preferred site for the future Cemetery as depicted in Figure 4.2.2.

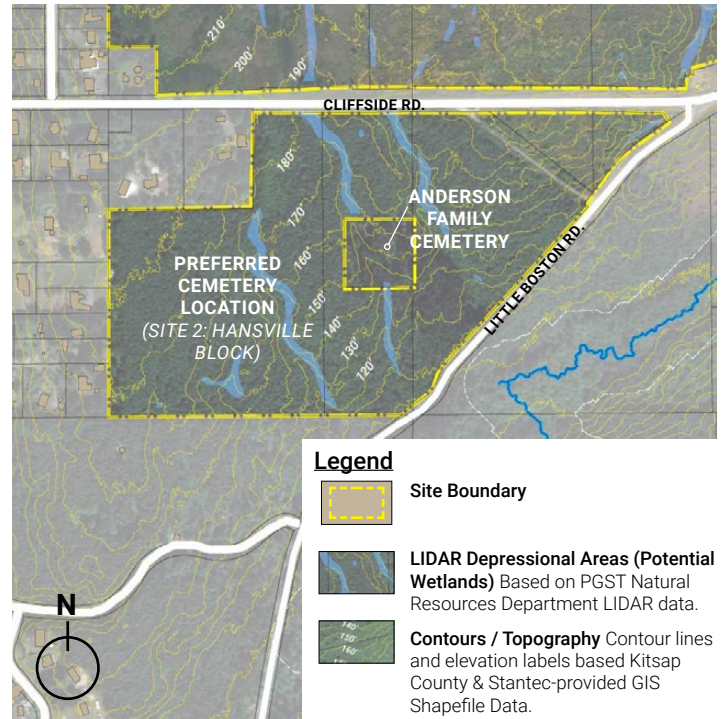


Figure 4.2.2 – Preferred Cemetery Location
(Image Source: Google Earth Pro)



Figure 4.2.1 – Cemetery Locational Options
(Image Source: Google Earth Pro)

Planned Cemetery Components (minimum)

Pursuant to the PGST member feedback and guidance from the Project Working Group; a future Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block property would include the following components including multiple options for burials.



Tribal Art

Incorporate Tribal Art and the S’Klallam language into the cemetery. Install art elements at iconic site locations and within the individual interment areas.



Fencing and Security

Install fencing, gates and other security measures to protect the Tribal Cemetery for trespassing, vandalism, and criminal activity. Allow for easy PGST member access while preventing non-member access to the property.



Lighting

Install appropriate-scaled lighting to address security and PGST members’ ability to navigate the property. Select fixtures that provide appropriate illumination for human use areas while preventing excessive lighting to the night sky and natural resource areas.



Restrooms

Provide restroom facilities for visitors and burial ceremonies. Explore both interim and long-term restroom facilities.



Vehicle Parking

Provide adequate parking to accommodate for individuals to visit burial sites and to accommodate ceremonies. Provide parking as surface parking lots (at strategic locations) and alongside internal roadways/drive aisles (to accommodate gravel-site gatherings and burials). Ensure parking does not become a dominate visual feature on the property.



Shelters / Covered Gathering Structure(s)

Provide shelters/building that allow for gatherings, ceremonies, and refuge from rain/snow events. Plan for multiple structures equally distributed across the new Tribal Cemetery.



Ceremonial / Gathering Center

Provide a designated building to accommodate burial ceremonies and to serve as an indoor gathering space. Design the building to accommodate attendees, including seating, casket display, and restroom facilities (do not include a kitchen facility as food consumption during funeral services are considered inappropriate).



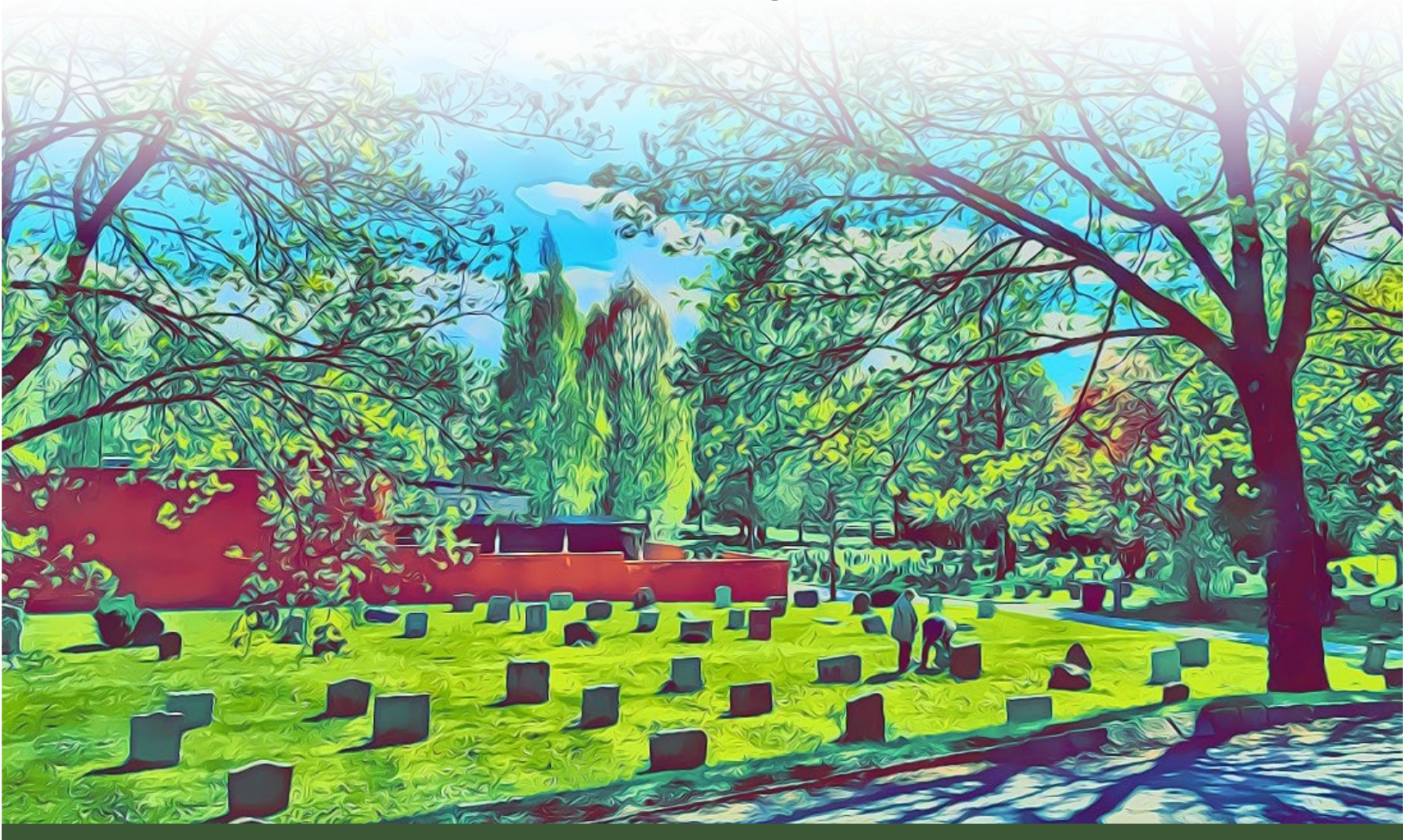
Maintenance Shed / Grounds Shop

Provide a shed or maintenance building to house tools, equipment, and materials associated with long-term cemetery maintenance and landscaping activities. Site the maintenance building with roadway access but separate from the interment types.

***Note: This list represents the most popular responses from the on-line community member surveys and confirmation by the Working Group.*

Chapter 5

Cemetery Plan



Section 5.1: Planned Cemetery Overview

The PGST has an immediate need for a new Tribal Cemetery and this feasibility analysis identified a plan for project implementation. This Chapter introduces a conceptual site plan for the new Tribal Cemetery, describes the planned components therein, recommends a phasing plan, and identifies the utility needs for the project. The PGST can use this section to embark on its final design, develop construction plans for the project, secure budget allocations, obtain appropriate permits, and develop the land for a new cemetery; Chapter 6 provides planning-level actions for project implementation.

Conceptual Site Plan

Based on PGST stakeholder feedback and responding to the property conditions, the Project Team produced a conceptual site plan for a Tribal Cemetery aimed to show how the land between Little Boston Road and Cliffside Road could be improved to support this new use. The concept plan includes capacity for 5,090 final resting places; provided as a combination of standard burial plots, natural burial places, and columbarium niches. Figure 5.1.1. depicts the conceptual layout; the PGST can use this illustration to guide future decisions relating to construction plan preparation, project budgeting, permitting, and project phasing. It is anticipated that the final cemetery design may differ from this conceptual depiction but could serve as a starting point for the final project design. As the PGST moves forward with construction plan preparation (and permit documentation), there is a need and opportunity to hire a consultant that specializes in cemetery design so that the final spatial arrangement coincides with industry standards and aligns with the Tribe's long-term needs/expectations. See Section 5.2 for a description of the planned cemetery components.

Wetlands and Depressional Areas – The concept plan responds to the identified depression areas in terms of preservation, buffering, and overall site design. Notably, PGST NR LIDAR data identified 11 depression areas that could evolve into wetlands over time given the topography and long-range land management practices. Notably, two of the depression areas are believed to be potential wetlands based on a recent biologist assessment and the observed characteristics therein. Thus, 100-ft buffers were assigned around those depression areas show the most conservative development impacts. See Sections 2.3 and 2.5 and Appendix C for more information.

Wildlife Corridor – The concept plan also responds to the PGST NR designated wildlife corridor that is planned to pass through the property. The concept plan leaves that area as conservation; a trail connection is the only site improvement proposed in that portion of the property.





Figure 5.1.1 – Conceptual Cemetery Site Plan
 (Image Source: Google Earth)

Section 5.2: Cemetery Components

The conceptual site plan for the new Tribal Cemetery depicts several components that will be vital in meeting the Tribe's near- and long-term burial needs while accommodating maintenance practices, funerals/ceremonies, and visitors. These components also address natural resource protection, security needs/concerns, and S'Klallam cultural/language representation. The following subsections describe these components.

Roadways

The future Tribal Cemetery will include an internal roadway network with controlled access points to Cliffside Road and Little Boston Road. Roadways will be vital to providing access to the interment areas (e.g., burial plots and columbarium walls) and to accommodate funeral attendees.

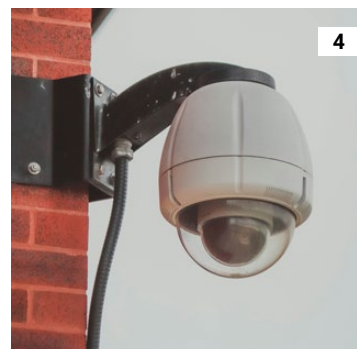
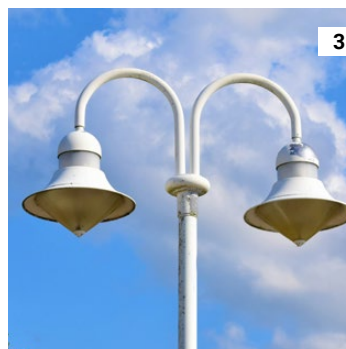
- **Typical Roadway Cross Section Design** – The internal roadways/drive aisles are conceptually planned to be 38-feet in width; this would accommodate 11-foot-wide, two-way travel lanes and parallel vehicle parking on both sides. This typical design creates visitor access to the interment areas/burial plots while providing nearby parking capacity during burials/funerals/ceremonies. Design alternatives would be applied where roadways are close to wetland buffers or other natural resources; in those segments, parking may be omitted from one side to provide adequate buffer space to critical areas. The main roadways (i.e., Street A and E) would provide perpendicular parking stalls to create more parking capacity near major gathering areas like the Gathering Center (Ceremony Building).
- **Roadway Distribution** – Pursuant to industry cemetery design standards, the maximum distance from the edge of a roadway/drive aisle to the farthest gravesite/burial plot should be within 400 ft (so visitors can comfortably walk).

Fencing and Security Measures

The future Tribal Cemetery should include fencing, lighting, gates, and surveillance technology to ensure security of this important community asset. Notably, the cemetery should be reserved solely to the PGST and restrict access to non-Tribal individuals.

- **Fencing** - Security fencing could be installed around the property perimeter or around individual phases (and concurrent with associated site development activities). At the same time, fencing should consider wildlife migration and natural resources (e.g., wetlands/vegetative areas).
- **Lighting** - Lighting fixtures should illuminate roadways and interment areas yet prevent lighting from spilling on to natural areas or casting excess light to the night sky.
- **Gates** - Gates should be installed at roadway access points; the PGST should identify specific points (and times) where gates would remain open to members and authorized visitors (e.g., gates along Cliffside Road would main closed/locked except for during funerals/ceremonies).
- **Surveillance** - There are also opportunities to install cameras and other surveillance equipment to monitor the Tribal Cemetery.

1. Example of decorative entry gates. | 2. Example of black clad chainlink fencing that could be an option for forested property perimeter (installed with modifications to accommodate wildlife migration) | 3. Example of downward facing lighting fixtures. | 4. Example of a wall mounted security camera. (Sources: umair-dingmar, jiziming, waldemar-brandt, & julian-gentile | unsplash.com).



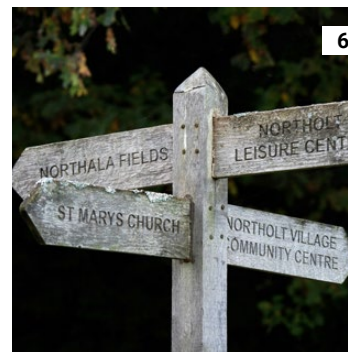
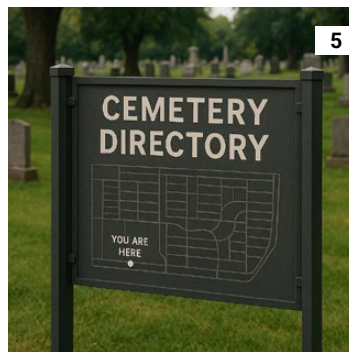
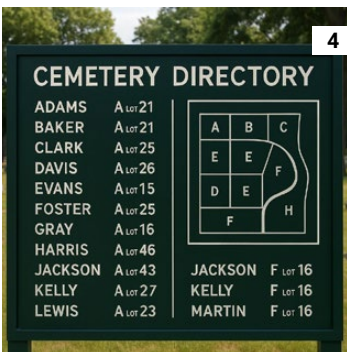
Signage and Directories

The Tribal Cemetery should include a series of signage and directory elements to assist PGST members and authorized visitors navigate the site and identify burial sites for individuals. All signage should follow a consistent design in terms of colors, fonts, and S'Klallam art/language representation. The following describes the various signage components.

- **Entry Signs** – Entry signage should be installed at major access points from Little Boston Road and Cliffside Road to identify the Tribal Cemetery and welcome members/authorized visitors (and notify individuals they are entering sacred land). The entry signage should include the cemetery name (when selected), include S'Klallam Art/language, and follow a consistent design.
- **Cemetery Directory / Location Map** – The cemetery should contain multiple directory signs that depict the cemetery layout/site plan, interment areas, and a burial index (e.g., location map) to guide visitor navigation. As a minimum, signage

should be placed near site access points (just past the entry signage) and at the Gathering Center. The signs should be designed to allow for easy/ cost effective graphic changes to respond to future development phases.

- **Burial Directory** – A burial directory should be installed at each designated interment area to identify the individuals laid to rest therein. The PGST will need to adopt internal processes to update the directory after each burial/funeral ceremony. There are also opportunities to include a website address (or scannable QR code) at each directory to provide real time information on burial locations.
- **Wayfinding / Directional Signage** – The cemetery should include internal wayfinding/directional signage along roadways/drive aisles, pathways, and trails to direct visitors to major destinations, restrooms, access points, and conservation areas therein. Separate signage should be provided for pedestrians and motorists (and at appropriate scale).



1. Examples of a potential entry sign/gate to the planned Tribal Cemetery (Source: CoPilot, “PGST cemetery signage”, Sept. 2025). | 3. Example of a cemetery entry gate (Source: waldemar-brandt| unsplash.com). | 3 & 4. Examples of potential lot directory (Source: CoPilot, “cemetery directory w/ names and site plan”, Sept. 2025). | 6 & 7. Examples of directional signage; one with dual languages (Source: brett-jordan & ashikur-rahman | unsplash.com).

Interment Types

The conceptual site plan for the new Tribal Cemetery depicts several burial options to its members based on individual/family preferences and the Tribe's long-term needs. The PGST should establish a formal system to assigned burial sites/columbaria niches to its members, track capacity over time, and perform long-term maintenance. The following lists and summarizes the planned interment types proposed for the new Tribal Cemetery. Figure 5.1.2 identifies the interment types/locations pursuant to the conceptual site plan.

Burial Plots

The Tribal Cemetery would include approximately 3,957 standard burial plots, representing the most readily available final resting place option therein. The conceptual site plan depicts several distinct burial areas; those areas are defined by the internal roadway network and/or natural areas. Each gravesite is separated by at least 3-feet of turf/grass surface.

Natural Burial Plots

The conceptual site plan designates an area in Phase 3 for up to 53 natural burial plots; located amongst the forest between two wetland/depression features. That area would be accessible via a gravel road (to minimize impacts to natural resources). The PGST can establish rules and requirements for natural burial sites and create a system for individuals to reserve those plots; this may include restrictions on embalming and casket standards, as applicable.

Columbaria / Niches

The conceptual site plan depicts nine (9) columbarium walls (with up to 1,080 niches) distributed across the land. Each wall is conceptual planned to be two sided and contain up to 120 niches. A paved surface would surround each wall to provide visitor access and to accommodate ceremonies.

Family Plots

Through the project engagement activities, several members and PGST Leaders noted a desire to designate family plots (and/or columbarium walls) within the new Tribal Cemetery. There is opportunity for the PGST to designate certain areas to specific families and devise a formal system to reserve those burial plots for associated individuals.

1 - 4. Examples of in ground burial options, some show standardized burial markers (i.e., headstones), others show larger monumentation (Sources: d-lamar-hanri, david-trinks & anastasiia-mitiushova | unsplash.com). | 5 & 6. Examples of columbaria walls with niches (Source: gunnar-ridderstrom | unsplash.com). 7. Example of a natural burial cemetery in a forested setting (Source: jacques-bopp | unsplash.com). Opposite Page. Example of a cemetery designed for sloped topography. (Source: thomas-kinto | unsplash.com)





Figure 5.1.2 – Interment Types/Location on Conceptual Site Plan
 (Image Source: Google Earth)



Gathering Center / Ceremony Building

A 3,800 square foot Gathering Center building is planned central to the Tribal Cemetery and adjacent to the historic Anderson Family Cemetery to accommodate funeral ceremonies and member gatherings. The building is tentatively planned to include restrooms, storage, and a multi-purpose room for casket display, ceremonies, and similar functions. The building would possess natural materials and reflect architectural elements found on other public S'Klallam buildings. S'Klallam art, language, and cultural elements would be applied to the final building design. Figure 5.1.2 depicts a conceptual building layout that the PGST may choose to develop in conjunction with the future Tribal Cemetery.

Exterior Design Concept - The building is conceptually designed to fit into the wooded areas surrounding the planned Tribal Cemetery. Vertical cedar siding and full height windows are a reference to the elegance and simplicity of the tall cedar trees in the forest. Tall thin windows give ample natural light and opportunity to view the forest and landscape beyond without overwhelming the importance of the interior gathering space. Large glass openings will be used for opening the space to the outdoors.



Materials: Wood & Stone

Clear stained cedar siding, vertical format. Stone paving for outdoor spaces. (Source: Ferguson Architecture)

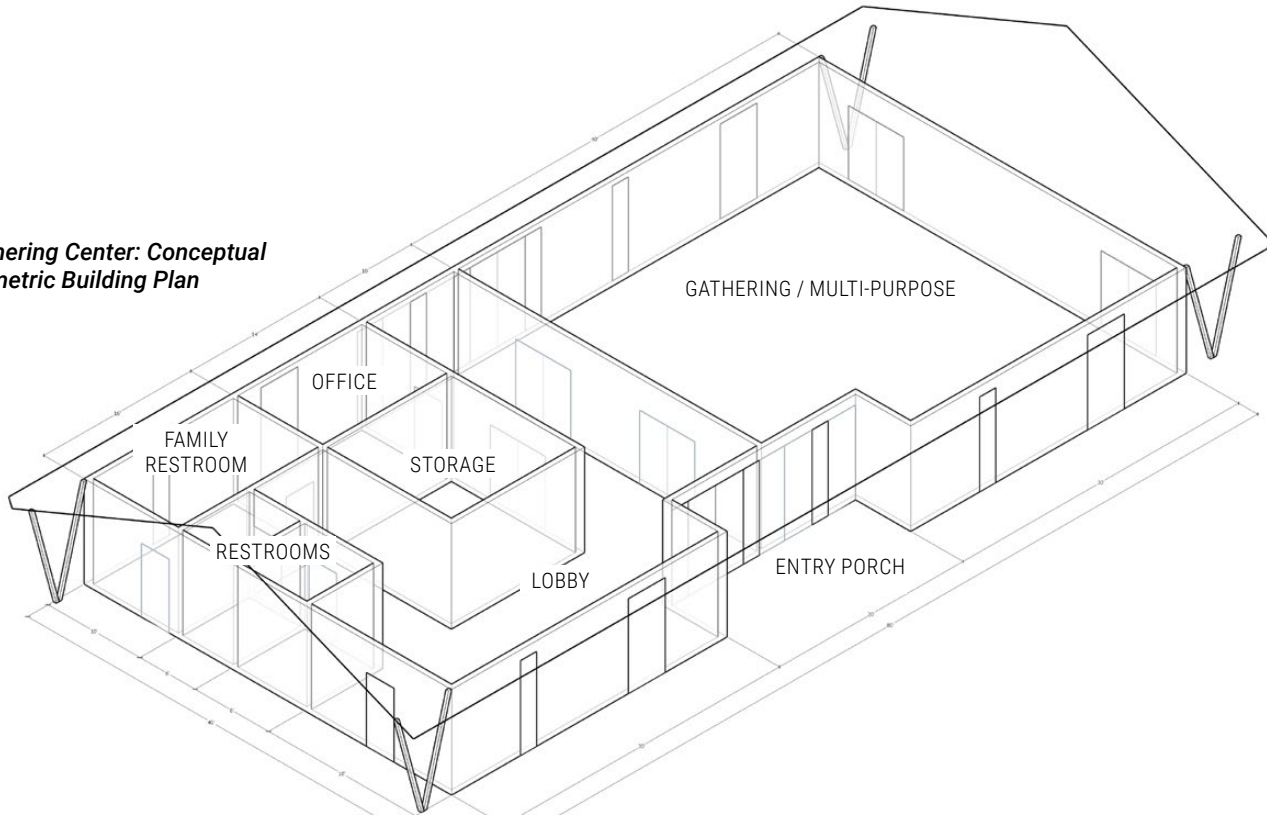


Design Examples

Clean detailing with cedar and simple full-height openings. Tall thin windows give visual connection to the forest as a backdrop to the interior focus of gathering together. (Source: Ferguson Architecture)



Gathering Center: Conceptual Isometric Building Plan



Gathering Center: Conceptual Floor Plan

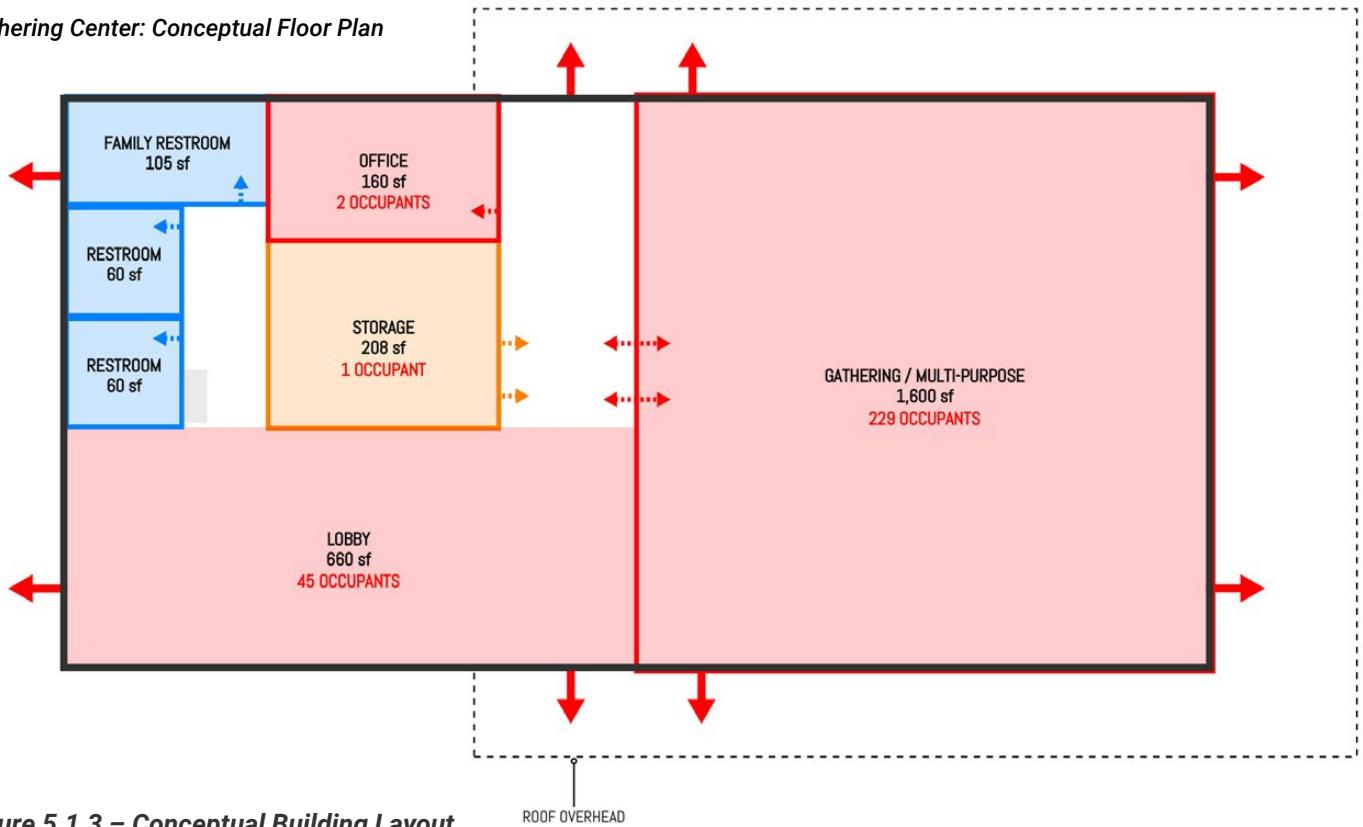
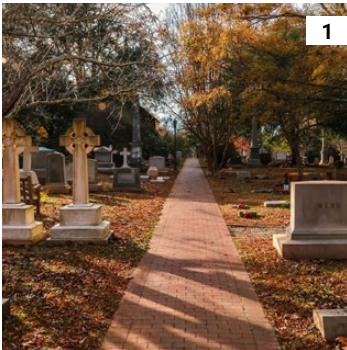


Figure 5.1.3 – Conceptual Building Layout
(Image Source: Ferguson Architecture)

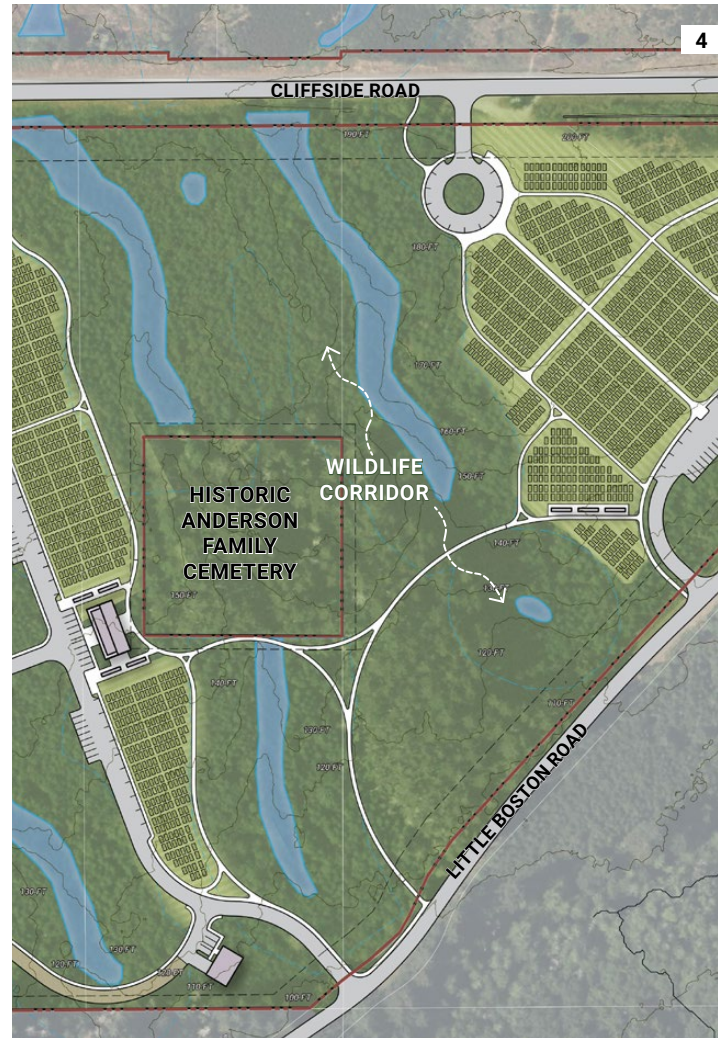
Trails / Pathways

The future Tribal Cemetery would include a system of trails and pathways to provide pedestrian access to the interment areas, conservation areas, and other major destinations therein. The trail/pathway network will pass through interment areas, whereas lawns would provide access to individual burial plots. A trail network is planned to interconnect Phases 1 & 2 with Phase 4, since a wildlife corridor is designated across the property and there would not be an internal roadway/drive aisle cross this critical habitat area. In the final project construction documents, trails/pathways would include universal design principles to accommodate a variety of users, comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, and accommodate individuals with limited mobility.



Natural Resources Protection

The chosen site for the Tribal Cemetery includes several wetland/depression features, thick vegetation, and a designated wildlife corridor (that passes through the property in a north-south alignment). Those features will be protected and designed within conservation tracts/easements for long-term preservation while offering buffering to adjacent non-tribal properties.



1. Example of a paved pathway providing access to burial plots. (Source: brandon-griggs | unsplash.com). | 2 & 3. Examples of passive trails in a forested setting. | 4. Excerpt from the concept plan depicting the Wildlife Corridor location. | 5. Image of the existing vegetation on the property. | 6. Example of a deer feeding in a cemetery; the preservation areas aim to accommodate wildlife migration. (Source: zach-lezniewicz | unsplash.com).

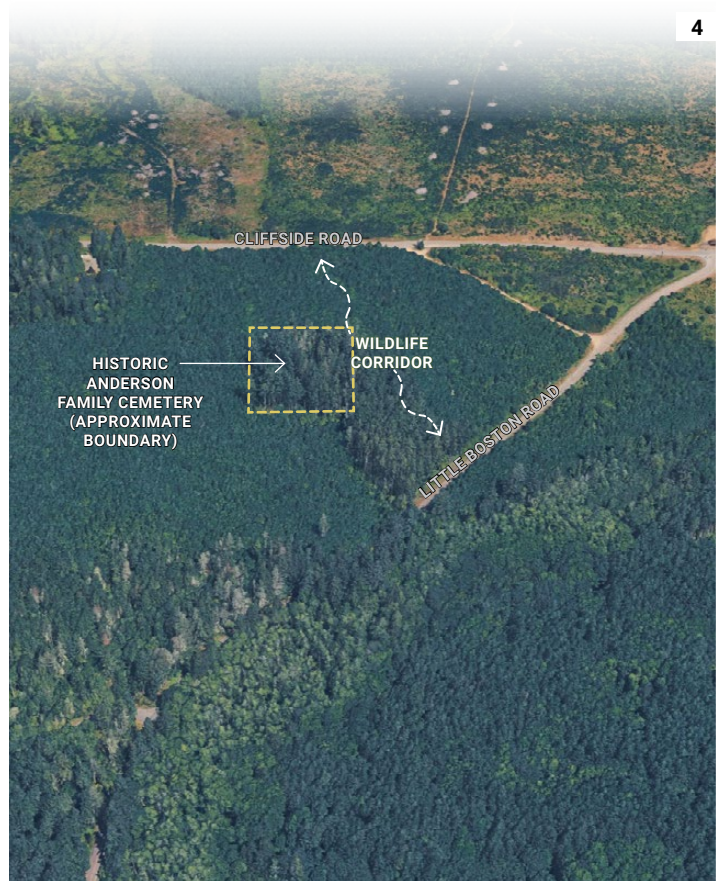
Grounds Shop / Maintenance Building

The Tribal Cemetery will require routine maintenance and would necessitate a facility for equipment and tool storage; the conceptual plan includes a future 1,750 square foot Grounds Shop. The building should be constructed as part of the initial phases to support property maintenance and to house the associated staff and equipment. The building should be sited adjacent to the entry road/drive aisle for easy access. Since the facility would be an accessory use, the building should be tucked behind trees/vegetative areas to downplay its appearance to the larger cemetery.



Anderson Family Cemetery

The historic Anderson Family Cemetery will remain, and the future Tribal Cemetery will provide trail connections around this sacred land. The Gathering Center is tentatively planned adjacent to the historic cemetery to serve as a gateway to this original burial place yet differentiate that land from the new Tribal Cemetery. The PGST will work with the Anderson Family to devise appropriate, and culturally sensitive maintenance practices so that the land remains accessible to family members (e.g., brush thinning, tree trimming, and trail clearing). The PGST can also work with the family to identify specific burial plots and the individuals that were laid to rest therein.



1. Excerpt from the concept plan depicting the Grounds Shop (i.e., Maintenance Shed/Building) location and site elements. | 2. Example of a maintenance building / shop. | 3. Example of a public building with cedar exterior. (Source: zihao-wang | unsplash.com). | 4. Aerial depiction of the approximate location/boundary of the Anderson Family Cemetery and surrounding context. (Source: Google Earth Pro).

Section 5.3: Cemetery Demand and Phasing

The conceptual plan for the Tribal Cemetery depicts a buildout scenario for over 5,000 burial sites (either as plots or within columbarium walls). The project is extensive and will require permitting and substantial capital investments. At the same time, the PGST needs a phasing plan to accommodate its immediate burial needs while providing for future generations. By taking a phased approach to project development, the PGST can realized budget and land maintenance efficiencies – the following describes a potential phasing approach and Figure 5.3.1 depicts the recommended phases for the Tribal Cemetery.

PHASE 1 - The first phase would be to establish the main cemetery roadway (Street A) and a new vehicular access point to Little Boston Road; stubs for future roadway connections would allow for vehicular turnarounds. The first phase would include 204 burial plots and four (4) columbarium walls with 480 niches. When considering just the burial plot options (i.e., in ground gravesites), the initial phase would afford the PGST burial capacity for the next 10 years. The Gathering Center and Maintenance Building would be constructed in this initial phase; alternatively, those structures could be constructed in Phase 2 to coincide with project budgets (and Tribe's ability to fund the initial phases of the project).

PHASE 2 - The second phase would include the northern segments of Street A and a connection to Cliffs Road (along with a turnaround area and a gate). Phase 2 includes 543 burial plots in two distinct burial areas (and separated by a trail).

PHASE 3 - The third phase is planned in the western areas of the property across a significant depression feature. Streets B and C would provide access to the standard burial plots and their alignment defines five distinct burial areas. Two new columbarium walls are planned central to Phase 3 atop a paved gathering area. Phase 3 includes a natural burial area tucked within the forested area and between two depression features (one is a likely wetland); that area would be reserved for individuals that choose to have their remains naturally return/decompose into the Earth.

PHASE 4 - The fourth phase is envisioned to be developed far into the future (as the other phases will accommodate PGST burial demands for the next 100 years). This phase is planned on a sloped hillside providing views to the Reservation and the Olympia Mountain range. Given the topographic conditions, Phase 4 would necessitate substantial site grading while providing two distinct vehicle access points (and parking areas); one is planned along Little Boston Road and the other from Cliffs Road. Three columbaria walls (with 360 niches) are planned within a small plaza adjacent to the parking area of Little Boston. Road.





Figure 5.3.1 – Conceptual Cemetery Phasing Plan
 (Image Source: Google Earth)

Section 5.4: Cemetery Infrastructure Plans

The Tribal Cemetery and its components therein will require utility service and a stormwater management plan. As part of the feasibility analysis, the project's civil engineering consultant (Stantec) prepared conceptual level plans and recommendations for infrastructure elements. Given the anticipated long-range build out of the cemetery, the engineers focused their analysis/recommendations on the initial phases of the project (Phases 1 and 2). The following lists the findings/recommendations; the PGST can use this information to guide the development of construction documents.

Sanitary Sewer

The feasibility analysis determined that there are no documented public sewer lines available in the adjacent rights-of-way. As a result, the cemetery's sanitary facilities could utilize sustainable, on-site solutions tailored to the site's rural character and future use. Figure 5.4.1 depicts the conceptual sanitary sewer plan for the initial phases (Phases 1 & 2); whereas the following lists two potential options for sanitary sewer service for the planned Tribal Cemetery along with Kitsap County permitting considerations

Recommended Approach - A simple and environmentally conscious option is to provide composting toilets in both the Gathering Center and the Grounds Shop, minimizing water use and reducing environmental impact. These systems are well-suited for low-occupancy facilities and can be designed to meet public health standards while reducing infrastructure complexity. For greywater generated by sinks in these buildings, the infrastructure plan includes a dedicated greywater tank, sand filter, and underground dispersion trench. This system will treat and disperse greywater safely on-site, in accordance with best practices for rural and environmentally sensitive areas. The use of native vegetation and soil-based filtration can further enhance treatment effectiveness and reduce the need for mechanical components.

On-Site Septic Alternative - An alternative to composting toilets is to provide a dedicated on-site septic system. However, these systems require consistent flows for adequate operation. Due to the intermittent use of the facilities, very little flow will be generated from the Cemetery Site. Low flow conditions may result in reduced flushing and circulation within the septic system, which can hinder treatment performance and lead to solids buildup. This can affect treatment performance and increase the likelihood of system issues over time. To maintain system functionality, increased maintenance may be required, including more frequent inspection and servicing, as well as regular pumping of septic vaults to prevent clogging and overflow.

County Standards / Requirements - The sanitary sewer approach for the Cemetery Site will be subject to Kitsap County review and approval. The County's permitting process will ultimately determine the allowable system type, sizing, and operational requirements. Their oversight will guide final design and implementation, ensuring that the selected solution meets public health, environmental, and long-term operational standards.

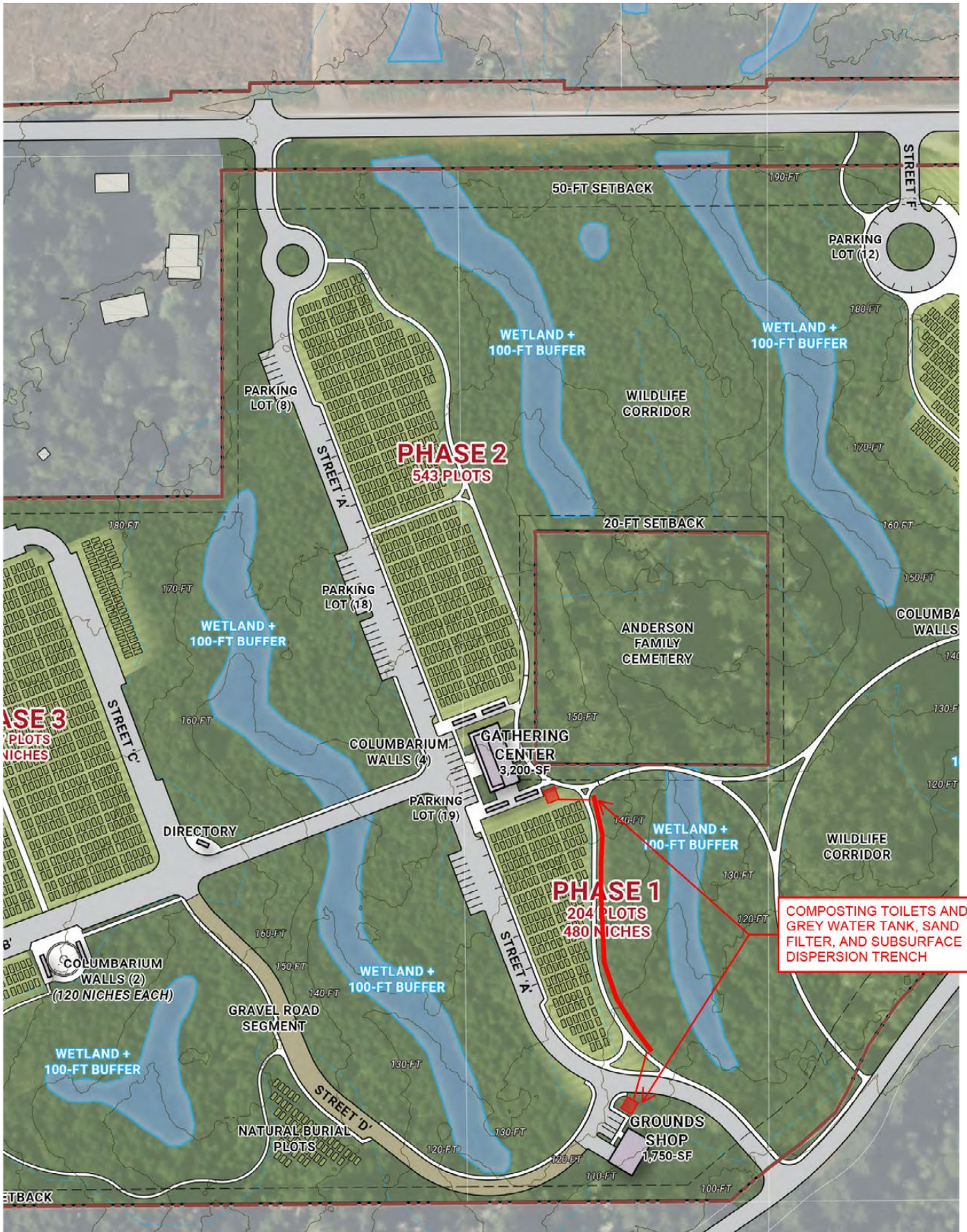


Figure 5.4.1 – Conceptual Sanitary Sewer Plan (Phases 1 & 2)

(Source: Stantec)

Potable Water / Irrigation

To support the long-term operation and safety of the new Tribal Cemetery, the infrastructure plan calls for the extension of potable water service to the site. Figure 5.4.2 depicts the conceptual water plan for the initial phases (Phases 1 & 2); whereas the following describes the recommended water approach for the project.

Water Source Options - Two primary options are under consideration: extending the Kitsap Public Utility District (PUD) waterline along Cliffside Road from the west, and/or adding private water wells - as the PGST moves forward with project design/implementation, they can further explore the best option.

Water Service Lines – The Project’s civil engineering consultant conceptually designed the water service lines for the initial phases of the cemetery (Phases 1 and 2); it is anticipated that the PGST’s future consultants will design service lines for the subsequent phases closer to the time of construction. Within the initial cemetery phases, an 8-inch water main will be looped through the primary internal roadway (Street A), providing robust distribution. Additionally, a dedicated water well for irrigation (of landscaped areas) could be provided, allowing for future connection to landscape irrigation systems.

Fire Suppression / Hydrants - Given the anticipated occupancy and building heights of the Gathering Center, a fire suppression system may be required to comply with applicable building and safety codes. This system will need be evaluated during final design to ensure the facility meets all regulatory requirements for fire safety. On-site fire hydrants should be strategically located near the Grounds Shop, the Gathering Center, and along Street A to ensure adequate fire protection coverage for all major facilities and burial areas.



Figure 5.4.2 – Conceptual Water Plan (Phases 1 & 2)
 (Source: Stantec)

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is a critical component of the cemetery's infrastructure plan, designed to protect both the site and surrounding natural resources – an effective stormwater plan guards the site improvements from flooding and treats runoff before discharge into the natural environment (i.e., removing pollutants from rainwater runoff). Figure 5.4.3 depicts a conceptual stormwater layout for the cemetery's initial phases (Phase 1 and 2); the following provides a description of the recommended stormwater approaches for the project.

Vegetated filter strips provide a convenient and simple solution that can be installed along linear improvements, such as roadways and parking areas, to capture and treat surface drainage. These green infrastructure elements will help remove pollutants and promote aquifer recharge, consistent with Kitsap County's standards for critical aquifer recharge areas.

For concentrated impervious surfaces, such as the Gathering Center, a limited bioretention facility is suggested. This facility will provide enhanced treatment for runoff, further safeguarding water quality and supporting the cemetery's commitment to sustainable land stewardship while continuing to meet Kitsap County's water quality guidelines.

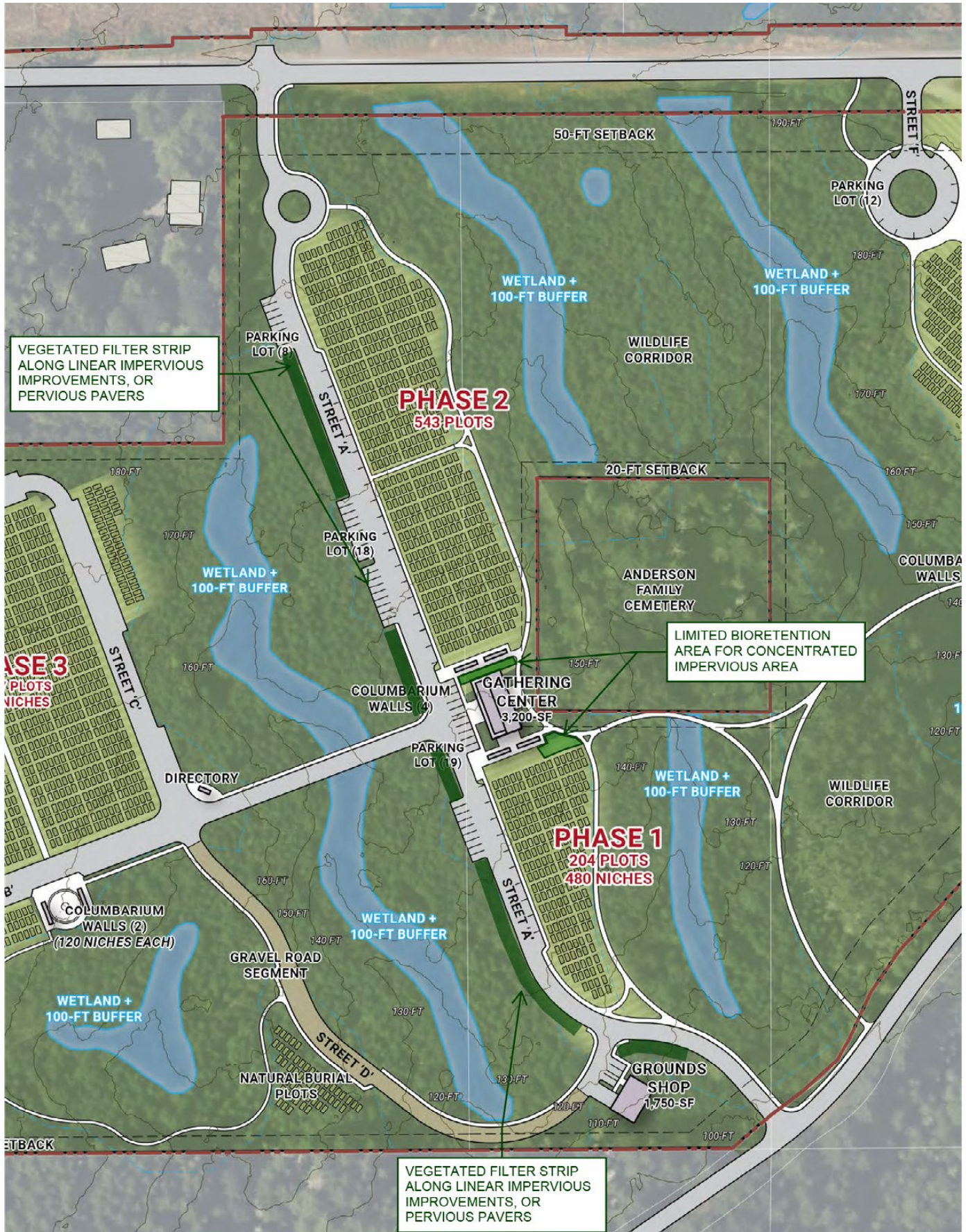


Figure 5.4.3 – Conceptual Stormwater Manager/Drainage Plan (Phases 1 & 2)

(Source: Stantec)

Section 5.5: Landscape Plantings

The planned Tribal Cemetery will occupy a large portion of property south of Cliffside Road; construction activities and the cemetery itself will impact existing vegetation. It's anticipated that the PGST will landscape the cemetery area and replant native vegetation along its periphery (especially along the forested conservation areas). There is opportunity to select plant varieties native to the region and apply a landscape design that resembles natural settings. This section provides a list of potential plants/tree that would be appropriate for the future cemetery site and provide planning-level recommendation the landscape design.

General Landscape Design Recommendation

As the PGST embarks on the cemetery project, the landscape/planting design should prioritize a layered structure that mimics natural forest ecology and includes tree species to create an upper canopy to provide shade underlaid with mid-story species for structural diversity and seasonal interest. This approach will recognize the site's unique setting, reintroduce cultural-significant plants to the land, reduce irrigation demand, and support biodiversity.

The landscape design should utilize native plantings emphasizing the combination of upper story tree species underlaid with mid story trees (e.g., Vine Maple, Indian Plum), and ground cover plantings and herbaceous plantings placed in rich native soils. At

ground level, the landscaping approach should utilize a mix of evergreen and deciduous shrubs and a ground cover layer to stabilize soil and suppress weeds, complemented by herbaceous plants for seasonal color and pollinator support. All plantings should be established in rich, well-drained native soils, with attention to moisture gradients and sun exposure.

Plant List

The following plant list represents a selection of recommended native trees, shrubs, ground covers, and herbaceous species for use at the Tribal Cemetery Site; these varieties are commonly found in the Puget Sound lowlands and within the vicinity of the Hansville Block Property.

Trees



Acer macrophyllum
Bigleaf Maple



Alnus rubra
Red Alder



Pseudotsuga menziesii
Douglas Fir



Tsuga heterophylla
Western Hemlock



Pinus contorta
Shore Pine

Species	Common Name	Notes
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple	Deciduous; large leaves; supports mosses and epiphytes.
Alnus rubra	Red Alder	Nitrogen-fixer; colonizes disturbed areas; fast-growing.
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Dominant conifer; fire-adapted; key forest species.
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	Shade-tolerant; climax species in moist forests.
Pinus contorta	Shore Pine	Tolerates poor soils; found in coastal and wetland edges.

(Images Source: Stantec)

Shrubs



Acer circinatum
Vine Maple



Gaultheria shallon
Salal



Mahonia nervosa
Low Oregon Grape



Oemleria cerasiformis
Osoberry



Philadelphus lewisii
Mock Orange



Polystichum munitum
Sword Fern



Ribes sanguineum
Red-flowering Currant



Symphoricarpos albus
Common Snowberry



Vaccinium ovatum
Evergreen Huckleberry

<i>Species</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	Understory small tree, thrives in partial shade, and wetland indicator plant, found within moist woodland areas.
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Evergreen; thrives in acidic soils; edible berries.
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Low Oregon Grape	Evergreen; holly-like leaves; yellow flowers.
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Osoberry	Shrub/Small tree, early spring leaf out, found in moist open woods and riparian zones. Attracts pollinators.
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mock Orange	Fragrant white flowers; drought-tolerant.
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	Evergreen; iconic understory fern; tolerant of shade.
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant	Deciduous; early spring blooms; attracts hummingbirds.
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry	Deciduous; white berries; tolerant of dry conditions.
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry	Prefers partial shade at forest edges and coastal woodlands. Coexists with Douglas-fir and Hemlock.

(Images Source: Stantec)

Ground Cover



Camassia quamash
Common Camas



Aquilegia formosa
Western Columbine



Achillea millefolium
Yarrow



Dicentra formosa
Pacific Bleeding Heart



Viola adunca
Early Blue Violet



Lupinus lepidus
Prairie Lupine



Eriophyllum lanatum

Red-flowering Currant Woolly Sunflower

Urtica dioica

Stinging Nettle

Species	Common Name	Notes
Camassia quamash	Common Camas	Blue flowers; grows in moist meadows; edible bulbs.
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	Red/yellow flowers; attracts hummingbirds.
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	Aromatic; white flowers; medicinal uses.
Dicentra formosa	Pacific Bleeding Heart	Fern-like foliage; pink flowers; shade-tolerant.
Viola adunca	Early Blue Violet	Small violet flowers; host plant for butterflies.
Lupinus lepidus	Prairie Lupine	Nitrogen-fixer; purple flowers; prairie restoration.
Eriophyllum lanatum	Woolly Sunflower	Yellow blooms; drought-tolerant; found in prairies.
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle	Prefers partial shade to full sun in rich nitrogen soils often found under alder trees. Young shoots are edible when cooked and rich in iron and vitamin C.

(Images Source: Stantec)

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Chapter 6

Project Implementation



Section 6: Implementation Strategies

Through this feasibility analysis, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe chose to establish a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block property (south of Cliffside Road). The plans include new property access points, internal roadways/drive aisles, multiple burial options, a building for gathering/ceremonies, a maintenance structure, and conservation land. To implement the planning ideas listed in this feasibility analysis report, the PGST can take incremental steps to ready the land for a future Tribal Cemetery.

The PGST can approach project implementation through the following planning-level strategies; these recommendations are arranged as overarching topics; some of these strategies will overlap in terms of sequencing and implementation. The PGST can use this list of strategies to guide future staff work plans, budget allocation, and overall project implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES LIST



STRATEGY A: Resolution and/or Master Plan Adoption

The feasibility process identified the need, desire, and intent to designate portions of the Hansville Block property (south of Cliffside Road) as a future Tribal Cemetery with multiple burial options, Tribal art, S’Klallam language/cultural representation, conservation, and accessory buildings.

The PGST Tribal Council should formally designate land for the cemetery use by way of (a) a resolution, and/or (b) through the adoption of a master plan for the Hansville Block property (currently in preparation) – either action would formally designate the future use of the land for specific purposes (including the planned cemetery). Upon adoption, the PGST should align its other policy decisions, staff resources, and annual budget allocations accordingly to implement the planning and infrastructure components contained within this feasibility analysis report.



STRATEGY B: Utilities Plan

The planned Tribal Cemetery will require potable water service, irrigation, and sanitary sewer service to serve the planned uses and associated site improvements therein. The PGST should develop a Utilities Plan for Site 2 of the Hansville Block property to address capacity/service needs, utility line sizes/locations, phasing, and other associated improvements. The Utilities Plan should also identify necessary off-site improvements, costs, and a recommended phasing schedule associated with the utility infrastructure. The Utility Plan should explore options for water sources (e.g., wells, public utility line connections, etc.) and sanitary waste treatment (e.g.,

drain fields, public sewer line connections, etc.); that analysis should recommend the best methods based on cost, feasibility, and PGST values. This is necessary to serve the future cemetery, protect natural resources, and comply with state/county permitting requirements.



STRATEGY C: Stormwater Management Plan

The preliminary plans for the Tribal Cemetery (i.e., conceptual site plan) includes several new buildings/facilities, interment areas/burial sections, parking areas, roadways, and other site amenities. This will warrant new stormwater management facilities to collect, treat, and discharge rainwater runoff – this is required to avoid water ponding, remove pollutants before it is conveyed to natural waters, protect aquifer recharge function, and comply with state/county permitting requirements. The Stormwater Management Plan should explore multiple options for drainage and water quality (e.g., detention ponds, rain gardens - low impact development elements vs. conventional stormwater approaches); the PGST would select their preferred option(s). The Stormwater Management Plan would respond to the area soils, existing improvements, and define the best drainage/treatment methods to serve the planned Tribal Cemetery.

Other Stormwater Plans - Concurrent with the master planning process for the nearby Administrative Campus, PGST and their consultant (Stantec) embarked on a technical study to define a regional stormwater management strategy for the Lower Reservation. The PGST should develop a Stormwater Management Plan for the Tribal Cemetery that also works with other regional stormwater approaches for the vicinity.



STRATEGY D: Wetland Delineation, Wildlife Corridor, and Natural Resources Management/Protection Plan

Site 2 of the Hansville Block property contains extensive trees/vegetation, a planned Wildlife Corridor, and multiple depression areas (based on LIDAR data); some of the depression areas have been identified as potential wetlands and the others may evolve into wetland features given the topographic and hydraulic conditions occurring on the property. The PGST should develop a Natural Resources Management and Protection Plan that (a) identifies the natural resources on the land, (b) methods to protect those resources, and (c) a plan to manage those features. The natural resource plan should include a wetland delineation, define the specific protection buffers pursuant to Kitsap County code, and recommend the long-range conservation methods. Notably, the wetland delineation could be focused on the initial phases of the new Tribal Cemetery (since wetland limits and habitat values may change over time and closer to the time of site development activities).



STRATEGY E: Phasing Plan

The conceptual site plan for the planned Tribal Cemetery shows a series of new facilities and site improvements that would be constructed over time; some components are needed in the near-term to accommodate immediate burial demand while others are less essential and would be built further in the future. The PGST should develop their preferred Phasing Plan for the Tribal Cemetery; that plan would list the site improvement activities by month/year and the associated costs (also see Strategy F). During the feasibility analysis, the Project Team identified a potential phasing plan (see Section 5.3); as the PGST moves forward with implementation, they can adjust the phasing plan to coincide with their development goals, financial resources, and permitting requirements (in terms of access and infrastructure).



STRATEGY F: Construction and Architectural Plans

The preliminary plans for the Tribal Cemetery (i.e., conceptual site plan) define a series of new buildings/facilities, site amenities, and supporting infrastructure that would be built upon the land. Those components will need civil engineering design/analysis for the site improvements, architectural design for future buildings/structures, and a landscaping plan that responds to the existing vegetation, site conditions, and the Tribe's cultural values – collectively these technical designs are referred to as “Construction Documents”. These documents are essential for meeting the County's permitting requirements, calculating project costs, guiding construction activities, and serving as historical records/as-built drawings (in the event the PGST makes site/building refinements well into the future). The PGST should identify and hire a design consultant team (comprising civil engineers, architects, planners, and landscape architects) to prepare construction documents for the planned site improvements. The PGST should select a team experienced with Tribal communities in terms of design aesthetics, cemetery design/operation, and permitting requirements in Kitsap County.

Consulting/Design Firm Selection – Cemeteries represent a unique/specialized land use that contain specific site elements, are subject to myriads of permitting requirements, and are often designed to align with cultural values – thus, it is essential that the PGST hire a consulting/design firm that specializes in cemetery design and construction. The PGST should solicit a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) announcement to consultant teams with experience and knowledge of cemetery design/construction (versus typical civil engineering firms).

Utility and Stormwater Components – As applicable, the utility and stormwater components included in construction documents should align with the Utilities Plan and Stormwater Management Plan designed for the Tribal Cemetery (See Strategies B and C).

Little Boston Road & Cliffside Road Improvements – Improvements, alterations, and new/modified access points associated with Little Boston Road, Cliffside Road, and other publicly-owned rights-of-way will warrant permit approval through Kitsap County. Even if the Hansville Block property is transferred into Trust status, the roadways are County facilities and are subject to Kitsap County requirements in terms of access, permitting, and design.



STRATEGY G: Project Budgeting

The conceptual plan depicts the desired build-out scenario for the planned Tribal Cemetery; several of its planned components/burial areas are envisioned to be constructed in the near-term while others will be commenced when there is an immediate need (for additional burial capacity). Near the time of construction document preparation (for specific site improvements), the PGST should develop a project budget to identify specific construction, operational, and professional costs associated with the planned cemetery. The PGST should then assign budget allocations to those projects to ensure adequate funding. The budgeting should align with the associated phasing plans so that multi-year projects can be funded (and paid out) consistent with the Tribe's annual budget cycle.

Grant Funding – Some site components listed in this feasibility report may be eligible for State and Federal Grants especially those elements that improve stormwater quality, protect/restore natural resources, and site elements that address a community need. There may be philographic grants available for cultural facilities and other elements that benefit First Nations. There is opportunity for the PGST to identify those grant opportunities and tailor their project budgets (and phasing plan) accordingly.



STRATEGY H: Land Use Entitlements and Permitting

The future Tribal Cemetery is subject to Kitsap County land use standards and permitting requirements. Notably, the proposed use requires a conditional use permit and the associated site development components will require construction/building permits. Those approvals/permits must be obtained before improving the land for the intended use.

Pre-Application Meeting – For a nominal fee, the Kitsap County Department of Community Development (DCD) staff will conduct a pre-application meeting with the PGST (and/or its consultants) to define initial concerns, the permitting processes, and submittal requirements. There is opportunity for the PGST to arrange for a pre-application meeting before construction plans and technical studies are completed for the planned Tribal Cemetery.

Conditional Use Permit / Land Use Approval – The Kitsap County code requires a Conditional Use Permit for new cemeteries in the Rural Wooded – RW zoning district; that will require construction documents, technical studies, a project narrative, and a public hearing before the County's Hearing Examiner. The PGST must secure a conditional use permit before embarking on site development activities associated with a cemetery use. During the conditional use review, the examiner will choose to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the request based on (a) compatibility concerns to adjacent land uses, (b) impacts to aquifer recharge functions/water quality, and (c) projected traffic congestion/access on adjacent roadways. (See Chapter 17.550 – Hearing Examiner Conditional Use Permit and Section 17.415.105 - Cemeteries of the Kitsap County Code for more details on the submittal and review procedures).

Construction/Building Permits – Kitsap County requires a series of construction plans, technical studies, and applications to obtain the myriads of permits associated with site development; those materials are typically submitted after securing conditional use permit approval for the project. Those construction/building permits are normally sought as part of the initial development phases as the permits are tied to specific timelines.

Washington Department of Licensing – In addition to County land use approvals and construction permits, the State of Washington requires a license for cemeteries. The cemetery must be operated by a corporation (or other entity) established for that purpose. This corporation (or entity) must be established and adopt the appropriate bylaws before operating the cemetery. (See RCW 68.20.010 for additional requirements). The PGST must plan for and comply with the State licensing requirements.



STRATEGY I: Site Development / Construction Activities

The idea of a new Tribal Cemetery will require construction activities to ready the land for the intended use. The PGST should assign one of its staff (or hire a consultant) to serve as the Project Manager and oversee construction activities for the Tribal Cemetery. Next, the PGST (and the assigned Project Manager) should select contractor(s) tasked with site development pursuant to the Phasing Plan and the associated Construction Documents. Alternatively, the PGST may choose to hire a “design-build” team where the consultant team will design, permit, and develop the land as one contract (in that arrangement Strategies F, H, and I would be combined). After approvals/permits are obtained (under Strategy H), the contractor would commence site construction activities.



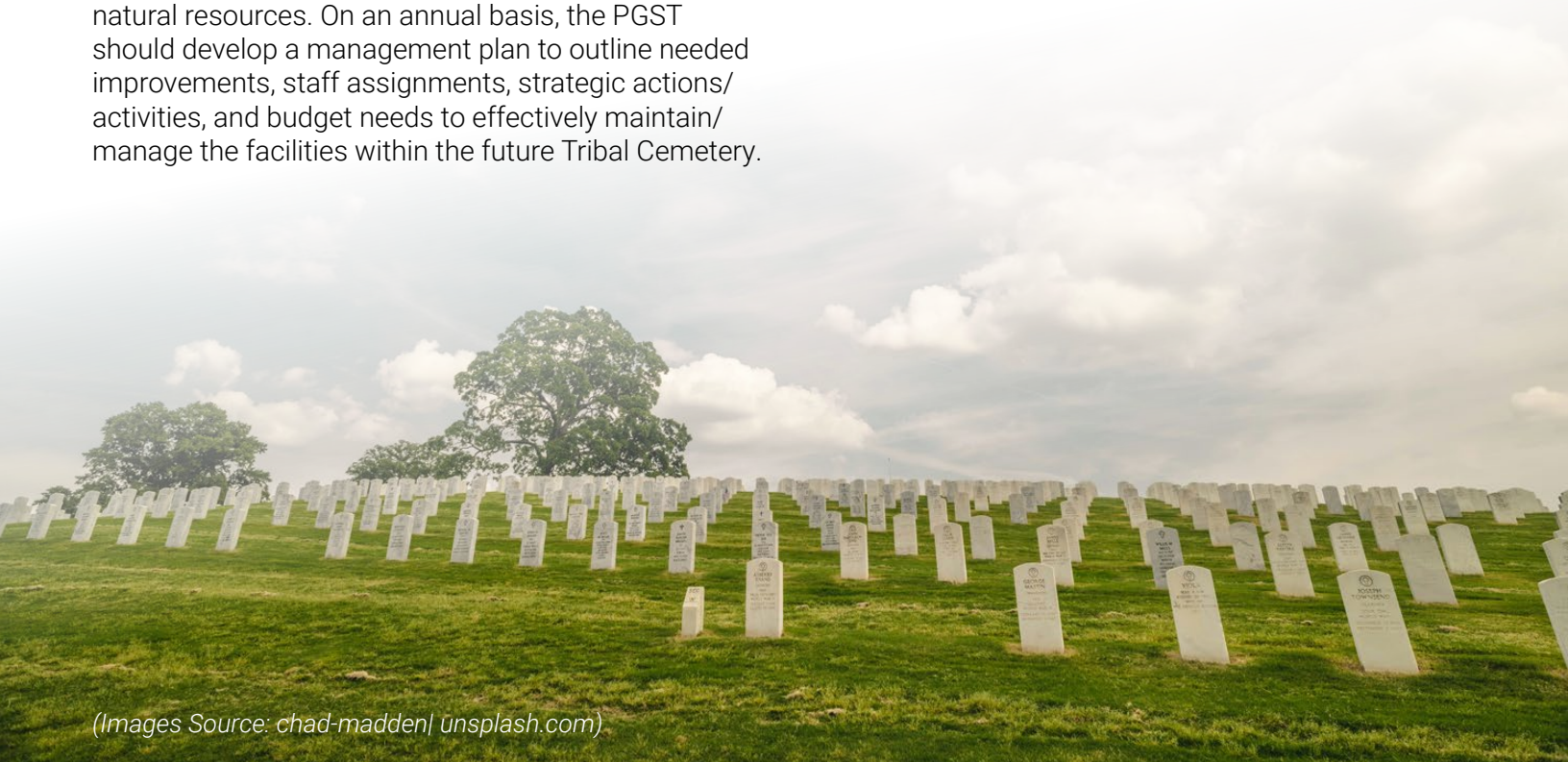
STRATEGY J: Management Plan

The preliminary plans for a future Tribal Cemetery include a list of planned buildings, amenities, common areas, burial locations, and shared infrastructure components that need to be regularly maintained to protect the Tribe’s investment, the cemetery’s appearance/functionality, and conservation areas/natural resources. On an annual basis, the PGST should develop a management plan to outline needed improvements, staff assignments, strategic actions/activities, and budget needs to effectively maintain/manage the facilities within the future Tribal Cemetery.



STRATEGY K: Burial Place Assignments

The planned Tribal Cemetery is intended to serve as the final resting place for deceased members; the cemetery will include in-ground burial plots and columbarium niches for serve family/individual preferences. Pursuant to engagement feedback, there may be opportunities designate certain burial plots / columbaria for specific PGST families. The PGST needs to establish a formal process to assign final resting places to its members and maintain registries to identify the location of specific individuals laid to rest in the cemetery.



(Images Source: chad-madden| unsplash.com)

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Appendices

Appendix A: Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan
Goals/Policies

Appendix B: PGST Member Survey Notes

Appendix C: Natural Resources Assessment
Report



Appendix A:

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan Goals/Policies

The Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan lists several goals/policies that guide the County’s approach for land use planning of its unincorporated areas. Table A.1 summarizes the goals/policies/strategies from the Land Use Element that are applicable to the Hansville Block and a future Tribal Cemetery).

Table A.1: Applicable Land Use Goals and Strategies Summary (2024 Kitsap Co. update)	
Goals	Policies / Strategies
<p>Land Use Goal 2. Capital facilities.</p> <p>Channel growth to areas where adequate services can be provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 2.1.</i> Coordinate capital facilities with land use planning. • <i>Land Use Policy 2.2.</i> Coordinate with local jurisdictions to determine what regional public facilities are or will be needed and how these facilities will be located to best serve the public. • <i>Land Use Strategy 2.a.</i> Ensure that capital facilities plans and priorities match the future land use map and growth strategies. • <i>Land Use Strategy 2.b.</i> Develop agreements with adjacent cities and affected service providers to site joint facilities and share costs of development.
<p>Land Use Goal 4. Property rights.</p> <p>Balance community rights for health, safety, and conservation of resources with the rights of private property owners in development regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 4.2.</i> Property owners are to be protected from arbitrary and capricious land use decisions and actions. • <i>Land Use Policy 4.4.</i> New urban services and facilities shall be limited to UGAs, unless service extension is necessary to respond to a documented public health hazard caused by existing development which cannot otherwise reasonably be remedied. • <i>Land Use Strategy 4.b.</i> Evaluate proposals through a lens that clearly outlines the community rights that are affected as well as private property rights.
<p>Land Use Goal 6. Health and quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 6.3.</i> Plan for and implement an expanded network of trails. • <i>Land Use Policy 6.4.</i> Link non-motorized planning requirements to land use planning decisions.
<p>Land Use Goal 7. Historic, archaeological, and cultural resources.</p> <p>Preserve and celebrate historic, archaeological, and cultural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 7.2.</i> Engage with affected tribes and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on development proposals that may have impacts to cultural and historic resources. • <i>Land Use Strategy 7.a.</i> Inventory cultural resources throughout Kitsap County to be preserved by coordinating with local historical organizations, tribal governments, and Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. • <i>Land Use Strategy 7.b.</i> Consider the need for pre-ground disturbance site investigations for sites where predictive model show cultural resources are likely or when requested by affected Native American tribes and Nations.
<p>Land Use Goal 10. UGA planning focus.</p> <p>Focus current and future planning on infill and redevelopment of existing Urban Growth Areas (UGAs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 10.1.</i> Support innovative, high quality infill development and redevelopment in existing developed areas within the Urban Growth Areas. • <i>Land Use Policy 10.5.</i> Support compact forms of development in commercial areas in order to encourage pedestrian and non-motorized travel and transit use and reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT).

Table A.1: Applicable Land Use Goals and Strategies Summary (2024 Kitsap Co. update)

<i>Goals</i>	<i>Policies / Strategies</i>
<p>Land Use Goal 14. Direct development to UGAs.</p> <p>Direct development to designated Urban Growth Areas consistent with projected population growth, Growth Management Act, VISION 2050, and the Countywide Planning Policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 14.1.</i> Consider development patterns that reduce sprawl, use urban land more efficiently, and incorporate feasible, innovative, and sustainable practices. • <i>Land Use Strategy 14.a.</i> At the five-year mid-point of Comprehensive Plan cycle, consider assessing the Land Use Map and docket for Site Specific Amendments.
<p>Land Use Goal 16. Rural character.</p> <p>Protect Kitsap County’s unique rural character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 16.1.</i> Permit residential uses in rural areas in a variety of rural lot sizes consistent with the rural character of the surrounding area. • <i>Land Use Policy 16.2.</i> Maintain LAMIRDs at low residential densities that can be sustained by minimal infrastructure improvements, minimize environmental degradation, and that will not cumulatively create the future necessity or expectation of urban levels of service. • <i>Land Use Policy 16.4.</i> Accommodate appropriate rural uses not characterized by urban growth. • <i>Land Use Policy 16.5.</i> Allow for essential public facilities, other regional infrastructure, and rural governmental services. • <i>Land Use Policy 16.6.</i> Consistent also with Land Use Goal 14- Direct development to UGAs, limit rural growth rates by focusing growth with the Urban Growth Areas. • <i>Land Use Strategy 16.a.</i> Review and revise as necessary standards and development regulations for the rural area to preserve rural character.
<p>Land Use Goal 17. Foster rural business.</p> <p>Foster rural businesses and business opportunities on designated commercial and industrial lands in the rural area while balancing the protection of rural character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 17.1.</i> Encourage business growth in existing LAMIRDs while limiting business growth outside of LAMIRDs. • <i>Land Use Policy 17.2.</i> Allow or conditionally allow home-based cottage-type businesses and industries in the rural areas that do not negatively affect rural level of service or rural character. • <i>Land Use Policy 17.3.</i> When considering public spending for facilities and services within the rural area, prioritize the maintenance of existing facilities and services that protect public health and safety and only upgrade facilities and services to provide rural service levels without creating capacity for urban growth. • <i>Land Use Strategy 17.a.</i> Review and amend development regulations to reduce barriers to rural businesses that protect rural character.
<p>Land Use Goal 18. Support farming and agriculture.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the viability of agricultural uses and activities in rural areas, including cultivation, animal husbandry, and value-added production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 18.1.</i> Foster agriculture opportunities by promoting flexibility in development regulations. • <i>Land Use Policy 18.2.</i> Continue regulatory and non-regulatory preservation of historic or working farmland.
<p>Land Use Goal 19. Maintain forest resource lands.</p> <p>Maintain forest resource lands in Kitsap County for continued forestry production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Use Policy 19.1.</i> Account for the continued use of properties managed for timber production and compatibility of these properties with surrounding lands. • <i>Land Use Policy 19.2.</i> Coordinate with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Tribal governments, community groups, and private forest landowners to promote long-term preservation of forest lands.

Appendix B:

PGST Member Survey Notes

The following includes two memorandums that summarize the PGST member survey responses along with the participant responses reports. One memorandum focuses on the future use of the Hansville Block Property whereas, the other captures member sentiments for three feasibility projects (including the Tribal Cemetery).

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1.0 – FEASIBILITY PROJECTS OVERVIEW

The PGST Planning Department has embarked on a feasibility planning process (the “process”) for three potential projects including (i) an additional Tribal Cemetery, (ii) a new Cultural Center, and (iii) a Food Preservation Center with a community garden. The process will result in three separate feasibility reports to allow PGST staff to make informed decisions on how to proceed.

- **Engagement Plan:** The process will follow a Community Engagement Plan so that the resulting recommendations reflect PGST values, needs, and aspirations for the future. A Project Working Group will guide the planning process, this includes individuals representing various PGST departments and the general membership. As a notable engagement component, the Project Team hosted an on-line community survey aimed to gather PGST member sentiments/ideas on the three projects and to guide the Working Group’s decisions. The survey responses are the subject of this memorandum.
- **Locations:** The specific locations for the three feasibility projects will be determined as part of the planning/feasibility process. However, a new Tribal Cemetery is tentatively planned on the Hansville Block Property (located along Little Boston Road and Cliffside Road). The Cultural Center and Food Process Center are tentatively planned for the Warrior Ridge Property (although other locations may be evaluated).
- **Cemetery Feasibility Analysis:** The process will define the specific project location, conceptual site plan, and planning-level implementation strategies for a new Tribal Cemetery. Potential site components would include an entry road, parking areas, burial plots, natural areas, and an area/structure for gatherings.
- **Cultural Center Feasibility Analysis:** The process will define the site location, and identify the site programming, conceptual site/building design, and planning-level implementation strategies for a new Cultural Center building. The Cultural Center may include a parking area, a room for archives, community gathering spaces, a museum (for the public), and other complementary uses.
- **Food Preservation Center and Community Garden Feasibility Analysis:** The process will define the site location, and identify the site programming, conceptual site/building design, and planning-level implementation strategies for a new Food Preservation Center and community garden. The Project may include a parking lot, loading areas, processing operations, storage, food cultivation areas, and a community garden.

2.0 – COMMUNITY SURVEY OVERVIEW AND KEY FINDINGS

The PGST Planning Department and its consultants created and launched an on-line community survey aimed to inform PGST Members of the three feasibility projects and to obtain sentiments on a broad array of topics relating those planned facilities.

Survey Summary

- **Survey Duration:** January 6th, 2025 to February 2nd, 2025
- **Participants:** 72 individuals participated in the survey; ~91% of participants identify as PGST Members.
- **Promotion Methods:** Email Distributions, Flyers, and Social Media Posts.
- **Survey Topics:** Levels of personal support for the three feasibility projects, ideal site components, and potential impacts.

Key Findings

The following lists key findings from the survey responses; the subsequent sections and the attachments herein provide more detail on each topic and question posed.

- **Survey Participants** – Most participants indicated they were either a PGST member and/or worked for the PGST. Respondents were over 21 years of age with only a few Elder participants. Most participants indicated they live on the PGST Reservation.
- **New Cemetery Use** – The survey responses appear to indicate support for a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Property; whereas some supporters also indicated they want the PGST to do more evaluation. Respondents also indicated a desire for a wide variety of complementary site elements to be introduced as part of a new cemetery; those include restroom facilities, vehicle parking, Tribal Art Installations, shelters, and lighting. Most participants expressed a strong desire for fencing and security measures to protect the land and burial plots.
- **Cultural Center** – Most participants expressed support for a new Cultural Center. The responses expressed a desire to locate the new facility near existing/planning PGST services, commercial enterprises, and at locations with views to the Bay and the Mountains. The participant responses expressed a desire for a broad array of site elements in conjunction with this new facility – including art, classrooms, gathering spaces and a space that highlights cultural heritage. There was strong support in providing family history and genealogy resources.
- **Food Preservation Center** – Most participants expressed support for a new Food Preservation Facility with the resulting food products being oriented to the PGST members and portions available for commercial sale. Individuals seem to want the ability to process fish and game. The responses also indicated a desire to provide classrooms or other learning environments for food processing, food harvesting, and traditional medicines. Individuals expressed concerns for odor/smells, traffic, and waste associated with the planned facility.

3.0 – COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONSES

The section summarizes the participant responses to the on-line community survey associated with the three feasibility projects; a more detailed summary report is provided as an attachment to this memorandum (for additional review/consideration). The Project Team created the survey as a series of “Parts”; each part included questions related to specific topics of the larger feasibility analysis.

Part A: Participant Affiliation

This first part of the survey was intended to obtain information about who participated; the following summarizes the responses.

- **Affiliation** – Participants were asked to select responses that best described their affiliation with the PGST community (individuals were allowed to select multiple responses). At 91.67%, most participants identified as a “PGST Member”; 2.78% specifically indicated they were NOT a PGST member. Notably, 15.28% of participants indicated they are a PGST employee.
- **Residence Location** – Participants were asked to select responses that best described their residence’s location (individuals were allowed to select one of three options). At 54.17%, most participants indicated they live on the PGST Reservation; whereas 43.06% indicated they live off the PGST Reservation but within the State of Washington. A small portion of participants (2.78%) indicated they live outside the State of Washington.
- **Age Group** – Participants were asked to indicate their age from a list of eight ranges (individuals were allowed to select one age group). Based on the responses, participants were at least 21 years of age; there were no participants that indicated they were younger than 20 years of age. Notably, only 13.89% of participants indicated they were seniors/Elders (65 years of age or older).

Part B: Potential Tribal Cemetery

The second part of the survey was intended to collect participant sentiments regarding a potential new Tribal Cemetery in terms of support and the types of site elements they would like to see in conjunction with this new facility.

- **Tribal Cemetery Support** – Participants were asked to indicate their level of support for introducing a new Tribal cemetery to the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). At 56.72%, most participants specifically support the idea of adding a new cemetery. Another 32.84% indicated they may be in support but want the PGST to explore options. Only 7.46% specifically expressed a lack of support for this feature. A small segment (2.99%) indicated they do not have an opinion on the topic.
- **Tribal Cemetery Elements** – Participants were asked to select/indicate the types of site elements they would like to see incorporated into a potential new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participants showed support for most of the options provided, indicating a new cemetery should include a broad range of amenities and supportive infrastructure (i.e., Tribal Art, Lighting, Parking, Shelters, and to a lesser extent, Restrooms). Notably, 80.88% of participants indicated they would like to see fencing and other security features as part of a potential cemetery. The following lists each option along with the selection rates.

- Art (70.59%)
- Fencing and Security (80.88%)
- Lighting (66.18%)
- Parking (79.41%)
- Shelters (67.65%)
- Restrooms (39.71%)
- Other (13.24%); write-in responses included (i) consider added a burial plot directory, (ii) consider locations close to PGST residences, (iii) consider expanding the current cemetery, and (iv) consider proximity to the Gym and other funeral ceremony locations.

Part C: New Cultural Center

The third part of the survey was intended to gather stakeholder sentiments related to a potential new cultural center.

- **New Cultural Center Support** – Participants were asked to indicate their level of support for creating a new Cultural Center somewhere within the PGST Community (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). At 73.33%, most participants specifically support the idea of adding a new Cultural Center. Another 21.67% indicated they may be in support but want the PGST to explore options. A small segment of participants (3.33%) specifically expressed a lack of support for this feature. One participant (representing 1.67% of the total) indicated they do not have an opinion on the topic.
- **Cultural Center Location** – Participants were asked to select locational considerations they felt were important in siting a new Cultural Center (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participant responses were quite varied; there seemed to be a preference for locations near existing/planning PGST services, near existing commercial operations, and with views to nearby natural features (like the Bay and mountains). The following lists each option along with the selection rates.
 - Near PGST Member Housing (19.67%)
 - Near Existing or Planned PGST Services (32.79%)
 - Near the Casino and/or the Gliding Eagle Market (32.79%)
 - Near Forested Areas (26.23%)
 - Locations with Views to the Olympic Mountains (27.87%)
 - Locations with view to Port Gamble Bay (32.79%)
 - No Option on the Topic (9.84%)
 - “Other” (14.75%); write-in responses included (i) locations that minimize environmental impacts, (ii) locations accessible to pedestrians, the Youth, and/or Elders, (iii) locations near a place of worship, (iv) locations near the Longhouse.
- **Cultural Center Site Elements** – Participants were asked to select/indicate the types of site elements they would like to see incorporated into a potential new Cultural Center (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participants showed support for most of the options provided, indicating a new Cultural Center should include a broad range of amenities and supportive infrastructure (i.e., Tribal Art, Carving Activities, Classrooms, Gathering Spaces, a Museum, Family History library, and highlighting the S’Klallam Language). The following lists the participant selection rate of the options provided in the survey:

- *Art Installations (81.97%)*
- *Art Space / Carving Areas (68.85%)*
- *Artifacts Archive (81.85%)*
- *Classrooms (67.21%)*
- *Cultural Museum (77.05%)*
- *Family History / Genealogy Resources (81.97%)*
- *Gardens (55.74%)*
- *Indoor Gathering and Event Space (67.21%)*
- *Outdoor Community Gathering Areas (63.93%)*
- *Parking (80.33%)*
- *Restrooms (78.69%)*
- *S'Klallam Language Representation (81.97%)*
- *Other (11.48%); write-in responses included (i) a gift shop component, (ii) Tribal naming books/records, (iii) kitchen for medical teas/salves, (iv) concern about duplication with Heronswood Garden, and (v) a landscaped area.*

Part D: New Food Preservation (or Processing) Center and Gardens

The fourth part of the survey was intended to gather stakeholder sentiments related to a potential new Food Preservation Center with community gardens.

- **New Food Preservation Center Support** – Participants were asked to indicate their level of support for creating a new Food Preservation Center somewhere within the PGST Community (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). At 71.93%, most participants specifically support the idea of adding a new Food Preservation Center. Another 22.81% indicated they may be in support but want the PGST to explore options. A small segment of participants (3.51%) specifically expressed a lack of support for this feature. One participant (representing 1.75% of the total responses) indicated they do not have an opinion on the topic.
- **Food Preservation Location** – Participants were asked to select locational considerations they felt were important in siting a new Food Preservation Center (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participant responses were quite varied as presented below; there appeared to be stronger support for locations near existing/planned PGST services and with direct access to major roadways.
 - *Near PGST Member Housing (17.86%)*
 - *Near Existing or Planned PGST Services (23.21%)*
 - *Near the Casino and/or the Gliding Eagle Market (19.64%)*
 - *Near Forested Areas (19.64%)*
 - *Direct Access to Major Roadways – e.g., Little Boston Rd. & Hansville Rd. (21.43%)*
 - *Locations with Views to the Olympic Mountains (7.14%)*
 - *Locations with view to Port Gamble Bay (10.71%)*
 - *No Option on the Topic (23.21%)*
 - *“Other” (16.07%); write-in responses included (i) consider safety and the natural resources impacts, (ii) consider existing facilities (e.g., kitchens), (iii) consider sun exposure, (iv) consider adding gardens and a playground, (v) consider a standalone facility with lots of space, (vi) consider seasonal a farm, (vii) consider programs*

connected to childhood education, and (viii) consider proximity to the community gardens.

- **Food Products Focus**– Participants were asked to indicate the types of food products they would like to see produced from a potential new facility (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participant responses were quite varied as presented below; there appears to be a stronger preference for projects associated with Fish/Seafood, Deer/Game, and Fruit/Produce.
 - *Breads and other baked goods (51.79%)*
 - *Deer and other Wild Game (78.57%)*
 - *Fish and Seafood (83.93%)*
 - *Jams, Jellies, and Preserves (69.64%)*
 - *Vegetables, Fruit, and Fresh Produce (76.79%)*
 - *No Opinion on the Topic (5.36%)*
 - *“Other” (10.71%); write-in responses included (i) dehydrated foods, (ii) consider food allergies, (iii) apply equitable decision-making, (iv) consider traditional medicines, and (v) expressions of excitement (for this potential facility).*
- **Food Distribution/Use Focus**– Participants were asked to indicate for whom the products produced from the new facility should be focused (individuals were allowed to select one option). Most participants (42.86%) indicated a preference to produce food products for the PGST membership AND for commercial sale (to non-members). Just over 35% of participants indicated a preference to focus food production solely for PGST members. A much smaller segment (8.93%) indicated the food should be prepared primarily for commercial sale (as an income-generating venture). Five percent indicated no opinion on the topic; and 7.14% selected the “other” category – Write-in responses stressed the importance of catering to the PGST membership.
- **PGST Member Garden Plots** – Participants were asked whether a new Food Preservation Center should include dedicated garden plots for PGST member use (individuals could select one of three options). Fifty percent of the participants indicated “yes, there should be garden plots for PGST members”; whereas 33.93% indicated they do not feel garden plots should be available to members. Just over 16% indicated they do not have an opinion on this topic.
- **Fish and Game Processing** – Participants were asked to indicate their service preference in the event fish and game processing services were provided as part of a new Food Preservation Facility (individuals were limited to select one of multiple options). Most participants (69.09%) indicated they would like the option to either process fish/game themselves OR have a PGST staff member process the food on their behalf. Only 10.91% indicated they would like to process their fish/game themselves, and 3.64% indicated they would like a staff member to process the food on their behalf. Just over 14% indicated no opinion on the topic. One individual selected the “other” category and wrote in a comment that it would be a small cost to Tribal members.
- **Food Preservation Center Site Elements** – Participants were asked to select/indicate the types of site elements they would like to see incorporated into a potential new Food Preservation Center (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participants showed support for most of the options provided, indicating a new Food Preservation Center should include a broad range of operational functions and amenities – notably,

there was strong support for classroom space. The following lists the participant selection rate of the options provided in the survey:

- *Art Installations (51.85%)*
 - *Classrooms (83.33%)*
 - *Fencing and Security (62.96%)*
 - *Garden Plots (53.70%)*
 - *Greenhouses (70.37%)*
 - *Kitchen (77.78%)*
 - *Market / Shop Space (68.52%)*
 - *Parking (72.22%)*
 - *Restrooms (75.93%)*
 - *Other (7.41%); write-in responses included (i) suggested the facility should be operated as a business, (ii) consider the associated equipment, (iii) reminded of current garden, (iv) consider a composing box, (v)*
- **Food Preservation Concerns** – Participants were asked to indicate their concerns related to potential impacts from a Food Preservation operation on surrounding land/community elements (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). Most responses indicated a concern for impacts associated with waste (60.38%), the natural environment (52.83%), and odors/smells (45.28). There were other concerns related to traffic, utility demands, and noise.

4.0 – ATTACHMENT: SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

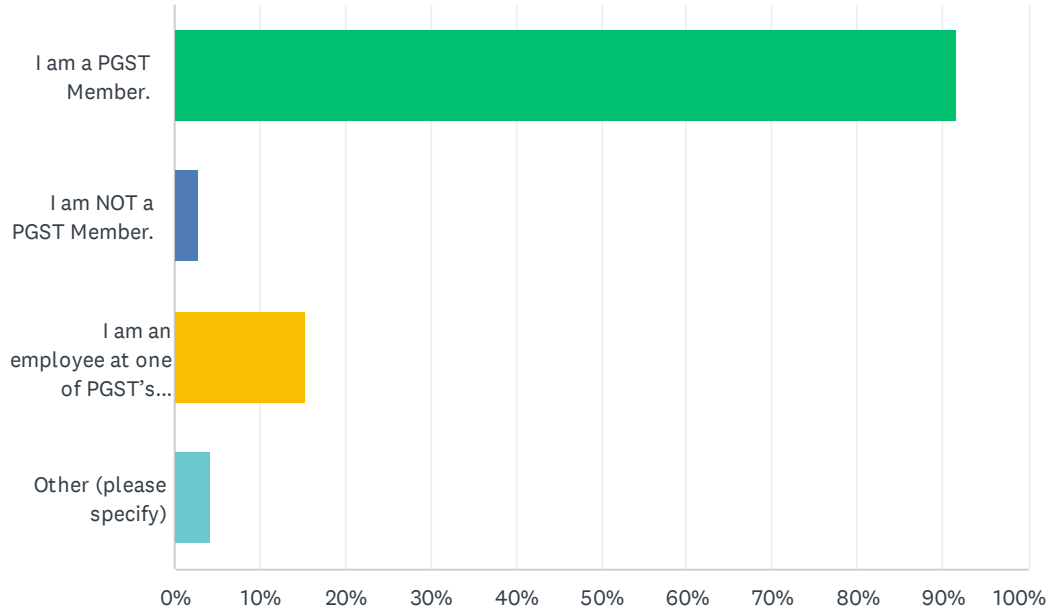
The following attachment represents the survey summary report from SurveyMonkey (the web-based survey platform used for the project).

Q1 Name – Please share your name. (Write in answer)

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8

Q2 Affiliation – From the list below, please select which describes your affiliation with the PGST. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

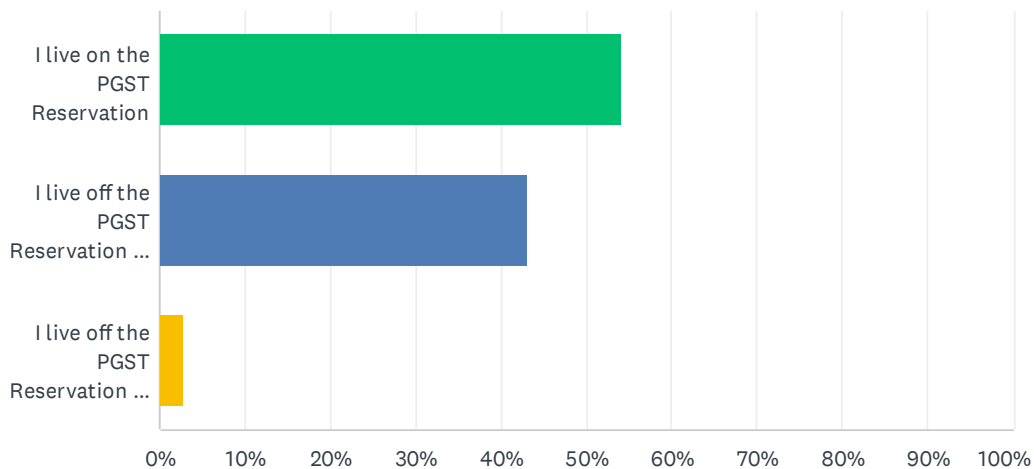
Answered: 72 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I am a PGST Member.	91.67%	66
I am NOT a PGST Member.	2.78%	2
I am an employee at one of PGST's departments.	15.28%	11
Other (please specify)	4.17%	3
Total Respondents: 72		

Q3 Residence Location – From the list below, please select which best describes your living location. (select one)

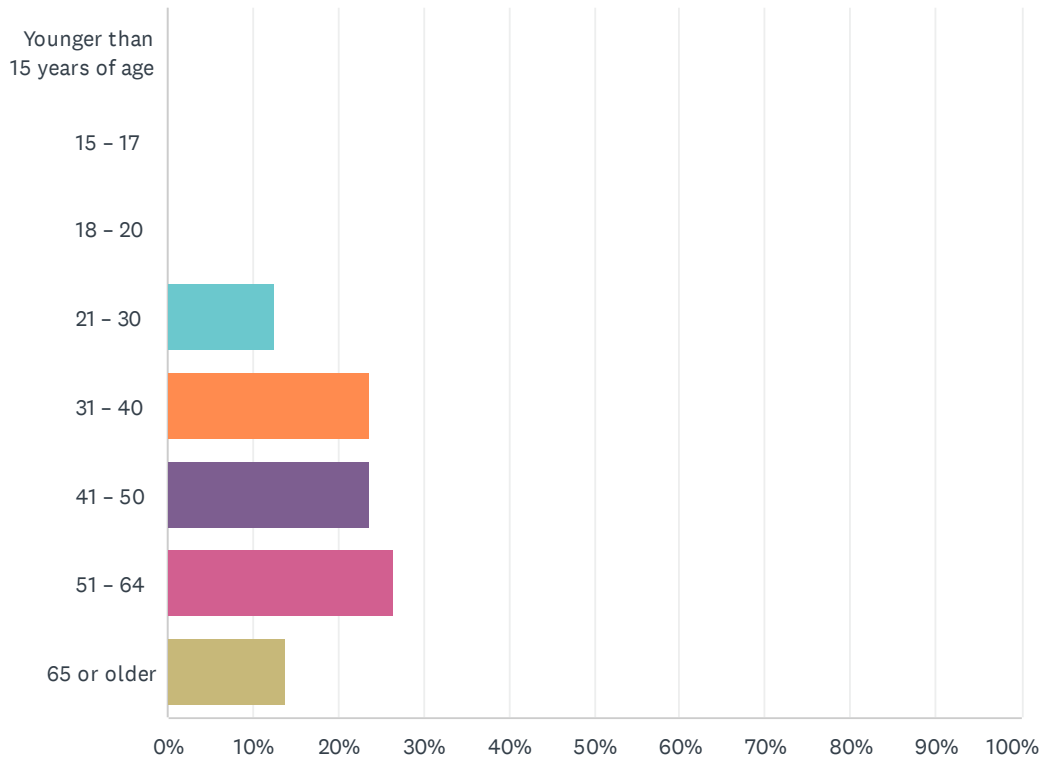
Answered: 72 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I live on the PGST Reservation	54.17%	39
I live off the PGST Reservation but within the State of Washington	43.06%	31
I live off the PGST Reservation and outside the State of Washington	2.78%	2
TOTAL		72

**Q4 Age Group – From the list below, please select which best describes your age group (e.g., if you are 17 years 3 months of age, select 15 – 17).
(Select one)**

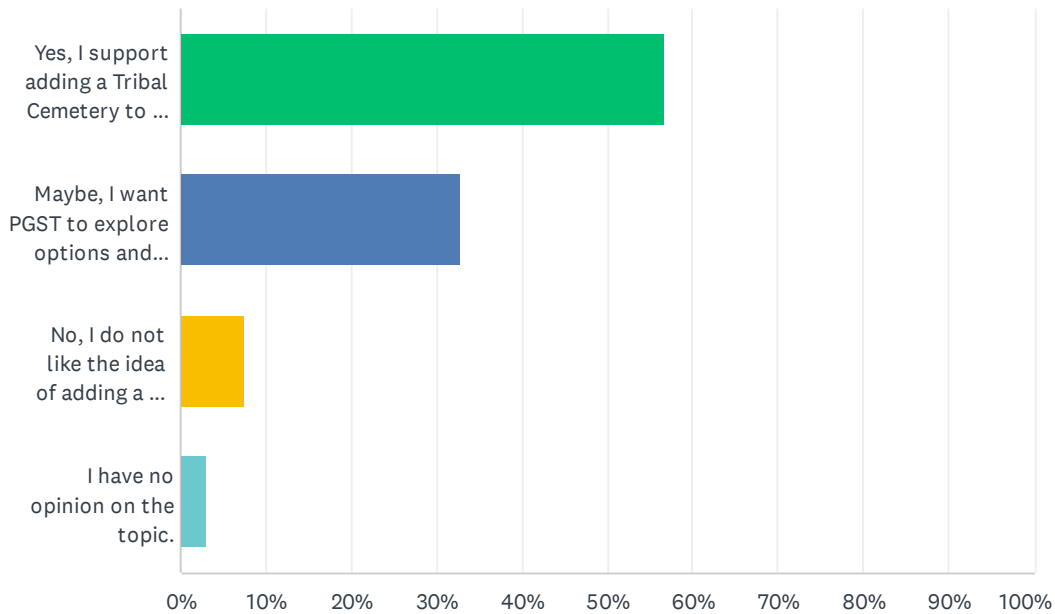
Answered: 72 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Younger than 15 years of age	0.00%	0
15 – 17	0.00%	0
18 – 20	0.00%	0
21 – 30	12.50%	9
31 – 40	23.61%	17
41 – 50	23.61%	17
51 – 64	26.39%	19
65 or older	13.89%	10
TOTAL		72

Q5 Tribal Cemetery Support – The PGST Planning Department (and other leaders) have plans to introduce a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block Property to respond to capacity limitations at the current cemetery; from the list below, indicate your level of support for a new cemetery. (Select one)

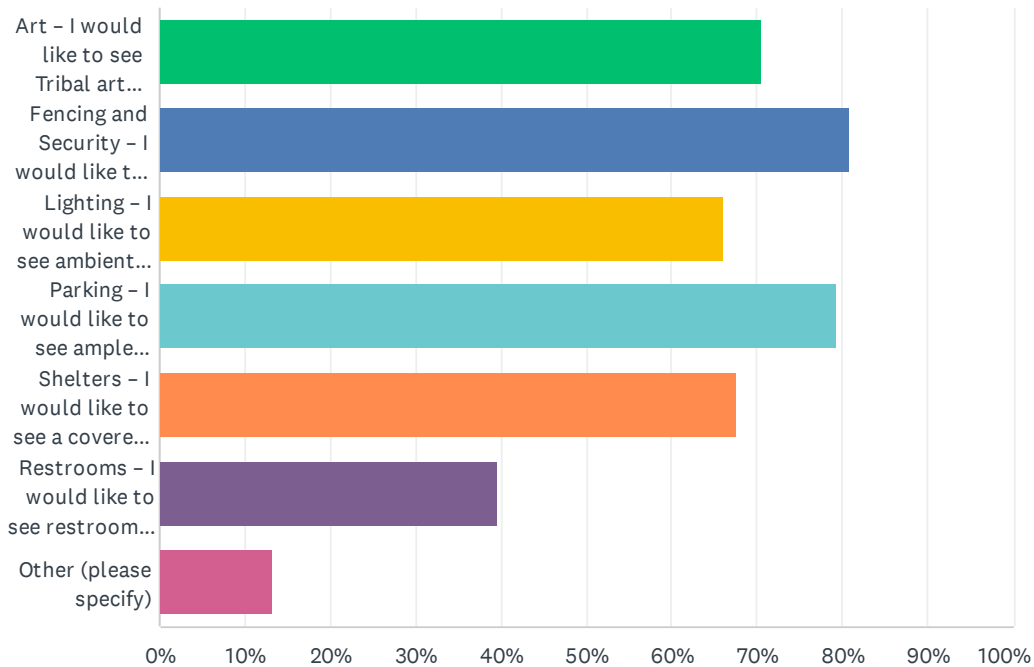
Answered: 67 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, I support adding a Tribal Cemetery to the Property.	56.72%	38
Maybe, I want PGST to explore options and specifics for a new Tribal Cemetery before I decide.	32.84%	22
No, I do not like the idea of adding a new Tribal Cemetery to the Property.	7.46%	5
I have no opinion on the topic.	2.99%	2
TOTAL		67

Q6 Tribal Cemetery Site Elements – From the list below, indicate which site elements you would like to see in conjunction with a new cemetery. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 68 Skipped: 4



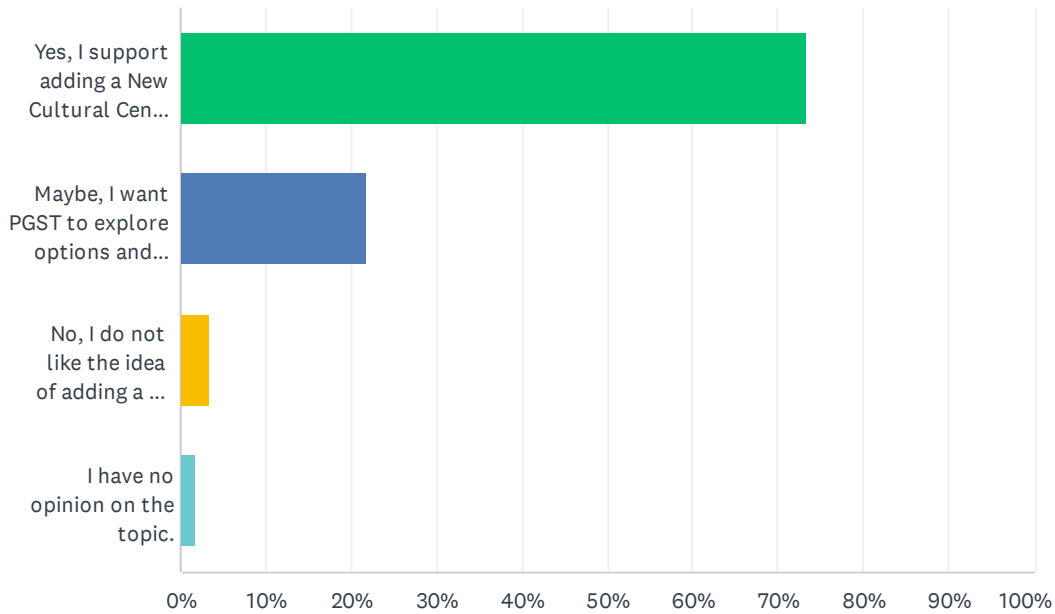
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Art – I would like to see Tribal art installations on the Property.	70.59% 48
Fencing and Security – I would like to see fencing or other security elements added to the Property to protect burial plots and site amenities.	80.88% 55
Lighting – I would like to see ambient lighting added to the Property (while limiting effects of light pollution).	66.18% 45
Parking – I would like to see ample vehicle parking on the Property.	79.41% 54
Shelters – I would like to see a covered shelter near the burial plots for ceremonies and gatherings.	67.65% 46
Restrooms – I would like to see restroom facilities added to the Property.	39.71% 27
Other (please specify)	13.24% 9
Total Respondents: 68	

Q7 Your Ideas for a New Tribal Cemetery – In the space below, provide your ideas for a new Tribal Cemetery.

Answered: 23 Skipped: 49

Q8 New Cultural Center Support – The PGST Planning Department (and other leaders) have preliminary plans to construct a new Cultural Center within the PGST Community; from the list below, indicate your level of support for a new Cultural Center. (Select one)

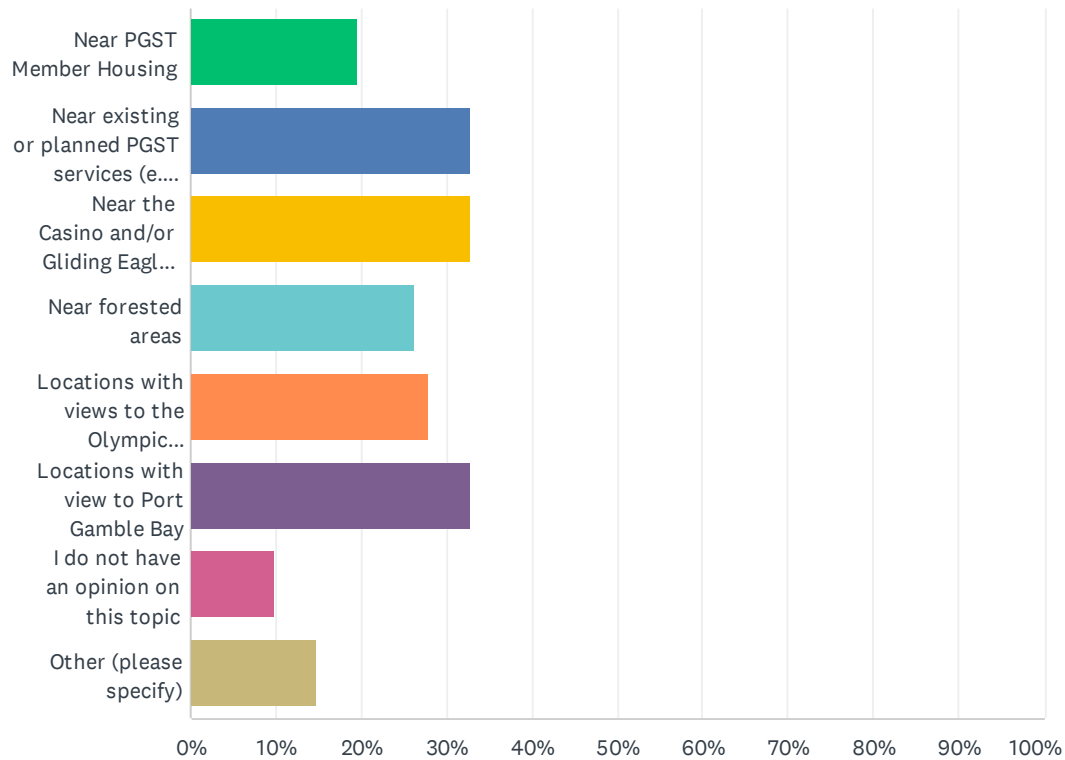
Answered: 60 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, I support adding a New Cultural Center within the PGST Community.	73.33%	44
Maybe, I want PGST to explore options and specifics for a new Cultural Center before I decide.	21.67%	13
No, I do not like the idea of adding a New Cultural Center within the PGST Community.	3.33%	2
I have no opinion on the topic.	1.67%	1
TOTAL		60

Q9 Cultural Center Location – Location is an important consideration when planning for new community-serving facilities - From the list below, indicate which features you feel should be considered/prioritized in selecting the location for a new Cultural Center. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

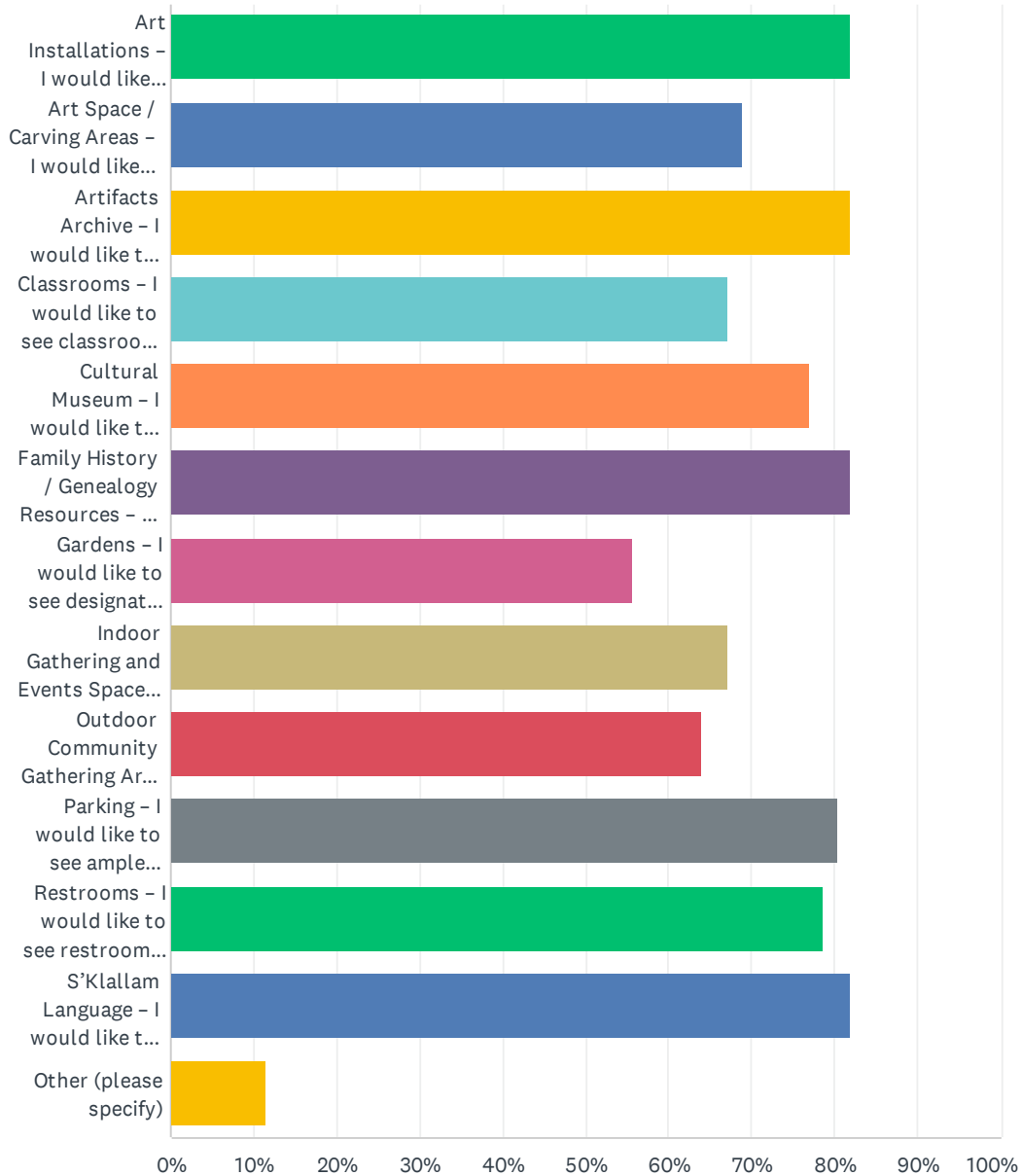
Answered: 61 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Near PGST Member Housing	19.67%	12
Near existing or planned PGST services (e.g., wellness center, PGST offices, business areas)	32.79%	20
Near the Casino and/or Gliding Eagle Market	32.79%	20
Near forested areas	26.23%	16
Locations with views to the Olympic Mountains	27.87%	17
Locations with view to Port Gamble Bay	32.79%	20
I do not have an opinion on this topic	9.84%	6
Other (please specify)	14.75%	9
Total Respondents: 61		

Q10 Cultural Center Site Elements – From the list below, indicate which site elements you would like to see in conjunction with a new Cultural Center. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 61 Skipped: 11



Feasibility Projects | Tribal Cemetery, Cultural Center, & Food Processing Center - PGST Member Survey

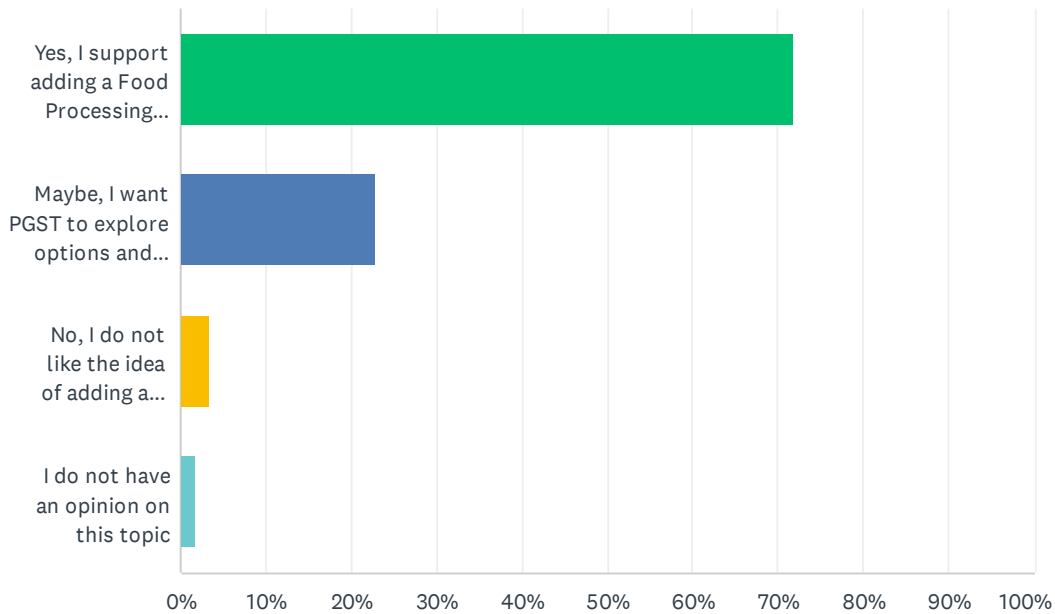
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Art Installations – I would like to see Tribal art installations as part of the Cultural Center.	81.97%	50
Art Space / Carving Areas – I would like to see spaces for individuals to create art and/or perform traditional carving activities.	68.85%	42
Artifacts Archive – I would like to see a space for cultural and historical artifacts.	81.97%	50
Classrooms – I would like to see classrooms for cultural and enrichment programs.	67.21%	41
Cultural Museum – I would like to see a museum that showcases PGST culture/history for the general public (including non-members).	77.05%	47
Family History / Genealogy Resources – I would like a space to document and research PGST family history.	81.97%	50
Gardens – I would like to see designated gardens highlighting native plants and trees.	55.74%	34
Indoor Gathering and Events Space – I would like to see an indoor space for gatherings and events.	67.21%	41
Outdoor Community Gathering Areas – I would like to see outdoor areas for passive community gatherings like a plaza, lawn, or similar feature.	63.93%	39
Parking – I would like to see ample vehicle parking.	80.33%	49
Restrooms – I would like to see restroom facilities	78.69%	48
S’Klallam Language – I would like to see the S’Klallam language displayed and incorporated into a new Cultural Center.	81.97%	50
Other (please specify)	11.48%	7
Total Respondents: 61		

Q11 Your Ideas for a New Cultural Center – In the space below, provide your ideas for a new Cultural Center.

Answered: 20 Skipped: 52

Q12 New Food Processing Center and Gardens Support – The PGST Planning Department (and other leaders) have preliminary plans to construct a new Food Processing Center and gardens within the PGST Community; from the list below, indicate your level of support for a new Foods Processing Center and gardens. (Select one)

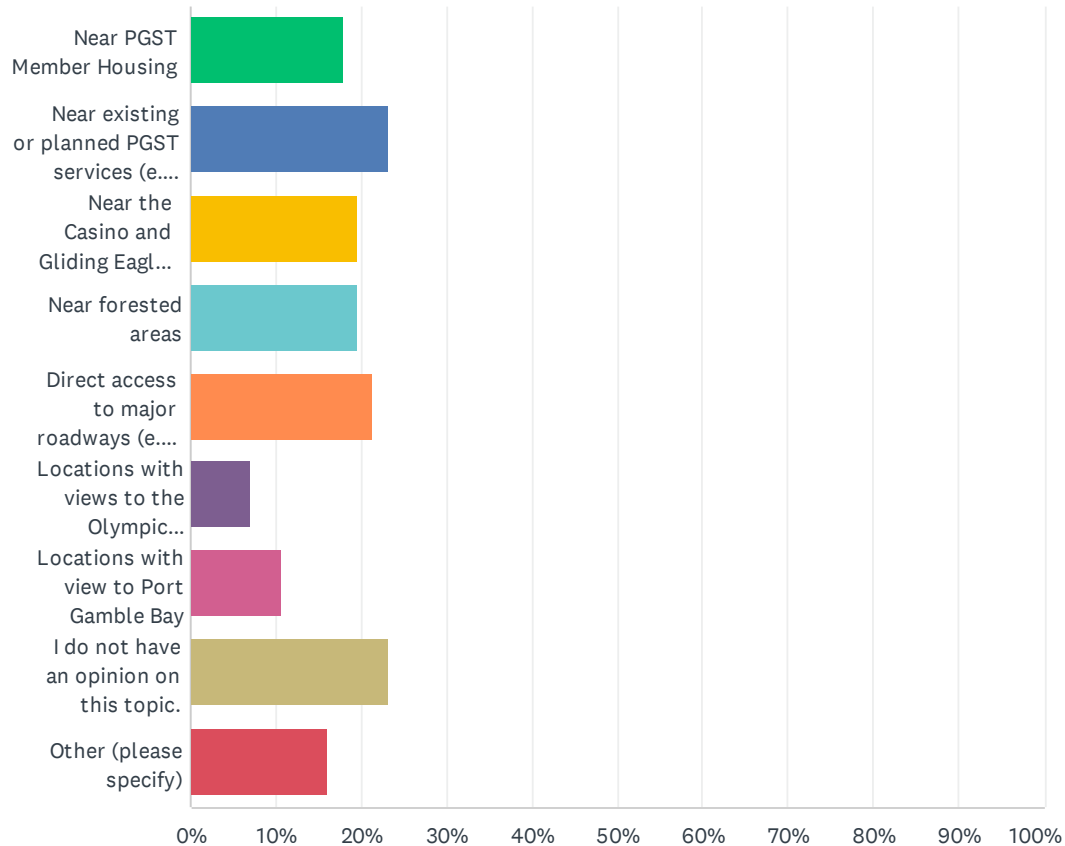
Answered: 57 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, I support adding a Food Processing Center and gardens within the PGST Community.	71.93%	41
Maybe, I want PGST to explore options and specifics for a new Food Processing Center before I decide.	22.81%	13
No, I do not like the idea of adding a Food Processing Center and gardens within the PGST Community.	3.51%	2
I do not have an opinion on this topic	1.75%	1
TOTAL		57

Q13 Food Processing Center Location – Location is an important consideration when planning for new community-serving facilities - From the list below, indicate which features should be considered/prioritized in selecting the location for a new Food Processing Center and gardens. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 56 Skipped: 16

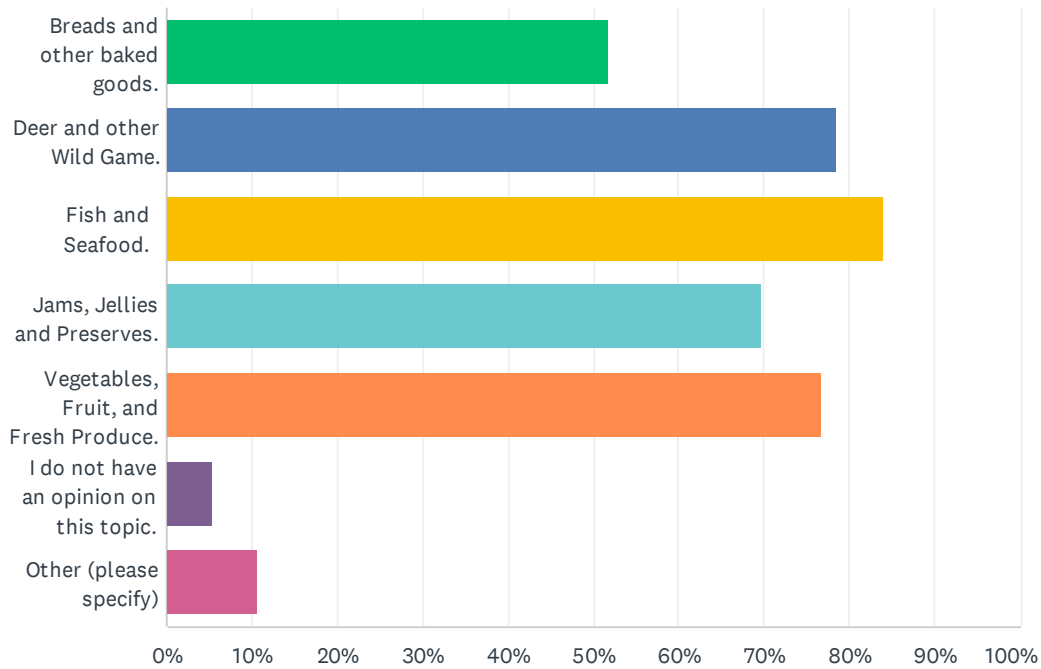


Feasibility Projects | Tribal Cemetery, Cultural Center, & Food Processing Center - PGST Member Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Near PGST Member Housing	17.86%	10
Near existing or planned PGST services (e.g., wellness center, PGST offices)	23.21%	13
Near the Casino and Gliding Eagle Market	19.64%	11
Near forested areas	19.64%	11
Direct access to major roadways (e.g., Little Boston Road / Hansville Road)	21.43%	12
Locations with views to the Olympic Mountains	7.14%	4
Locations with view to Port Gamble Bay	10.71%	6
I do not have an opinion on this topic.	23.21%	13
Other (please specify)	16.07%	9
Total Respondents: 56		

Q14 Food Production Focus – From the list below, indicate the types of food products you’d like to see produced from a new Food Processing Center. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

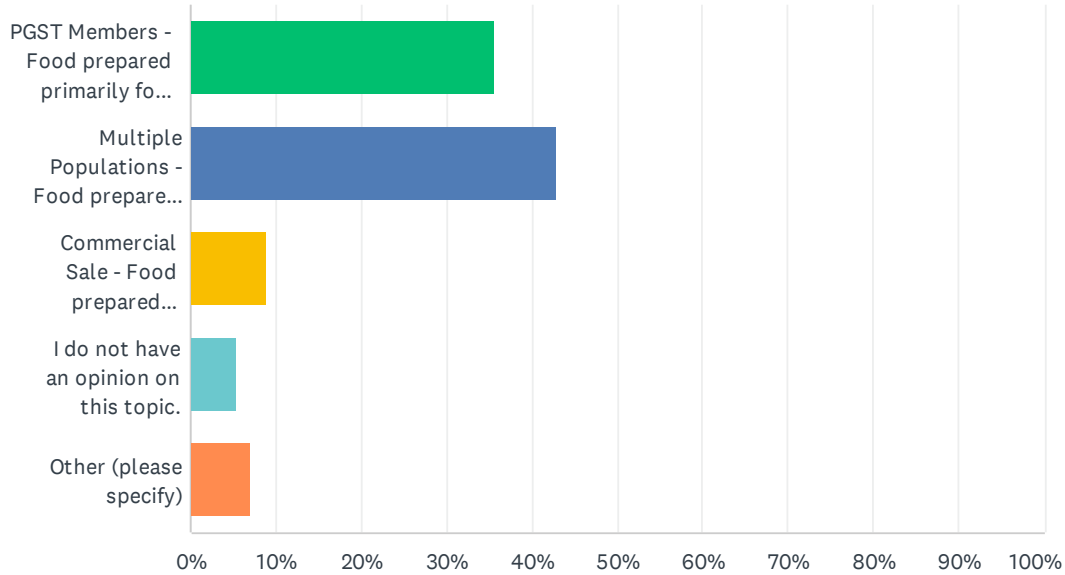
Answered: 56 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Breads and other baked goods.	51.79% 29
Deer and other Wild Game.	78.57% 44
Fish and Seafood.	83.93% 47
Jams, Jellies and Preserves.	69.64% 39
Vegetables, Fruit, and Fresh Produce.	76.79% 43
I do not have an opinion on this topic.	5.36% 3
Other (please specify)	10.71% 6
Total Respondents: 56	

Q15 Food Distribution/Use Focus – From the list below, indicate for whom the products produced in a Food Processing Center should be focused. (Select one).

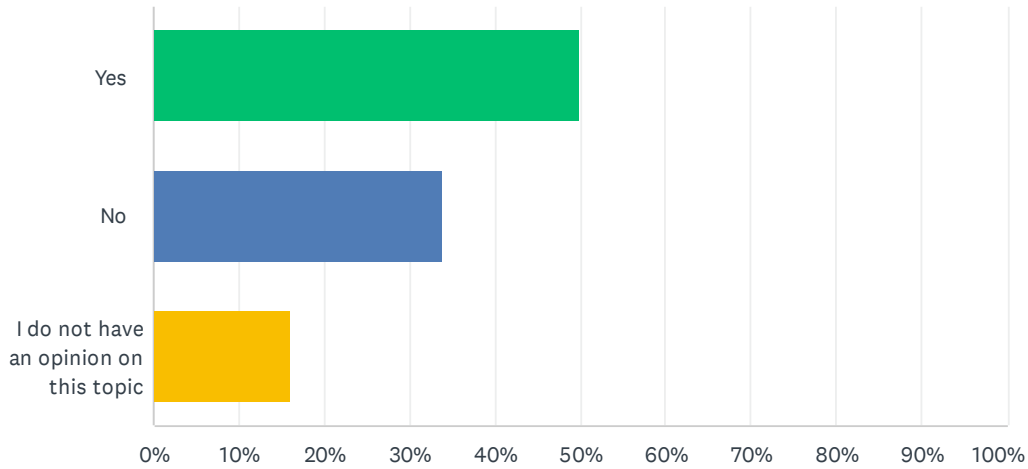
Answered: 56 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
PGST Members - Food prepared primarily for PGST members.	35.71%	20
Multiple Populations - Food prepared for a combination of PGST member use and commercial sales (to non-members).	42.86%	24
Commercial Sale - Food prepared primarily for commercial sale (as a PGST income-generating venture).	8.93%	5
I do not have an opinion on this topic.	5.36%	3
Other (please specify)	7.14%	4
TOTAL		56

Q16 PGST Member Garden Plots – Do you feel the project should include designated garden plots to PGST members (for their personal use)?

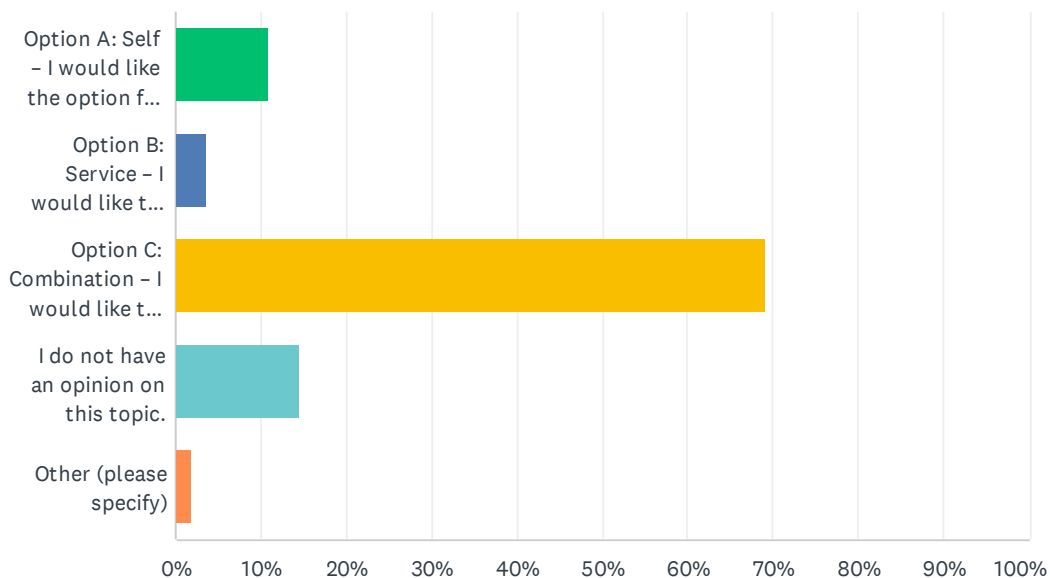
Answered: 56 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	50.00%	28
No	33.93%	19
I do not have an opinion on this topic	16.07%	9
TOTAL		56

Q17 Fish and Game Processing – In the event the Food Process Center allows fish and/or game processing for PGST members, select which option you would like to see in a new facility. (Select one)

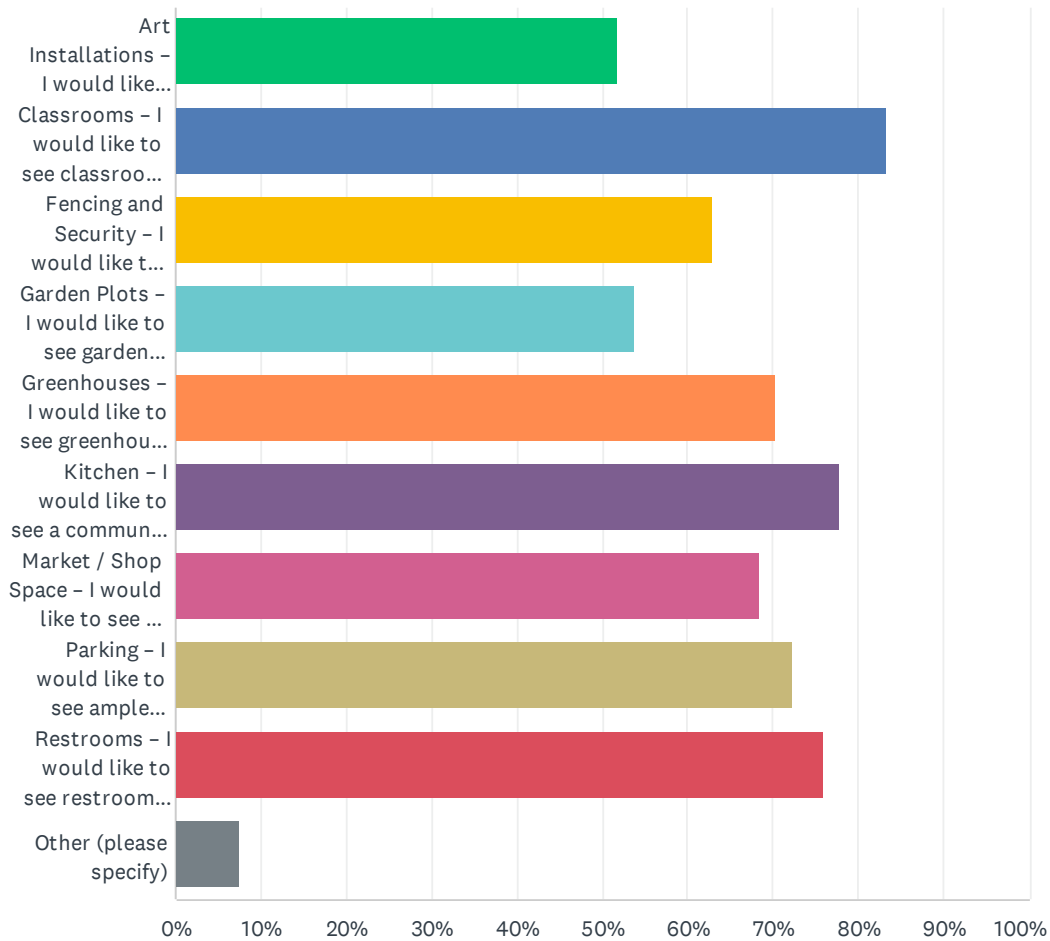
Answered: 55 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Option A: Self – I would like the option for me or my household to process fish and game at the Food Process Center ourselves.	10.91%	6
Option B: Service – I would like the option for facility staff to process fish and game I catch/provide (e.g., staff will dress/package a deer for me).	3.64%	2
Option C: Combination – I would like the option to process fish/game myself or have staff do that for me.	69.09%	38
I do not have an opinion on this topic.	14.55%	8
Other (please specify)	1.82%	1
TOTAL		55

Q18 Food Processing Center Site Elements – From the list below, indicate which site elements you would like to see in conjunction with a new Food Processing Center. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 54 Skipped: 18

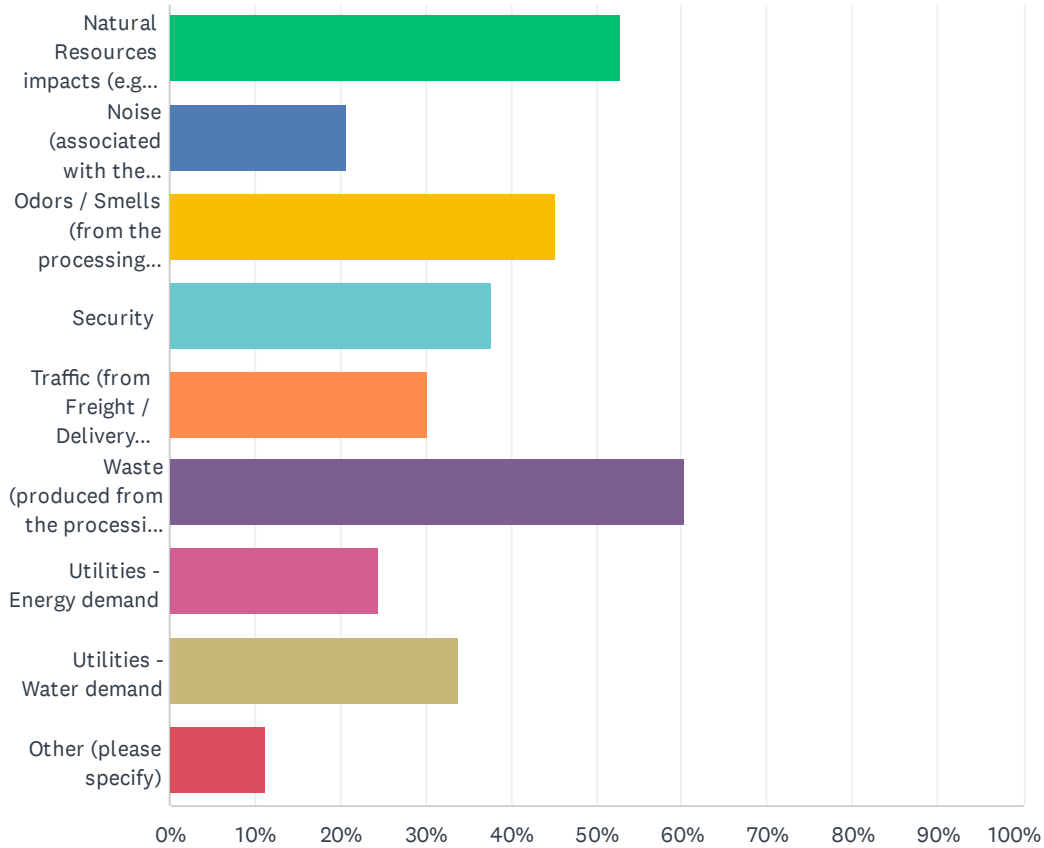


Feasibility Projects | Tribal Cemetery, Cultural Center, & Food Processing Center - PGST Member Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Art Installations – I would like to see Tribal art installations as part of the project.	51.85%	28
Classrooms – I would like to see classrooms for cooking, cultivation, preparation/processing, and gathering methods.	83.33%	45
Fencing and Security – I would like to see fencing or other security elements added around the facility to protect food and site amenities.	62.96%	34
Garden Plots – I would like to see garden plots for produce and crop cultivation.	53.70%	29
Greenhouses – I would like to see greenhouses for produce and crop cultivation.	70.37%	38
Kitchen – I would like to see a community kitchen for PGST members to prepare food for personal use and/or sale.	77.78%	42
Market / Shop Space – I would like to see a market space to sell products produced in the Processing Center and within the associated gardens.	68.52%	37
Parking – I would like to see ample vehicle parking.	72.22%	39
Restrooms – I would like to see restroom facilities.	75.93%	41
Other (please specify)	7.41%	4
Total Respondents: 54		

Q19 Concerns – A potential Food Processing operation may produce impacts to the surrounding land/community – from the list below, indicate which items/topics concern you about a new facility.

Answered: 53 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Natural Resources impacts (e.g., trees, vegetation, streams)	52.83%	28
Noise (associated with the processing activities)	20.75%	11
Odors / Smells (from the processing activities)	45.28%	24
Security	37.74%	20
Traffic (from Freight / Delivery Vehicles)	30.19%	16
Waste (produced from the processing activities)	60.38%	32
Utilities - Energy demand	24.53%	13
Utilities - Water demand	33.96%	18
Other (please specify)	11.32%	6
Total Respondents: 53		

Q20 Your Ideas for a New Food Processing Center – In the space below, provide your ideas for a new Food Processing Center and gardens.

Answered: 13 Skipped: 59

1.0 – HANSVILLE BLOCK MASTER PLAN OVERVIEW

The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST) owns the ~920.88-acre Hansville Block Property located along Little Boston Road and just north of the designated Reservation boundaries. The Property is located within unincorporated Kitsap County, Washington and as of November 2024 the land is not within Trust status (meaning future land use and development activities are subject to the County’s zoning and permitting standards). The PGST would like to create/adopt a Master Plan for the Property to define the long-range land uses and supportive infrastructure (e.g., roads, utilities, and buildings). The Master Plan would guide PGST’s future policy decisions and capital investments affecting the Property. The PGST expressed preliminary land uses for the Property would include some continuation of the forestry operations, open space areas, and a new Tribal cemetery, whereas additional uses may be proposed through the Master Planning process.

Property Description

The Hansville Block is a large heavily forested and undeveloped Property. Cliffside Road bisects the Property into two distinct sites: (i) Site A encompasses ~873.13 acres to the north of Cliffside Road and extending to Hood Canal Drive (to the far north); whereas (ii) Site B encompasses ~47.75 acres south of Cliffside Road and extending south to the PGST designated Reservation boundaries (the ~2 acre historic Anderson Family Cemetery / Burial Grounds occupy a separate tax lot surrounded by the Hansville Block – that acreage has been removed from the total). The Hansville Block has direct roadway access to Little Boston Road, Cliffside Road, and Hood Canal Drive. The Property does not possess an internal paved roadway network, whereas multiple dirt/gravel forestry roads are present on Site 1.

Presently, PGST maintains several timber harvesting agreements with a third-party entity for the lands north of Cliffside Road; those timber activities are expected to cease sometime in 2025 (or shortly thereafter) given the associated land lease provisions. The Property has topographic features, and the land generally slopes down to the west and contains some ridges. Several stream corridors traverse the lands north of Cliffside Road (Site A) and wetlands cover isolated areas across the entire Property. See Figure 1.1.1 for an aerial depiction of the Hansville Block and surrounding context.

Engagement Activities

The PGST Planning Staff and their consultants (Stantec, Montrose, and Ferguson Architecture) created a community engagement plan to guide the master planning process. That Engagement Plan includes multiple opportunities for local stakeholders to provide feedback and ideas for the Hansville Block Property. A project Working Group, comprising representatives from PGST departments, the PGST membership, and the Elders community, will serve as the core recommendation body for the master planning process. The on-line survey represents a significant engagement component thereof; that feedback will help the Working Group make decisions that align with stakeholder values and sentiments.



Figure 1.1.1 – Hansville Block and Surrounding Context

2.0 – COMMUNITY SURVEY OVERVIEW AND KEY FINDINGS

The PGST Planning Department and its consultants created and launched an on-line community survey aimed to inform PGST Members of the master planning process and to obtain their sentiments on a broad array of topics relating to the future use of the Hansville Block Property. That feedback will help guide local decisions relating to the Property.

Survey Summary

- **Survey Duration:** January 6th to 29th, 2025
- **Participants:** 43 individuals participated in the survey; ~75% of participants identify as PGST Members.
- **Promotion Methods:** Email Distributions, Flyers, and Social Media Posts.
- **Survey Topics:** Current perception and use of the land, ideas for future uses/improvements, and sentiments relating to a new Tribal cemetery.

Key Findings

The following lists key findings from the survey responses; the subsequent sections and the attachments herein provide more detail on each topic and question posed.

- **Survey Participants** – Most participants indicated they were either a PGST member and/or worked for the PGST. Respondents were over 21 years of age with only a few Elder participants. Most participants indicated they live on the PGST Reservation.
- **New Cemetery Use** – The survey responses appear to indicate support for a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Property; whereas some supporters also indicated they want the PGST to do more evaluation. Respondents also indicated a desire for a **wide** variety of complementary site elements to be introduced as part of a new cemetery; those include restroom facilities, vehicle parking, Tribal Art Installations, shelters, lighting, and security measures.
- **Timber/Forestry** – Most of the survey responses suggested general support for future timber operations but at a lower rate/scale as exists today. Most participants indicated that future timber harvesting activities should be limited to the central locations of the Property (north of Little Boston Road).
- **Recreational Amenities and Opens Space** – The responses showed support for introducing new recreational amenities to the Hansville Block. In the event recreational uses are introduced, most respondents felt those amenities should be reserved mainly for the PGST people. Participants expressed a desire for new trails, gathering spaces, and nature-based educational resource to be introduced to the land.

3.0 – COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONSES

The section summarizes the participant responses to the on-line community survey; a more detailed summary report is provided as an attachment to this memorandum (for additional review/consideration). The Project Team created the survey as a series of “Parts”; each part included questions related to specific master planning topics.

Part A: Participant Affiliation

This first part of the survey was intended to obtain information about who participated; the following summarizes the responses.

- **Affiliation** – Participants were asked to select responses that best described their affiliation with the PGST community (individuals were allowed to select multiple responses). At 76.74%, most participants identified as a “PGST Member”; 16.28% specifically indicated they were NOT a PGST member. Notably, 25.58% of participants indicated they are a PGST employee.
- **Residence Location** – Participants were asked to select responses that best described their residence’s location (individuals were allowed to select one of three options). At 67.44%, most participants indicated they live on the PGST Reservation; whereas 32.56% indicated they live off the PGST Reservation but within the State of Washington.
- **Age Group** – Participants were asked to indicate their age from a list of eight ranges (individuals were allowed to select one age group). Based on the responses, participants were at least 21 years of age; there were no participants that indicated they were younger than 20 years of age. Most participants indicated they were either in the 21- 30 or 41 – 50 age groups. Notably, only 4.65% of participants indicated they were seniors/Elders (65 years of age or older).

Part B: Hansville Block Personal Experience

The second part of the survey was intended to understand how individuals were familiar with the Hansville Block Property and their frequency and reasoning of visitation.

- **Visitation Frequency** – Participants were asked to indicate how often they visit the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). At 40.54%, most participants indicated that they do not visit the Hansville Block Property. By contrast, 27.03% indicated they visit the Property at least once a month, and 16.22% indicated they visit the Property daily. Other participants indicated Property visitation only in conjunction with PGST community events or as part of their work assignments.
- **Visitation Purpose** – Participants were asked to indicate their reason for visiting the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select multiple responses). At 57.15%, most participants indicated they visit the Property for recreational purposes (e.g., hiking, exploration). Over 35% indicated they visit the land for gathering plants, berries, and similar items). Just over 10% of participants indicated they visit the Property for their work. Notably, 7.14% of participants indicated they hunt on the land and 3.57% collect firewood therein.
- **Property Access** – Participants were asked to indicate how they typically access the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). Most participants (40.54%) indicated they do not access/visit the Property. For those that do visit the land, 24.32% indicated they walk/bike, 29.73% travel by motor vehicle to an access point along Little Boston Road, and the others arrive by motor vehicle from either Cliffside Road or Hood Canal Drive.
- **Property Perception** – Participants were asked to indicate their perceptions/impressions of the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one of four options). At 36.84%, most participants indicated that they do not have an opinion on the topic, whereas, 34.21% describe the land as “a beautiful natural resource”. By contrast, 18.62% indicated that “the Property needs some aesthetic and natural enhancements”, and 10.53% suggested “the Property is in poor condition and needs substantial improvements”.

Part C: Potential Tribal Cemetery

The third part of the survey was intended to gather stakeholder sentiments relating to a new Tribal cemetery on the Hansville Block Property.

- **Tribal Cemetery Support** – Participants were asked to indicate their level of support for introducing a new Tribal cemetery to the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). At 45.95%, most participants indicated they may be in support but want the PGST to explore options. Another 40.54% indicated that they specifically support the idea of adding a new cemetery. Only 5.41% specifically expressed a lack of support for this feature.
- **Tribal Cemetery Location** – Participants were asked to indicate their preferred general location for a potential new Tribal cemetery on the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one response). Most participants (45.71%) chose the location south of Cliffside Road (around a historic burial ground). There were low response rates for other locations involving the lands north of Little Boston Road. Over 22% indicated they do not have an opinion on this topic. Some participants (17%) selected the “Other” option and inserted their personal ideas; several individuals asked about expanding the existing cemetery by the Administrative Campus, others wanted a new cemetery to be placed close to the current Reservation.
- **Tribal Cemetery Elements** – Participants were asked to select/indicate the types of site elements they would like to see incorporated into a potential new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select multiple options). The participants showed support for most of the options provided, indicating a new cemetery should include a broad range of amenities and supportive infrastructure. Notably, 84.85% of participants indicated they would like to see fencing and other security features as part of a potential cemetery. The responses also showed support for Tribal Art, Lighting, Parking, Shelters, and Restrooms.

Part D: Timber and Forestry Activities

The fourth part of the survey was intended to gather stakeholder sentiments related to the current and future timber and forestry operations on the Hansville Block Property.

- **Future Timber/Forestry Operations** – Participants were asked to indicate their preferences for how the timber/forestry operations should be addressed in the future (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). The majority of participants (32.35%) indicated that they would like to see PGST continue to allow timber harvesting but at a lesser rate than occurs today; whereas 20% indicated they do not have an opinion on the topic. There was an even split between those that indicated they want timber harvesting to continue at the same rate versus phased out over time.
- **Future Timber/Forestry Locations** – Participants were asked to indicate the physical location(s) on the Hansville Block Property where they feel future timber harvesting should occur (individuals were permitted to select one of multiple options). Most responses (41.18%) indicated they do not have an opinion on the topic. However, over 17% selected the central portions of the Property (north of Little Boston Road) as their preferred location for timber harvesting activities. Other responses were split between the areas along Little Boston Road and the far northern limits of the land.

Part E: Recreational Activities and Open Space

The fifth part of the survey was intended to gather stakeholder sentiments related to potential recreational uses that could be planned for the Hansville Block Property and for whom those amenities would be accessible.

- **Recreation Establishment (Support)** – Participants were asked to indicate their level of support for introducing formal recreational areas to the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select one of multiple options). Based on the responses, there seems to be general support for introducing recreational amenities; 35.48% of participants indicated they supported these amenities. Over 38% indicated they may be in support of recreational amenities but with limitations. Just over 19% of participants indicated they do not support introducing recreational components. Six percent selected the “Other” category and inserted comments, many expressed concerns for the natural environment.
- **Intended Users** – Participants were also asked to indicate who they feel should be able to access potential recreational amenities on the Hansville Block Property (individuals were asked to select one of multiple options). Most of the responses (48.48%) indicated that future recreational amenities should be reserved solely for the PGST members (and their accompanied guests), whereas 30.30% indicated the recreational amenities could also be accessible to non-members for a fee. Just over 12% indicated that the recreational components should be open to both PGST members and non-members. Nine percent indicated they did not have an option on this topic.
- **Preferred Recreational Elements** – Participants were asked to select from a list of potential recreational elements they would like to see introduced to the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select any of the options provided – including hiking trails, camping sites, nature-based education, and other similar elements). The highest supported elements include new Lawn Areas for gatherings (53.13%), Nature-Based Education (53.13%), Restrooms (59.38%), and Trails (75%). To a lesser extent, there was support for Parking, Shelters, Camping Sites, and Sport Fields. Notably, an ATV course, Community Garden, Disc Course, and Horse Trails received the lowest levels of support.

Part F: Other Potential Land Uses

The final part of the survey was intended to obtain participant ideas on other potential land uses that they felt should be explored as part of the master planning process.

- **Potential Uses/Site Elements to Explore** – Participants were asked to select from a list of potential land uses and other site elements they felt should be considered/explored for the Hansville Block Property (individuals were allowed to select any option from a listed provided). Most responses indicated an interest in Natural Resource Enhancements (57.58%) and PGST Member Housing (54.55%). Other responses indicated support for Crop Cultivation/Agriculture (30.30%), Livestock Grazing/Agriculture (27.27%), and Green Energy Production (33.33%). There was lower support for land uses relating to the Tourism industry, and other Income-generating uses (like industry).

4.0 – ATTACHMENT: SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

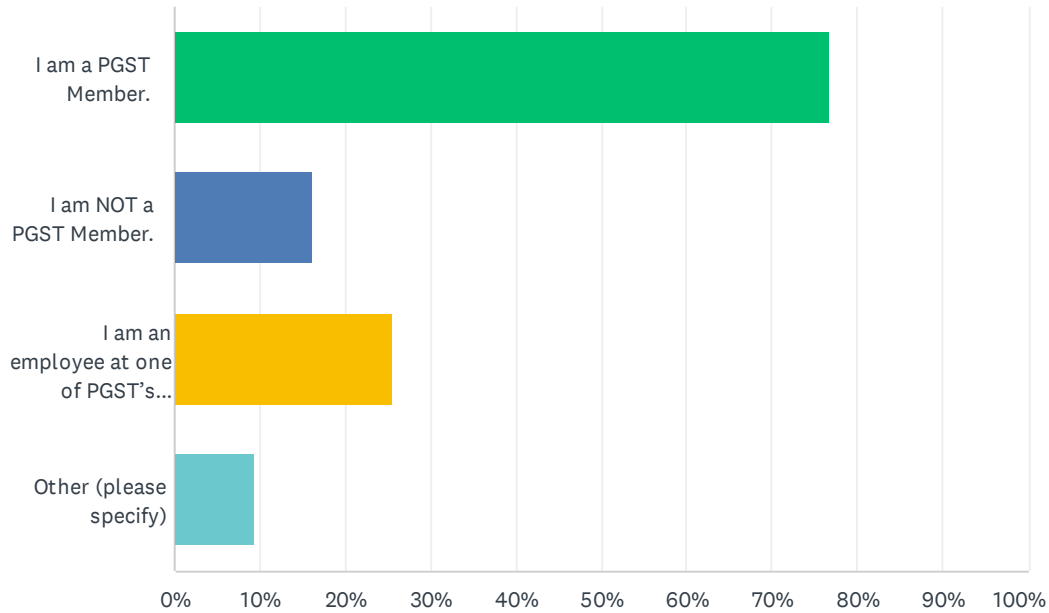
The following attachment represents the survey summary report from SurveyMonkey (the web-based survey platform used for the project).

Q1 Name – Please share your name. (Write in answer)

Answered: 39 Skipped: 4

Q2 Affiliation – From the list below, please select which describes your affiliation with the PGST. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

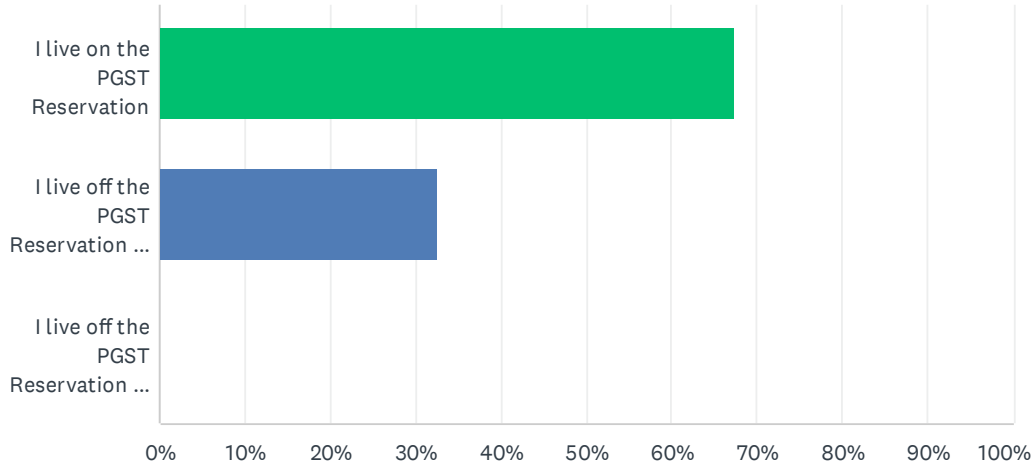
Answered: 43 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I am a PGST Member.	76.74%	33
I am NOT a PGST Member.	16.28%	7
I am an employee at one of PGST's departments.	25.58%	11
Other (please specify)	9.30%	4
Total Respondents: 43		

Q3 Residence Location – From the list below, please select which best describes your living location. (select one)

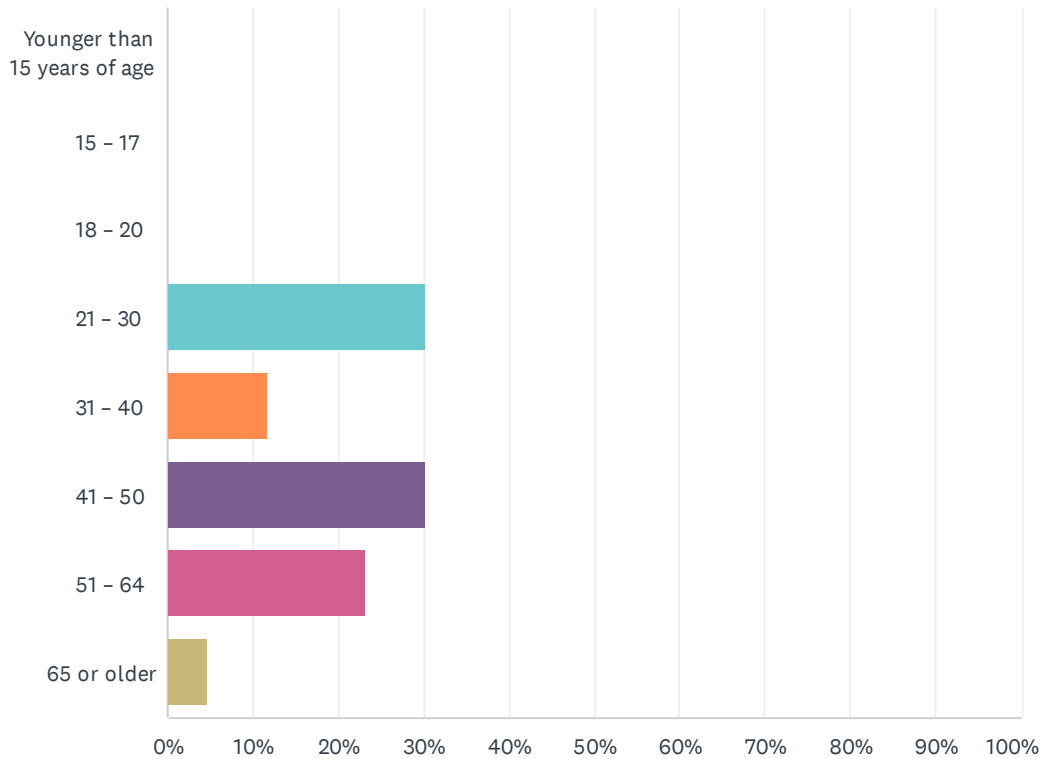
Answered: 43 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I live on the PGST Reservation	67.44%	29
I live off the PGST Reservation but within the State of Washington	32.56%	14
I live off the PGST Reservation and outside the State of Washington	0.00%	0
TOTAL		43

**Q4 Age Group – From the list below, please select which best describes your age group (e.g., if you are 17 years 3 months of age, select 15 – 17).
(Select one)**

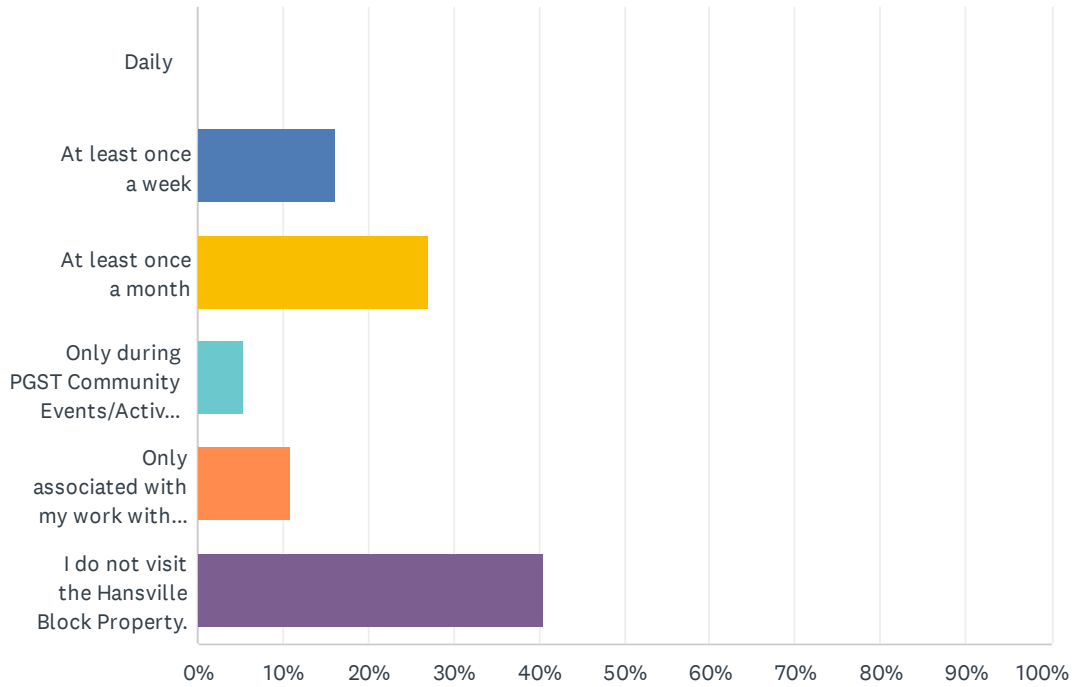
Answered: 43 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Younger than 15 years of age	0.00%	0
15 – 17	0.00%	0
18 – 20	0.00%	0
21 – 30	30.23%	13
31 – 40	11.63%	5
41 – 50	30.23%	13
51 – 64	23.26%	10
65 or older	4.65%	2
TOTAL		43

Q5 Visitation Frequency – From the list below, indicate how often you visit the Hansville Block Property. (Select one)

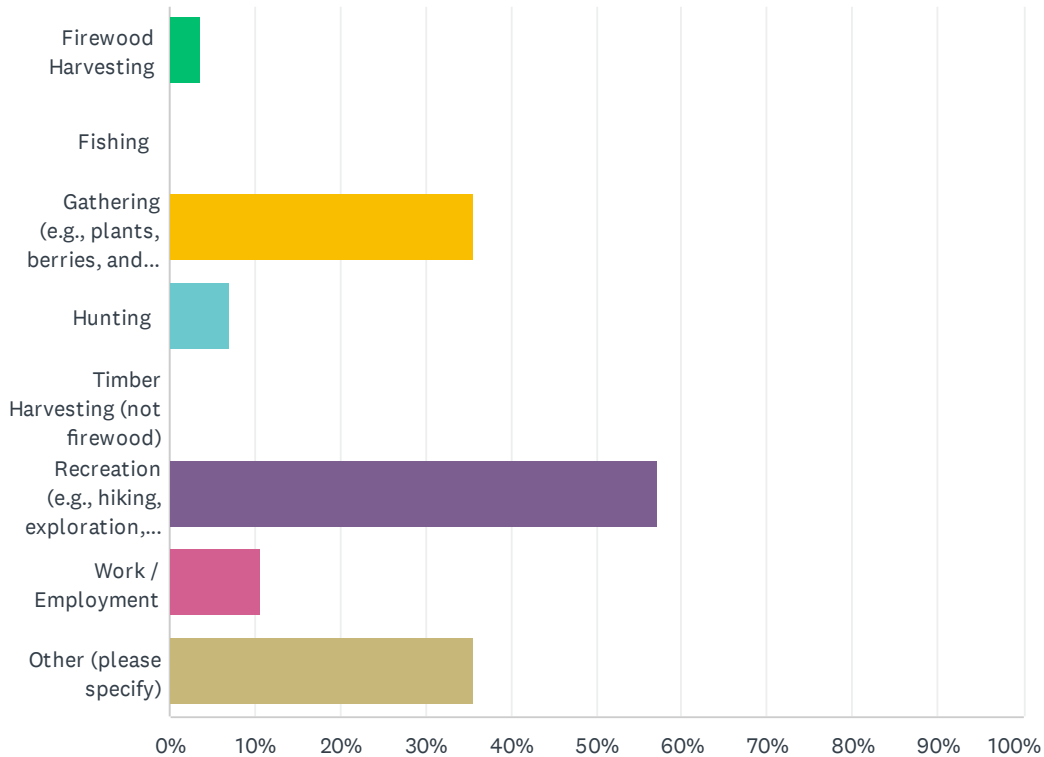
Answered: 37 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daily	0.00%	0
At least once a week	16.22%	6
At least once a month	27.03%	10
Only during PGST Community Events/Activities.	5.41%	2
Only associated with my work with the PGST.	10.81%	4
I do not visit the Hansville Block Property.	40.54%	15
TOTAL		37

Q6 Visitation Purpose – From the list below, indicate your typical purpose(s) for visiting the Hansville Block Property. (Select all that apply)

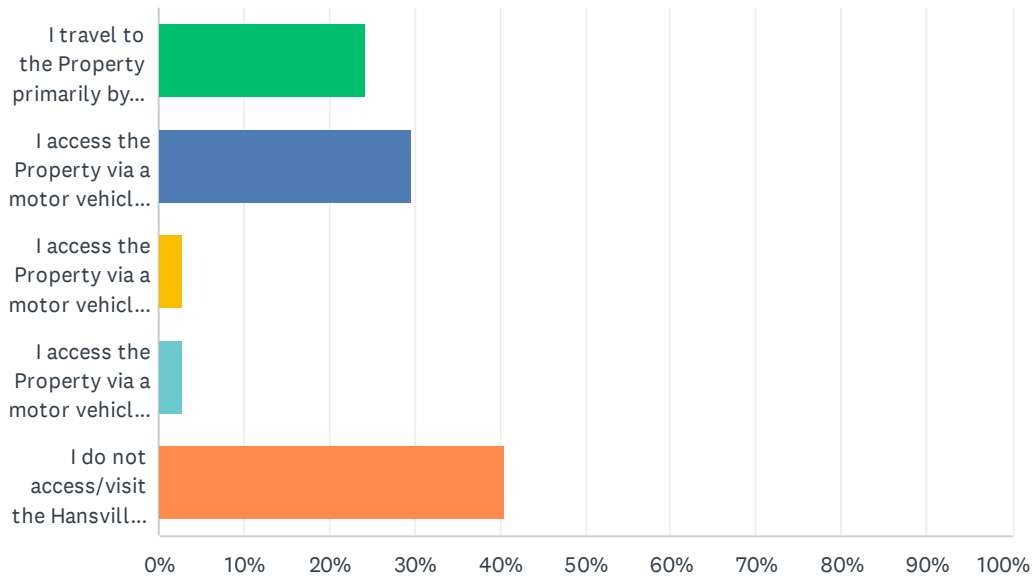
Answered: 28 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Firewood Harvesting	3.57%	1
Fishing	0.00%	0
Gathering (e.g., plants, berries, and similar)	35.71%	10
Hunting	7.14%	2
Timber Harvesting (not firewood)	0.00%	0
Recreation (e.g., hiking, exploration, ATVs, photography etc.)	57.14%	16
Work / Employment	10.71%	3
Other (please specify)	35.71%	10
Total Respondents: 28		

Q7 Property Access – From the list below, select which statement best describes how you typically access the Hansville Block Property, as applicable (Select one)

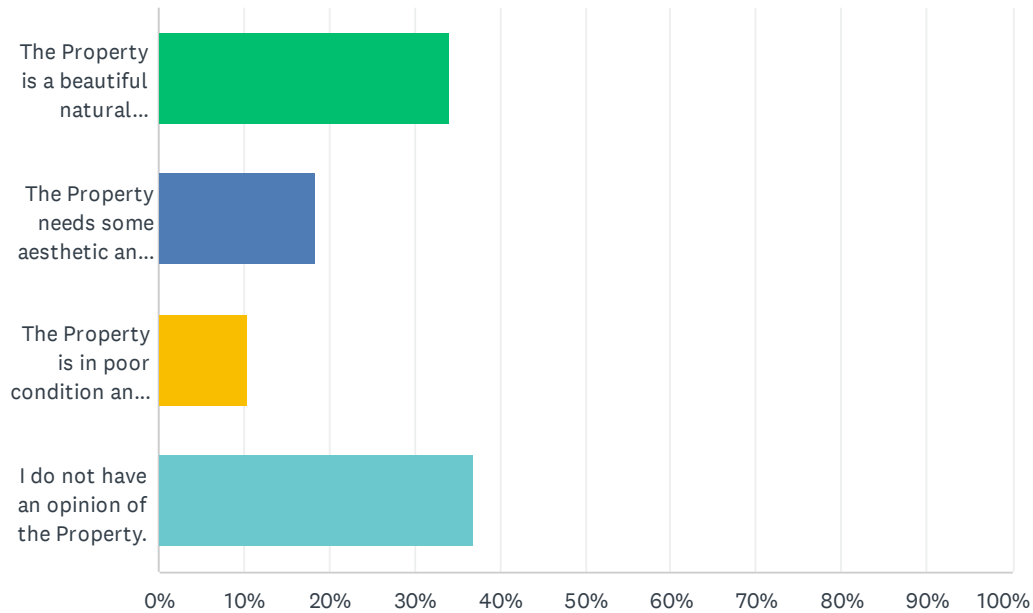
Answered: 37 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I travel to the Property primarily by either walking or biking.	24.32%	9
I access the Property via a motor vehicle from Little Boston Road.	29.73%	11
I access the Property via a motor vehicle from Cliffside Road.	2.70%	1
I access the Property via a motor vehicle Hood Canal Drive.	2.70%	1
I do not access/visit the Hansville Block Property.	40.54%	15
TOTAL		37

Q8 Property Perception – From the list below, select which statement best describes your perceptions/ impressions of the Hansville Block Property (Select one).

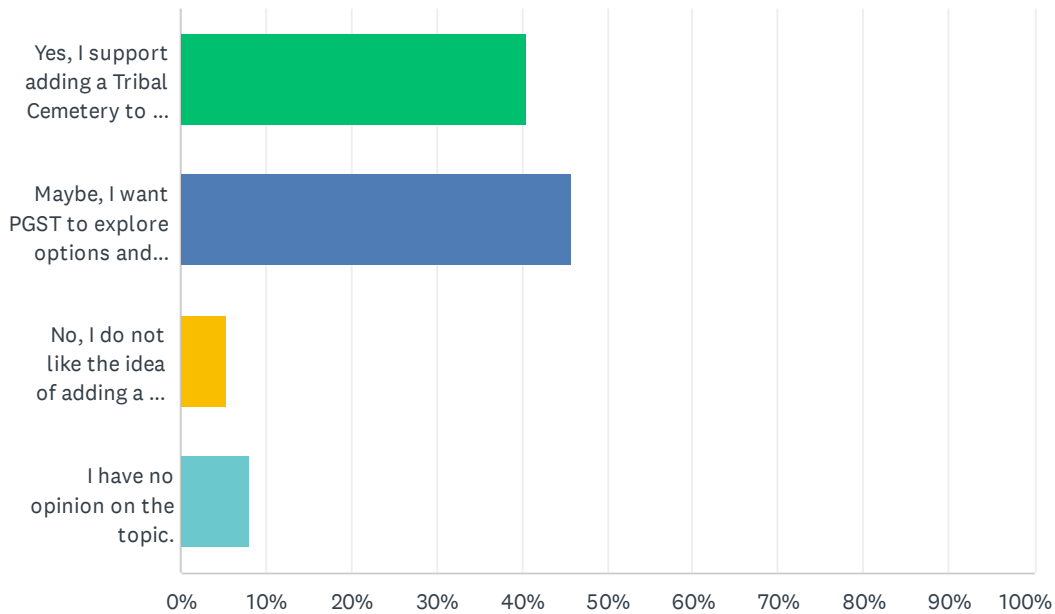
Answered: 38 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The Property is a beautiful natural resource.	34.21%	13
The Property needs some aesthetic and natural enhancements.	18.42%	7
The Property is in poor condition and needs substantial improvements.	10.53%	4
I do not have an opinion of the Property.	36.84%	14
TOTAL		38

Q9 Tribal Cemetery Support – The PGST Planning Department (and other leaders) have preliminary plans to introduce a new Tribal Cemetery on the Hansville Block Property to respond to capacity limitations at the current cemetery; from the list below, indicate your level of support for a new cemetery. (Select one)

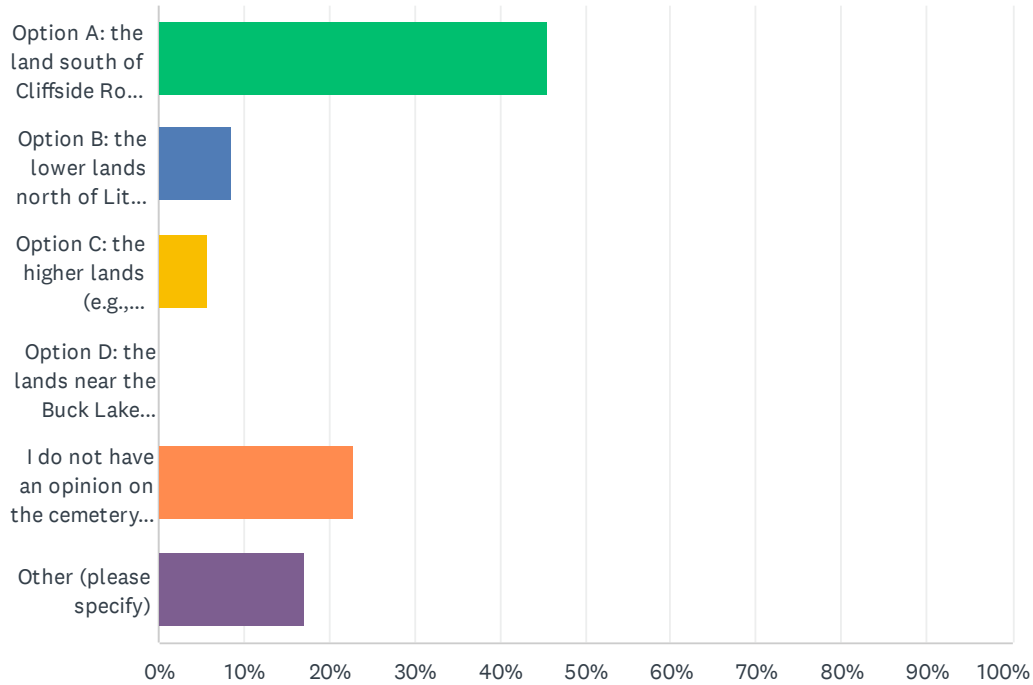
Answered: 37 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, I support adding a Tribal Cemetery to the Property.	40.54%	15
Maybe, I want PGST to explore options and specifics for a new Tribal Cemetery before I decide.	45.95%	17
No, I do not like the idea of adding a new Tribal Cemetery to the Property.	5.41%	2
I have no opinion on the topic.	8.11%	3
TOTAL		37

Q10 Tribal Cemetery Location – In the event, the Project Working Group proceeds with a recommendation to add a new Tribal Cemetery to the Hansville Block Property; from the list below, indicate where you would like a new cemetery to be located. (Select one)

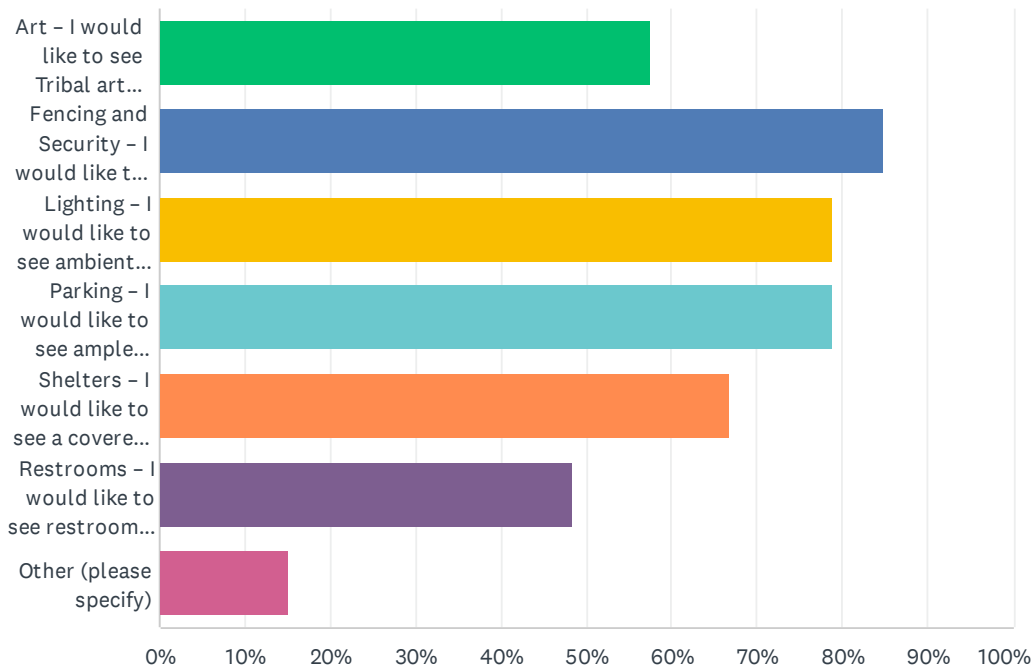
Answered: 35 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Option A: the land south of Cliffside Road and west of Little Boston Road (near the historic Shaker cemetery/burial grounds).	45.71%	16
Option B: the lower lands north of Little Boston Road.	8.57%	3
Option C: the higher lands (e.g., hilltops) north of Little Boston Road.	5.71%	2
Option D: the lands near the Buck Lake County Park / Hawk's Hole Creek Trail property.	0.00%	0
I do not have an opinion on the cemetery location.	22.86%	8
Other (please specify)	17.14%	6
TOTAL		35

Q11 Tribal Cemetery Elements – In the event, the Project Working Group proceeds with a recommendation to add a new Tribal Cemetery to the Hansville Block Property; from the list below, indicate which site elements you would like to see in conjunction with a new cemetery. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 33 Skipped: 10



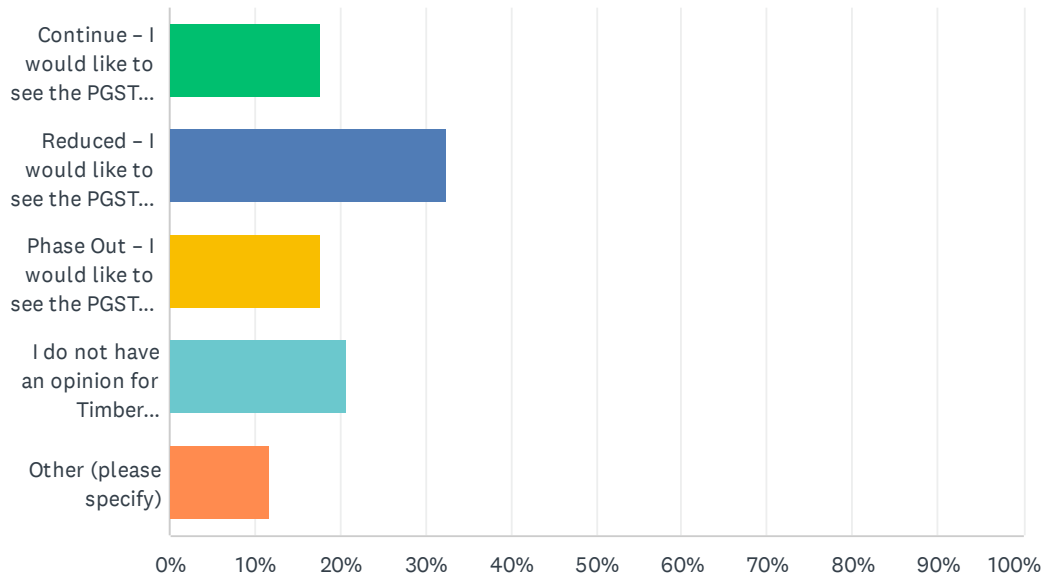
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Art – I would like to see Tribal art installations on the Property.	57.58%	19
Fencing and Security – I would like to see fencing or other security elements added to the Property to protect burial plots and site amenities.	84.85%	28
Lighting – I would like to see ambient lighting added to the Property (while limiting effects of light pollution).	78.79%	26
Parking – I would like to see ample vehicle parking on the Property.	78.79%	26
Shelters – I would like to see a covered shelter near the burial plots for ceremonies and gatherings.	66.67%	22
Restrooms – I would like to see restroom facilities added to the Property.	48.48%	16
Other (please specify)	15.15%	5
Total Respondents: 33		

Q12 Your Ideas for a New Tribal Cemetery – In the space below, provide your ideas for a new Tribal Cemetery.

Answered: 8 Skipped: 35

Q13 Future Timber/Forestry Operations – The Hansville Block Property currently supports forestry/ timber harvesting operations; from the list below, indicate your opinion on how these activities should be addressed in the future. (Select one)

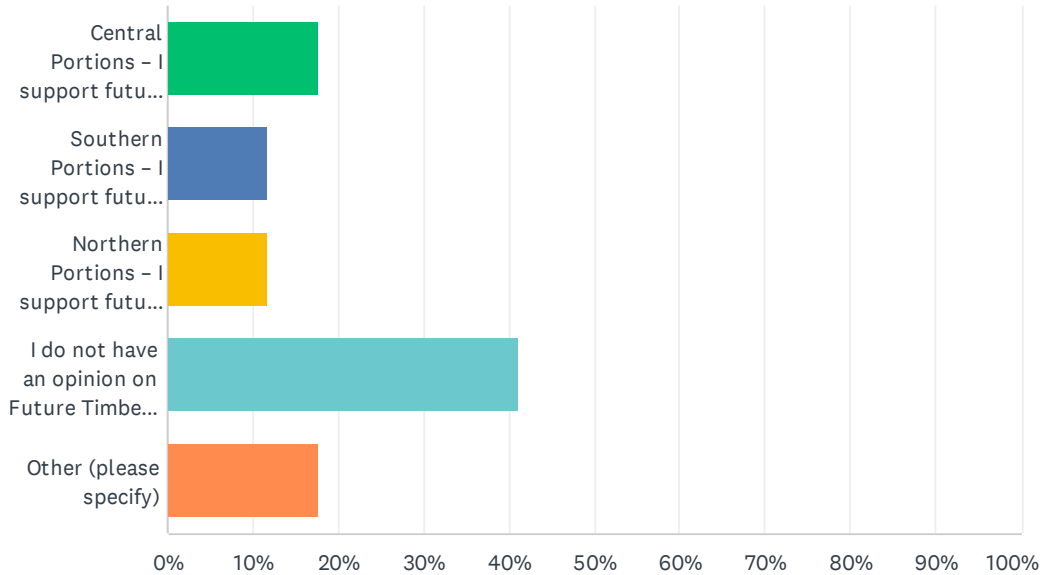
Answered: 34 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Continue – I would like to see the PGST continue to use the Property for Timber Harvesting.	17.65%	6
Reduced – I would like to see the PGST continue to allow Timber Harvesting on the Property but at a lesser rate.	32.35%	11
Phase Out – I would like to see the PGST phase out the Timber Harvesting operations on the Property (and not renew associated agreements).	17.65%	6
I do not have an opinion for Timber Harvesting on the Property.	20.59%	7
Other (please specify)	11.76%	4
TOTAL		34

Q14 Future Timber/Forestry Locations – In the event, the Project Working Group proceeds with a recommendation to continue Timber Harvesting operations on the Hansville Block Property; from the list below, indicate where on the property those operations should occur. (Select one)

Answered: 34 Skipped: 9



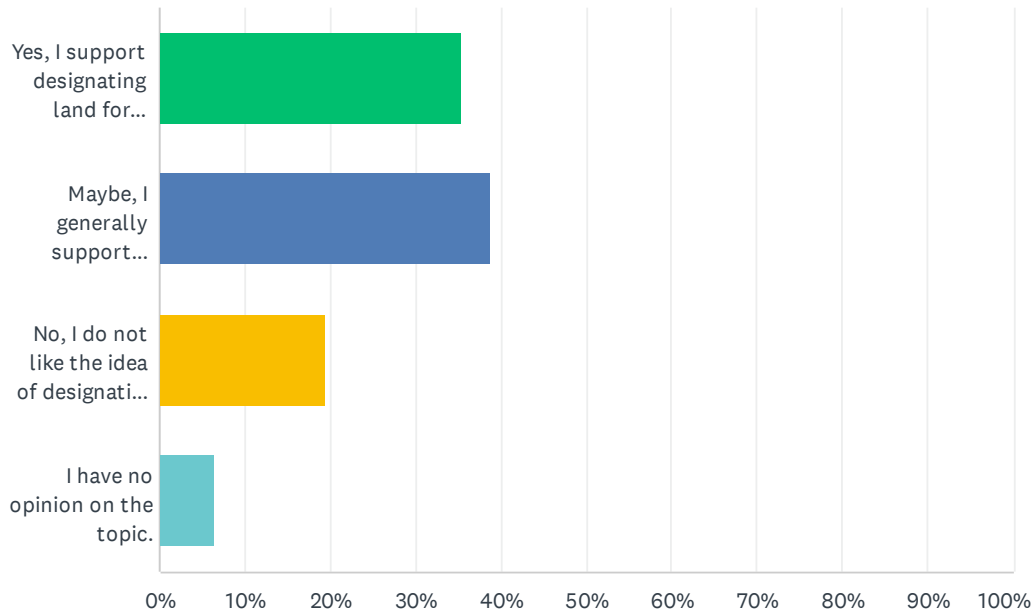
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Central Portions – I support future Timber Harvesting to be concentrated in the central portions of the Property (and generally unseen from public roads).	17.65%	6
Southern Portions – I support future Timber Harvesting to be concentrated in the southern portions of the Property (just north of Little Boston Road).	11.76%	4
Northern Portions – I support future Timber Harvesting to be concentrated in the northern portions of the Property (near existing subdivisions and the County park).	11.76%	4
I do not have an opinion on Future Timber Harvesting.	41.18%	14
Other (please specify)	17.65%	6
TOTAL		34

Q15 Your Ideas for Timber Harvesting Operations – In the space below, provide your ideas/concerns associated with Timber Operations on the Hansville Block Property (either current or future).

Answered: 11 Skipped: 32

Q16 Recreation Establishment – The PGST Planning Department (and other leaders) have preliminary plans to designate land for recreational activities on the Hansville Block Property; from the list below, indicate your level of support for designating recreational land (Select one)

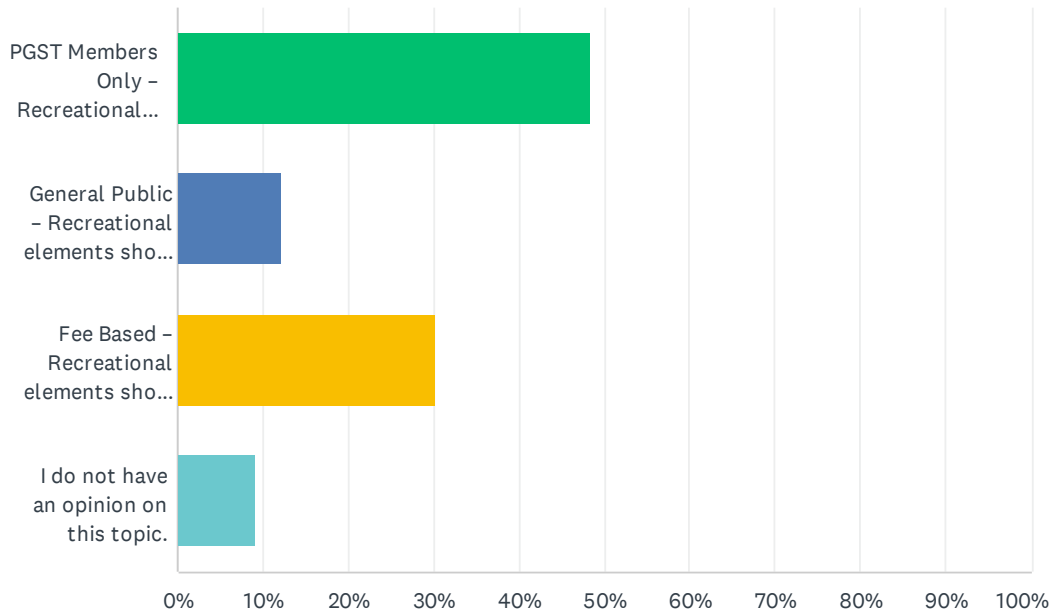
Answered: 31 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, I support designating land for recreational use on the Property.	35.48%	11
Maybe, I generally support designating land for recreational use with limitations (e.g., users, natural resource protection, low intensive activities).	38.71%	12
No, I do not like the idea of designating land for recreation on the Property.	19.35%	6
I have no opinion on the topic.	6.45%	2
TOTAL		31

Q17 Intended Users – In the event, the Project Working Group proceeds with a recommendation to designate land on the Hansville Block Property for recreation; from the list below, indicate who should be able to use the Property (Select one)

Answered: 33 Skipped: 10

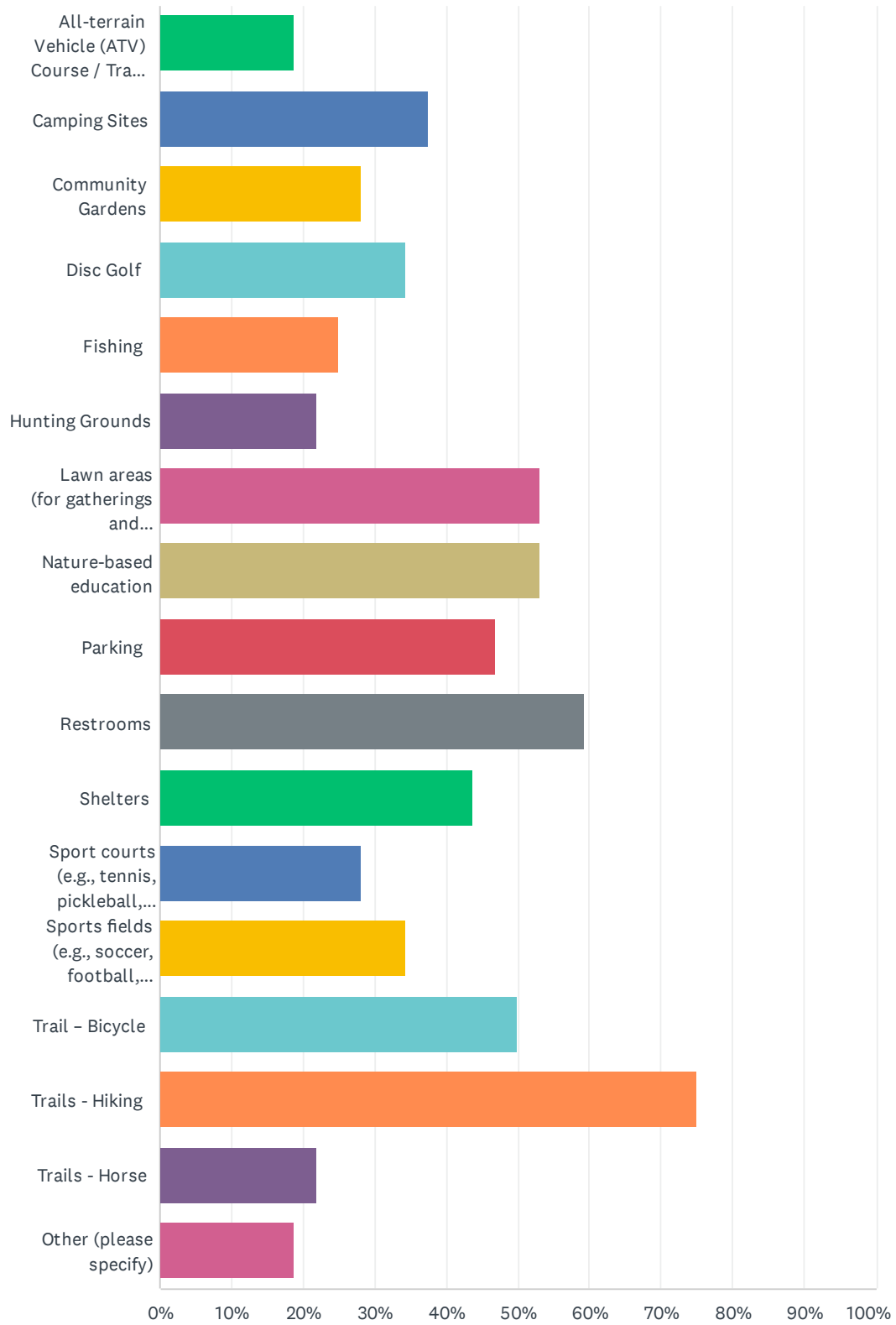


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
PGST Members Only – Recreational elements should be reserved solely for PGST Members (and their accompanied guests).	48.48%	16
General Public – Recreational elements should be open to both PGST members and non-members (with little restriction).	12.12%	4
Fee Based – Recreational elements should be free to all PGST members, but non-members can access the Property upon paying a fee/admission.	30.30%	10
I do not have an opinion on this topic.	9.09%	3
TOTAL		33

Q18 Preferred Recreational Elements – In the event, the Project Working Group proceeds with a recommendation to designate land on the Hansville Block Property for recreation; from the list below, indicate which recreational elements you would like to see on the Property. (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 32 Skipped: 11

Hansville Block Master Plan - PGST Member Survey



Hansville Block Master Plan - PGST Member Survey

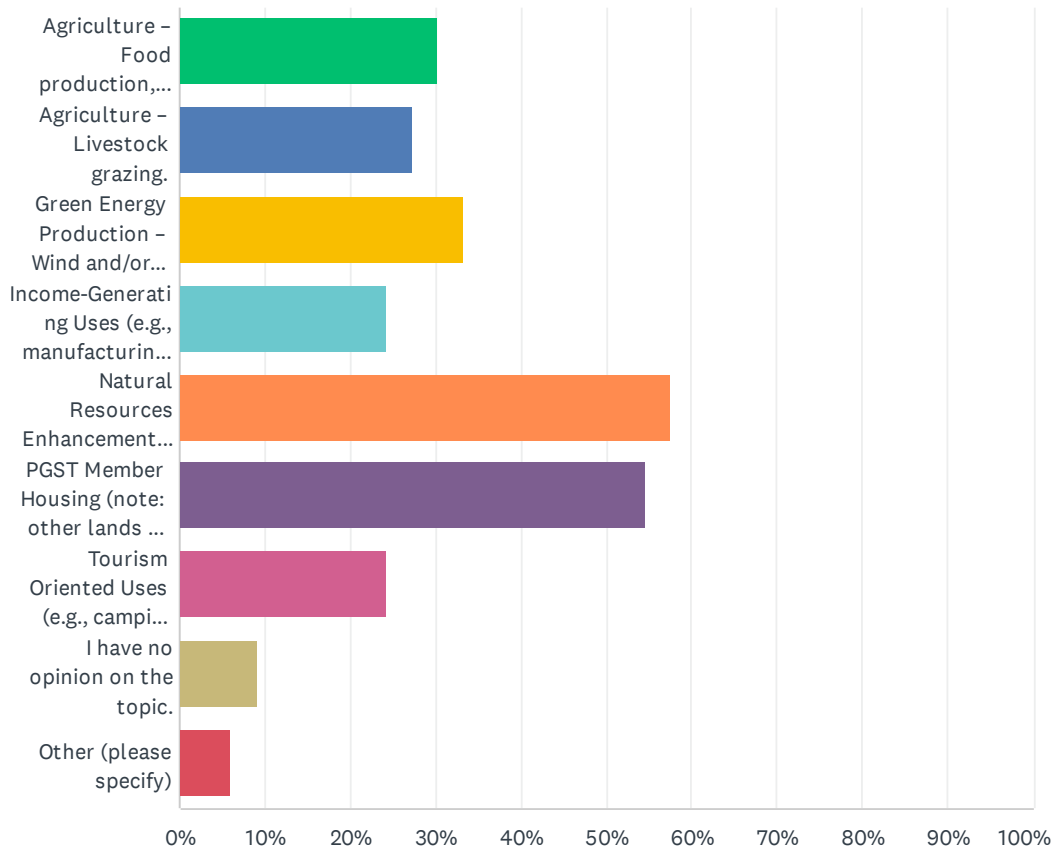
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
All-terrain Vehicle (ATV) Course / Trail Network	18.75%	6
Camping Sites	37.50%	12
Community Gardens	28.13%	9
Disc Golf	34.38%	11
Fishing	25.00%	8
Hunting Grounds	21.88%	7
Lawn areas (for gatherings and recreational activities)	53.13%	17
Nature-based education	53.13%	17
Parking	46.88%	15
Restrooms	59.38%	19
Shelters	43.75%	14
Sport courts (e.g., tennis, pickleball, etc.)	28.13%	9
Sports fields (e.g., soccer, football, baseball)	34.38%	11
Trail – Bicycle	50.00%	16
Trails - Hiking	75.00%	24
Trails - Horse	21.88%	7
Other (please specify)	18.75%	6
Total Respondents: 32		

Q19 Your Ideas for Recreation – In the space below, provide your ideas/concerns associated with potential recreational elements/amenities on the Hansville Block Property (either current or future).

Answered: 14 Skipped: 29

Q20 Potential Uses/Site Elements to Explore – From the list below, indicate which other potential uses / site elements you would like the Project Working Group to explore as part of the Hansville Block Master Planning Process (Select all that apply, write in answer if applicable)

Answered: 33 Skipped: 10



Hansville Block Master Plan - PGST Member Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Agriculture – Food production, crops, cultivation, greenhouses	30.30%	10
Agriculture – Livestock grazing.	27.27%	9
Green Energy Production – Wind and/or solar	33.33%	11
Income-Generating Uses (e.g., manufacturing, commercial, other similar uses that generate revenue for the PGST and its members).	24.24%	8
Natural Resources Enhancement (e.g., adding native plants back to the property, restoring the land to match its natural state)	57.58%	19
PGST Member Housing (note: other lands on the PGST Reservation are planned for housing; some projects are under construction)	54.55%	18
Tourism Oriented Uses (e.g., camping, accommodations, sight-seeing, nature-based tours, other similar uses)	24.24%	8
I have no opinion on the topic.	9.09%	3
Other (please specify)	6.06%	2
Total Respondents: 33		

Q21 Your Ideas for the Hansville Block Property – In the space below, provide your ideas/concerns related to the future use of the Hansville Block Property (either current or future).

Answered: 13 Skipped: 30

Appendix C:

Natural Resources Assessment Report

The following is the Natural Resources Assessment Report that Stantec conducted as part of the planning process - those findings focus on the lands south of Cliffside Road (the site of the planned Tribal Cemetery).

To: Joe Sparr, Planning Director
 Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe,
 Kingston, WA

From: Tim Nightengale; Hayley Stutzman
 (Stantec)
 Bellevue, WA

Project/File: 2042681800 - Task 300.003

Date: August 29, 2025

Reference: Natural Resources Report for the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe Cemetery Parcels

CONTENTS

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION / PURPOSE AND NEED STATEMENT 1

2 NATURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION 4

 2.1 *Methods*..... 4

 2.2 *Existing Conditions and Sensitive Areas*..... 5

 2.2.1 *Hansville Block Site 2 – Tribal Cemetery*..... 5

 2.2.2 *Hansville Block Site 1 – Jakes Creek* 8

3 CRITICAL AREAS REGULATIONS AND BUFFERS 9

4 REFERENCES 11

1 Project Description / Purpose and Need Statement

The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST) owns the ~920.88-acre Hansville Block Property in unincorporated Kitsap County, Washington and specifically along Little Boston Road and just north of the designated Reservation boundaries. Cliffside Road bifurcates the Property creating two distinct land areas: Site 1 encompasses the land to the north, and Site 2 includes the triangular-shaped land to the south (**Figure 1** depicts the Hansville Block Property, designated site areas 1 and 2, and the vicinity).

Stantec and Montrose Environmental are contracted to assist the PGST in defining their long-range vision and land uses for the Hansville Block Property with two specific deliverables: (a) a Master Plan for the entire property, and (b) a feasibility study involving a new Tribal Cemetery on Site 2. The Master Plan aims to define future land uses, conservation areas, and other Tribal amenities; the final deliverable will be a policy document that outlines the existing site conditions, feedback from recently conducted engagement activities, a Conceptual Site Plan (showing the desired future arrangement of uses and roadway access points), and an Action Plan (for implementation). The feasibility analysis includes a planning-level evaluation to designate Site 2 as a new Tribal Cemetery including existing conditions findings, and a Conceptual Site Plan showing a potential design for a cemetery (see **Figure 2**).

Stantec prepared this natural resources evaluation report/memorandum to guide the Master Planning and Feasibility Analysis for the Hansville Block Property. The intention of this habitat evaluation is to provide a high-level survey of environmental conditions on each site and to provide recommendations for the developing planning concepts, specifically for the Tribal cemetery plans for Site 2. A reconnaissance of current conditions on Jakes Creek in Hansville Block Site 1 was also requested. Observations related to current environmental conditions and recommendations based on the Tribe’s preservation standards and desire to maintain and protect Tribal plants of importance are presented for the Hansville Block Site 1 and Jakes Creek in **Section 2**. A discussion of the application of the Kitsap County Code for any critical areas observed as part of this evaluation is presented in **Section 3**. Representative photos are presented in **Attachment A**. These findings will be applied to the conceptual site planning and incorporated into the Master Plan.

Reference: 2042681800

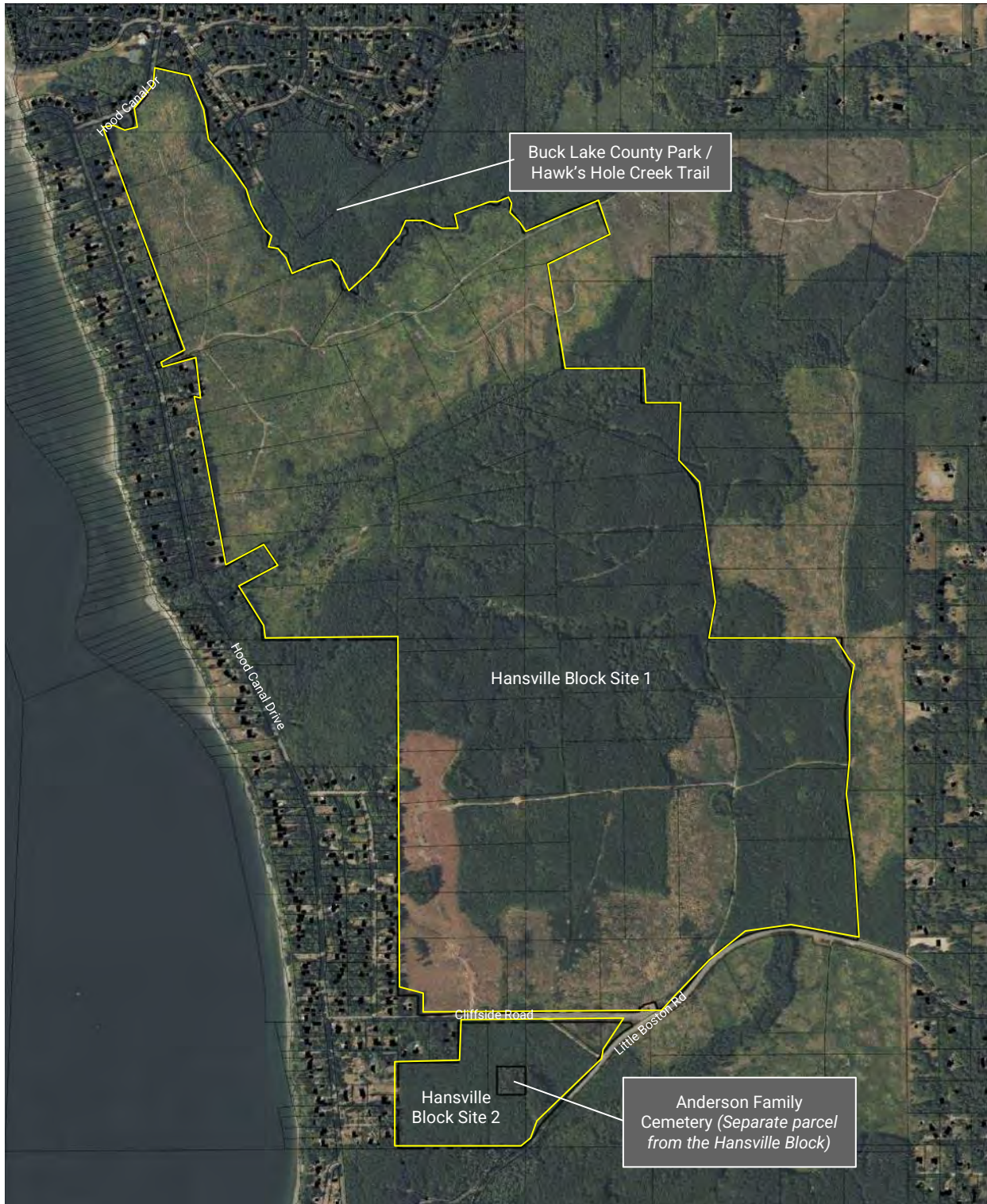


Figure 1. Existing Vicinity Map for Hansville Block Sites (Source: Montrose Environmental and Stantec GIS)

2 Natural Resources Evaluation

2.1 Methods

Stantec biologists first performed a desktop review of available public-domain information prior to their critical areas site visit. These online sources included:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps (USFWS 2025)
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) mapping tool (WDFW 2025a),
- WDFW's Washington State Fish Passage web application (WDFW 2025b),
- Washington Department of Natural Resource's (WDNR) Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (FPAMT; WDNR 2025), **and**
- Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping application (Kitsap County 2025)

To supplement this initial review, the PGST Natural Resources Department provided geographic information systems (GIS) maps showing streams and wetlands within the Hansville Block. Additionally, PGST Natural Resources provided a GIS layer of potential wetland areas based on depressional features taken from lidar data (**Figure 3**), which would serve as a base map for field observation efforts to “ground truth” those features to confirm the presence or absence of wetland conditions.



Figure 3. Potential wetland areas based on lidar low points in Hansville Block Site 2 (Source: PGST Natural Resources GIS)

Reference: 2042681800

On August 6, 2025, Stantec biologists Tim Nightengale, and Hayley Stutzman walked Hansville Block Site 2, and visited Jakes Creek to document current conditions both at the culvert at the mouth of Jakes Creek and at a small reach within Hansville Block Site 1. Within the Hansville Block Site 2, polygons flagged as potential wetlands based on Lidar data were investigated and dominant plant species were documented. Using an Arrow 100 GNSS receiver in tandem with an iPhone12, Stantec biologists digitally recorded coordinates at each photograph taken, capturing images of the depressional areas and any potential wetlands and associated vegetation, surrounding upland sites within the Phase 1 and 2 areas of the Tribal cemetery conceptual site plan, and along Jakes Creek. Using the GPS Kit app and Field Maps, photographs were taken and GPS-located. **Attachment A** contains representative photographs from this site visit.

2.2 Existing Conditions and Sensitive Areas

2.2.1 HANSVILLE BLOCK SITE 2 – TRIBAL CEMETERY

The study area for the tribal cemetery on Hansville Block Site 2 is approximately 47.75 acres, currently located south of Cliffside Road and extending south to Little Boston Road and the PGST designated Reservation boundaries (**Figures 1 and 2**). The approximately 2-acre historic Anderson Family cemetery (or burial grounds) occupy a separate parcel surrounded by the Hansville Block Site 2, which is not included in the 47.75-acre estimate. The Hansville Block Site 2 is heavily forested and undeveloped, with the most recent logging efforts taking place sometime in 2005 to 2006 for most of the site, and in 2017 to 2018 occurring in the northeast point of the site (**Figure 4**).

Desktop analysis revealed no evidence of wetlands in the Hansville Block Site 2. Mapping with the NWI, PHS, FPAMT, and Kitsap County Parcel Search did not indicate the presence of any wetland areas or hydric soils within the site. The Kitsap County Parcel Search does show a waterway in the northeast point of the site, apparently associated with the storm pond structure on the northside of NE Cliffside Road. The waterway runs approximately 370 feet to the southwest along Little Boston Road before crossing under the road and continuing south to Shipbuilders Creek.

A total of 11 depression area polygons were plotted within the Hansville Block Site 2 (**Figure 5**, polygons A through K) based on PGST Natural Resources GIS data. Stantec biologists limited their site observations to the larger, more extensive polygons (B, D, E, F, H, and J/K), and also denoted the approximately area where phases 1 and 2 of the Tribal cemetery would be located, for point of reference. Photo points were logged as waypoints as the biologists progressed through the polygon areas.

Within the depression area polygons, the dominant overstory consists of red alder (*Alnus rubus*) and big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) trees were sparse and individuals that were observed appeared to be either dead or in poor condition. The understory is dominated by Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), salmonberry (*R. spectabilis*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), and thimbleberry (*R. parviflorus*), with patches of oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*). The ground cover is dominated by sword ferns (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken ferns (*Pteridium aquilinum*), wood ferns (*Dryopteris expansa*), trailing blackberry vines (*Rubus ursinus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and low Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*). Occasional clusters of fragrant bedstraw (*Galium triflorum*), trilliums (*Trillium ovatum*), native bleeding hearts (*Dicentra formosa*), and false lily of the valley (*Maianthemum canadense*) are present as groundcover as well. When considering the wetland indicator status of these observed species, a majority of them are classified as facultative upland (FACU) species, usually occurring in non-wetlands but may occur in wetlands. Five of the plant species are classified as facultative (FAC) species, which can occur equally in wetlands and non-wetlands. Table 1 denotes the wetland indicator status of each species.

Reference: 2042681800



Figure 4. Hansville Block Site 2 historical imagery post logging in May 2006 (top) and May 2018 (bottom) (Source: Google Earth Pro)

Reference: 2042681800

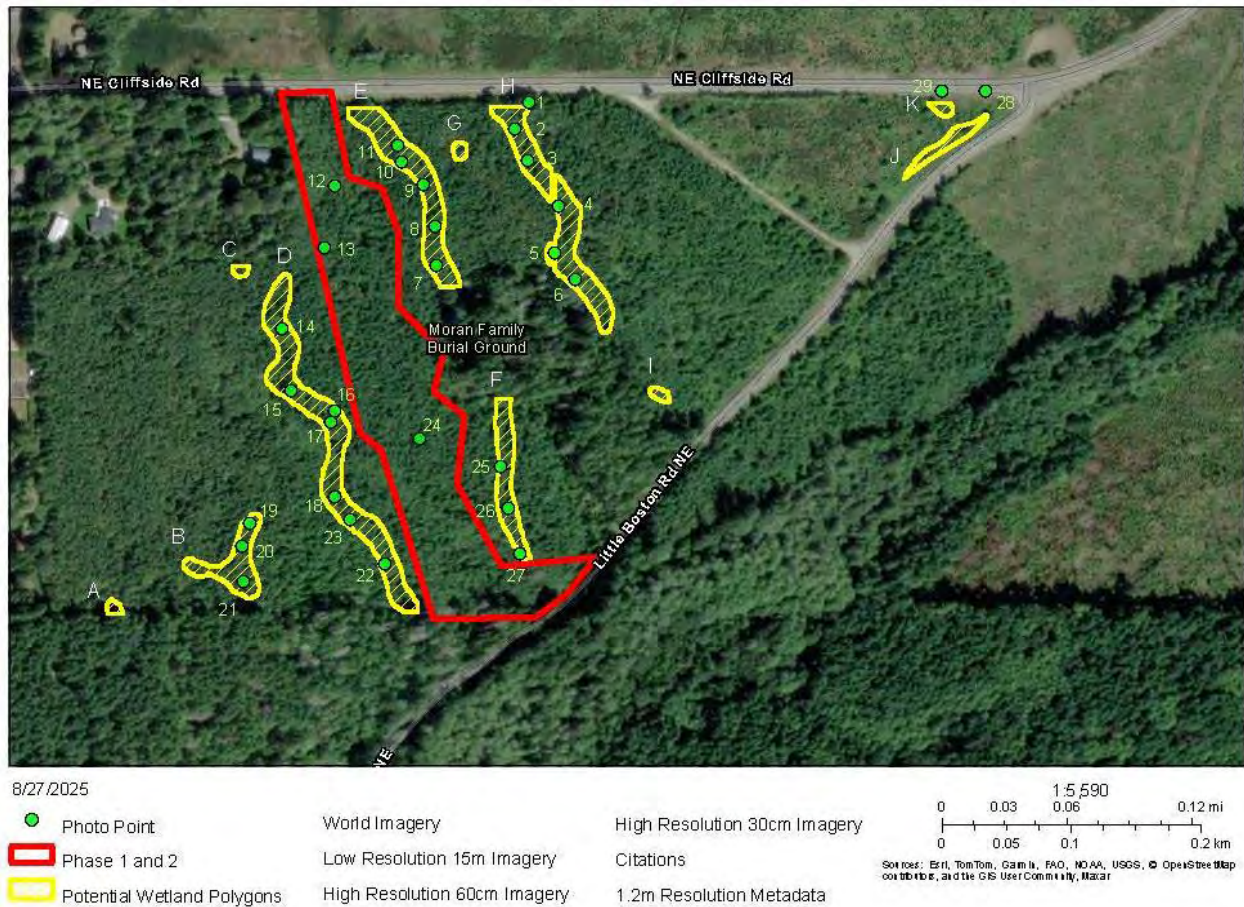


Figure 5. Potential Wetlands Hansville Block Site 2 Map and Photo Points (Source: Esri & PGST Master Plans)

Several depressions, particularly Polygon B, contain patches of stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), sedges (possibly *Carex obnupta*), and mosses that are more indicative of wetlands. In particular, Polygon B has less ground cover than the other depressions with only occasional sword ferns and larger patches of baby tooth moss and sedges, suggesting this area contains more wetland characteristics. The overstory in Polygon B consists of more dead firs and cedars, as well as bitter cherry trees (*Prunus emarginata*). The dominance of the alder, blackberry, and salmonberry throughout these polygons might suggest more hydrophytic vegetation, but the dominance of Facultative Upland groundcover in most areas and prevalence of Facultative Upland shrubs and trees throughout the polygon areas suggest that these draws are not wetlands. It is possible that there might be smaller seeps or areas where soils become saturated, especially Polygon B, but most of the depression areas did not suggest a dominance of wetland plants.

Polygon J at the far east point is a ditch area that receives water from the stormwater pond across the road. Thick blackberry cover made it impossible to get a visual of the ditch area to confirm the presence of water, but the lower downstream end had a higher cover of Douglas spiraea/hardhack (*Spiraea douglasii*; FACW), which is common in more open wetland areas.

Stantec’s assessment is that it is unlikely that most of these depression area polygons are wetlands except for Polygon B and possibly Polygon J, which would need further investigation during the early growing season. Photos demonstrating the vegetative characteristics of each polygon can be found in Attachment A.

Table 1. Wetland Indicator Status of Plant Species Observed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator Status
Big leaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	FACU
Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	FAC
Slough sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	OBL
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	FACU
Spreading wood fern	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	FACW
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	FACU
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	FACU
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	FACU
Low Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	FACU
False lily of the valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	FACU
Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	FACU
Bitter cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	FACU
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	FACU
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	FACU
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus aermeniacus</i>	FAC
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	FACU
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	FAC
Trailing blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	FACU
Red elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	FACU
Douglas spiraea / hardhack	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	FACW
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	FAC
Western trillium	<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	FACU
Stinging nettles	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	FAC

2.2.2 HANSVILLE BLOCK SITE 1 – JAKES CREEK

Jakes Creek is located in the northern portion of the Hansville Block Site 1 (**Figure 6**). The Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (WDNR 2025) classifies Jakes Creek as a *fish-bearing stream*, and the Washington State Fish Passage web application (WDFW 2025b) indicates the presence of resident coastal cutthroat trout within the 1.1-mile (1.8 km) reach. Additionally, WDFW indicates that the culvert at the mouth of the stream is a complete blockage for fish passage, preventing Steelhead and sea run cutthroat trout from accessing the stream.

Stantec biologists were asked to photo document the stream at a representative reach and assess the stream for its current habitat condition and whether it could be considered fish-bearing. The stream was accessed by a private driveway and logging road to area north of the stream. This logged area was dominated by slash with blackberries and new growth growing through it, which made the creek difficult to access. The stream was accessed at approximately 1,750 ft (533 m) upstream from the mouth. Larger trees

were left around the creek. The creek is heavily vegetated with overhanging shrubs and trees (**Attachment A, Photo Point JC1**). At the point of access, Jakes Creek was about four feet wide and was four inches deep at the time of visit. The Ordinary High Water Mark is approximately 8-10 feet wide and two feet deep. The substrate consists of small cobble and gravel that is not heavily embedded. There is not much woody debris, but some shallow pools were present. Macroinvertebrates were present. At the mouth of Jakes Creek a culvert runs under Hood Canal Drive NE to the Puget Sound. The culvert is perched above an eroded cliff with approximately a 10-foot drop making it impassable for fish (**Attachment A, Photo Point JC2**).



Figure 6. Jakes Creek photo point in Hansville Block Site 1 (Source: Google Earth Pro)

3 Critical Areas Regulations and Buffers

As stated in a Memorandum providing a land use and zoning summary for the Hansville Block (Givens 2024), the Property is located within unincorporated Kitsap County, Washington and as of November 2024 the land is not within Trust status, meaning future land use and development activities are subject to the County's zoning and permitting standards. In regard to wetland critical areas, the Kitsap County Code Chapter 19.200 provides details on the County's requirements for delineation, development, and buffering

Reference: 2042681800

of wetlands within its jurisdiction. To determine whether an area with more wetland indicator plants is a wetland, a formal wetland delineation would need to be conducted. The three-tiered survey approach outlined in the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Delineation Manual (USACE 1987) and described in the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region, Version 2.0 (USACE, 2010) must be followed for each sampling location and included examination of vegetation, soil, and hydrology at all test plot locations. A potential site would need to have the presence of wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and either standing water, groundwater, or saturated soils to be determined as a wetland. Wetland delineations are typically conducted in the spring, not during the driest time of the year as was the case for this site evaluation.

During this site visit, no delineations were made. However, as an exploratory exercise, Stantec biologists, using the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington: 2014 Update, Washington State Department of Ecology Publication # 14-06-029 (Hruby 2014), ran a hypothetical wetland rating of Polygon B in order to determine what category it would be, if it could be assumed that the polygon area would have all wetland indicators during wetter periods of the year. Given these assumptions, it appears that Polygon B would be likely rated as a Category IV wetland (**Attachment B**). Given the similarity of habitat observed within the depression area polygons and the fact that all polygons share the same regional influences, it could be assumed that any potential wetland areas within the polygons would also likely be Category IV wetlands. An exception to this would be Polygon J, which is adjacent to Little Boston Road, making it potentially a receiving water for contaminated runoff from the road. Scoring on water quality may increase the scoring to a Category III wetland area, although the habitat score would still likely be low.

With this hypothetical rating, buffering for a Category IV wetland would be 25 feet for a low impact ranking, 40 feet for a moderate impact ranking, or 50 feet for a high impact ranking. A high impact ranking would be associated with more intensive zoning with more than 1 unit per acre, new agriculture, new transportation corridors, and high intensity recreation such as golf courses or ball fields. A moderate impact ranking is applicable to moderate-intensity open space (parks). Low impact ranking includes land uses such as forestry, open spaces for passive recreation and natural resources preservation, or minor transportation improvements.

Stantec assumes that a future Tribal Cemetery would be considered a *high impact use* and Category IV wetlands on the Hansville Block would be subject to a 50-foot buffer. If Polygon J was classified as a Category III wetland due to increased risk of water quality issues from the roadway, with a low habitat score and a *high impact use*, it would be subject to an 80-foot buffer. It is important to note, however, that a formal delineation should be conducted during the growing season, preferably in the spring, to confirm the presence or absence of wetland habitat, and that the state's wetland ratings be applied to those delineated areas under the conditions observed at that time.

Should the Hansville Block be brought into Trust or become part of the Reservation, the PGST Law and Order Code Chapter 24.08(c) states that: "*A buffer of 50 feet shall remain adjacent to all non-fish bearing seasonal streams and all mapped and unmapped wetlands.*" Therefore any potential wetlands would have 50-foot buffers, similar to the hypothetical Cat IV wetland buffer under Kitsap County Code. Regarding the buffer requirements for Jakes Creek, both the Kitsap County Code and the PGST Law and Order Code both require a 150-foot buffer for fish-bearing perennial streams.

Reference: 2042681800

4 References

- Givens, R. 2024. Memorandum: Hansville Block – Land Use and Zoning Summary. Montrose Environmental. November 21, 2024.
- Hruby, T. 2014. Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington: 2014 Update. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Ecology Publication #14-06-029.
- Kitsap County. 2025. Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping application < <https://psearch.kitsap.gov/psearch/> > Accessed August 2025.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0). United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg MS.
- USACE. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Environmental Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg MS.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025a. National Wetland Inventory (NWI) online maps. < <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/> > Accessed August 2025.
- Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). 2025. Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (FPAMT) < <https://fpamt.dnr.wa.gov/> > Accessed August 2025.
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2025a. WDFW's Priority Habitats and Species (PHS on the web) maps. < <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/hp/phs/> > Accessed August 2025.
- WDFW. 2025b. Washington State Fish Passage website mapping application < <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/hp/fishpassage/index.html> > Accessed August 2025.

Attachment A.

Hansville Block Site Visit Photo Log



8/27/2025

● Photo Point

▭ Phase 1 and 2

▨ Potential Wetland Polygons

World Imagery

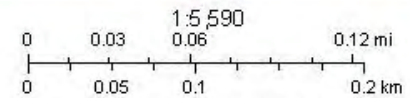
Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations

1.2m Resolution Metadata



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Maxar

Figure A-1. Potential Wetlands Hansville Block Site 2 Overview Map and Photo Points.



1 Polygon H. drain pipe under road



2 Polygon H



3 Polygon H



4 Polygon H



5 Polygon H, dead Douglas
Fir



6 Polygon H, patch of
sedge on forest floor



6 Polygon H



7 Polygon E





12 Phase 2 Tribal Cemetery Area



13 Phase 2 Tribal Cemetery Area



14 Polygon D



15 Polygon D



16 Polygon D



17 Polygon D



18 Polygon D



19 Polygon B



20 Polygon B



21 Polygon B



21 Polygon B, baby tooth moss on forest floor



22 Polygon D



23 Polygon D



24 Phase 1 Tribal Cemetery Area



25 Polygon F



26 Polygon F



27 Polygon F



Polygon J, southwest end, along Little Boston Road; Douglas Spiraea



28 Polygon J, along NE Cliffside Road



29 Polygon K, along NE Cliffside Road



Figure A-2. Jakes Creek in Hansville Block Site 1 Overview Map and Photo Points.



Attachment B.

**Exploratory Wetland Ratings Worksheet for Polygon B
- Hansville Block Site 2**

Wetland name or number: WL-X

RATING SUMMARY - Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID#): WL-X Date of site visit: 08/06/2025

Rated By: Hayley Stutzman Trained by Ecology? Yes No Date of Training: 12/08/2022

HGM Class used for rating: Depressional

Wetland has multiple HGM classes? Yes No

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined).

Source of base aerial photo/map:

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY: **[Category IV]** (based on functions or special characteristics)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

Category I - Total score = 23 - 27

Category II - Total score = 20 - 22

Category III - Total score = 16 - 19

Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important)

9 = H,H,H

8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L

7 = H,M,M

6 = H,M,L

6 = M,M,M

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L

3 = L,L,L

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
Site Potential	M	M	L	
Landscape Potential	L	L	M	
Value	H	L	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	4	4	14

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
Estuarine	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Forested	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Not Applicable

Wetland name or number: WL-X

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	
1km Polygon: Area that extends 1km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	

Wetland name or number: WL-X

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS**Water Quality Functions** - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality**D 1.0 Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?****D 1.1** What are the characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland?

Wetland has no surface water outlet.	points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted, outlet.	points = 2	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	points = 1	
Wetland is a flat depression whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	points = 1	Score: 3

D 1.2 Is the soil 2 in. below the surface a true clay or organic soil?

Mapped as true clay or organic (muck or peat)	points = 4	
Soil texture identified as clay or organic in field	points = 4	
Soil texture identified as clay or organic by laboratory test	points = 4	
None of the above	points = 0	Score: 0

D 1.3 What are the characteristics and distribution of persistent plants?

Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 50% of area	points = 3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 10% of area	points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 10% of area	points = 0	Score: 5

D 1.4 What are the characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation in the wetland area?

Area seasonally ponded is > 50% total area of wetland	points = 4	
Area seasonally ponded is equal to or > 25% total area of wetland	points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 25% total area of wetland	points = 0	Score: 2

Total for D 1: 10**Rating of Site Potential**

[] 12-16 = H [X] 6-11 = M [] 0-5 = L

*Record the rating on the first page***D 2.0 Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?****D 2.1** Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?

Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0

D 2.2 Is >10% of the area within 150ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants in surface runoff?

Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0

D 2.3 Are there septic systems within 250ft of the wetland?

Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0

D 2.4 Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1-D 2.3?

Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0

Wetland name or number: WL-X

D 2.5 What are the other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland?	
Total for D 2:	0

Rating of Landscape Potential 3-4 = H 1-2 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

D 3.0 Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 3.1 Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	
Yes	points = 1
No	points = 0
Score: 0	
D 3.2 Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	
Yes	points = 1
No	points = 0
Score: 0	
D 3.3 Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality?	
Yes	points = 2
No	points = 0
Score: 2	
Total for D 3:	
2	

Rating of Value 2-4 = H 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation

D 4.0 Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1 What are the characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland?	
Wetland has no surface water outlet.	points = 4
Wetland has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted, outlet.	points = 2
Wetland is a flat depression whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	points = 1
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	points = 0
Score: 4	
D 4.2 What is the depth of storage during the wet periods?	
Marks of ponding are 3ft or more above the surface or bottom of the outlet.	points = 7
Marks of ponding are between 2ft to <3ft from the surface or bottom of the outlet.	points = 5
Marks of ponding are at least 0.5ft to <2ft from the surface or the bottom of the outlet.	points = 3
The wetland is a "headwater" wetland.	points = 3
The wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water.	points = 1
Marks of ponding are less than 0.5ft (6in).	points = 0
Score: 1	

Wetland name or number: WL-X

D 4.3 <u>What is the contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed?</u>		
The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit	points = 0	
Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 5	Score: 3
Total for D 4:		8

Rating of Site Potential 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

D 5.0 <u>Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?</u>		
D 5.1 <u>Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?</u>		
Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0
D 5.2 <u>Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?</u>		
Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0
D 5.3 <u>Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses?</u>		
Yes	points = 1	
No	points = 0	Score: 0
Total for D 5:		0

Rating of Landscape Potential 3 = H 1-2 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

D 6.0 <u>Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?</u>		
D 6.1 <u>Is the wetland in a landscape that has flooding problems?</u>		
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of the wetland.	points = 2	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient.	points = 1	
Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the basin.	points = 1	
The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained that water cannot reach areas that flood.	points = 0	
There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	points = 0	Score: 0
D 6.2 <u>Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?</u>		
Yes	points = 2	
No	points = 0	Score: 0
Total for D 6:		0

Rating of Value 2-4 = H 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number: WL-X

HABITAT FUNCTIONS

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes - Indicators that the site functions to provide important habitat

H 1.0 Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species?

H 1.1 What is the structure of the plant community?

- Aquatic Bed
- Emergent
- Scrub-shrub
- Forested
- Multiple strata within the Forested class (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground cover)

4 structures or more	points = 4	
3 structures	points = 2	
2 structures	points = 1	
1 structure	points = 0	
No structures present	points = 0	Score: 0

H 1.2 What are the hydroperiods that meet the size thresholds in the wetland?

- Permanently flooded or inundated
- Seasonally flooded or inundated
- Occasionally flooded or inundated
- Saturated only
- Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland
- Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland
- Lake Fringe wetland
- Freshwater Tidal wetland

4 or more types present	points = 3	
3 types present or Lake Fringe / Freshwater Tidal Fringe	points = 2	
2 types present	points = 1	
1 type present	points = 0	
None present	points = 0	Score: 1

H 1.3 What is the richness of the plant species in the wetland?

>19 species	points = 2	
5-19 species	points = 1	
<5 species	points = 0	Score: 1

Wetland name or number: WL-X

H 1.4 <u>What is the interspersion of habitats?</u>		
High	points = 3	
Moderate	points = 2	
Low	points = 1	
None	points = 0	Score: 1
H 1.5 <u>What are the special habitat features in the wetland?</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in diameter and 6ft long).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Standing snags (dbh >4in) within the wetland		
<input type="checkbox"/> Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6ft (2m) and/or overhanging plants extend at least 3.3ft (1m) over open water or a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33ft (10m)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (>30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)		
<input type="checkbox"/> At least 0.25ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)		
6 habitats selected	points = 6	
5 habitats selected	points = 5	
4 habitats selected	points = 4	
3 habitats selected	points = 3	
2 habitats selected	points = 2	
1 habitat selected	points = 1	
No habitats selected	points = 0	Score: 1
Total for H 1:		4

Rating of Site Potential

[] 15-18 = H [] 7-14 = M [X] 0-6 = L

Record the rating on the first page

H 2.0 Does the landscape have the potential to support habitat functions of the site?

H 2.1 <u>What is the percentage of accessible habitat within 1km of the wetland?</u>		
>33% of 1km Polygon	points = 3	
20-33% of 1km Polygon	points = 2	
10-19% of 1km Polygon	points = 1	
<10% of 1km Polygon	points = 0	Score: 0
H 2.2 <u>What is the percentage of total habitat in a 1km polygon around the wetland?</u>		
Total habitat is >50% of the Polygon	points = 3	
Total habitat is 10-50% of the Polygon and in 1-3 patches	points = 2	
Total habitat is 10-50% of the Polygon and in >3 patches	points = 1	
Total habitat is <10% of the Polygon	points = 0	Score: 3

Wetland name or number: WL-X

H 2.3 What is the land use intensity in the 1km polygon?		
50% of the Polygon is high intensity land use	points = -2	
<50% of the Polygon is high intensity land use	points = 0	Score: 0
Total for H 2:		3

Rating of Landscape Potential 4-6 = H 1-3 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

H 3.0 Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?

H 3.1 Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Aspen Stands		
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity Areas and Corridors		
<input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous Balds		
<input type="checkbox"/> Old-growth/Mature Forests		
<input type="checkbox"/> Oregon White Oak		
<input type="checkbox"/> Riparian		
<input type="checkbox"/> Westside Prairie		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh Deepwater		
<input type="checkbox"/> Instream		
<input type="checkbox"/> Nearshore (Coastal, Open Coast, Puget Sound)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Caves		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cliffs		
<input type="checkbox"/> Snags and Logs		
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus		
The following criteria automatically score 2 points:		
<input type="checkbox"/> The wetland provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species		
<input type="checkbox"/> The wetland is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		
<input type="checkbox"/> The wetland is a Wetland of High Conservation Value		
<input type="checkbox"/> The wetland has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local plan		
The wetland has 3 or more WDFW priority habitats within 100m, or meets the criteria for societal value	points = 2	
The site has 1 or 2 WDFW priority habitats within 100m	points = 1	
The site does not meet any of the criteria for societal value	points = 0	Score: 0
Total for H 3:		0

Rating of Value 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number: WL-X

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

SC 1.0 Estuarine Wetlands

SC 1.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?

- The dominant water regime is tidal
- The wetland is vegetated
- The water salinity is greater than 0.5 ppt

Yes - Go to SC 1.2

No - Not an Estuarine Wetland

**Result: Not an
Estuarine Wetland**

SC 1.2 Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?

Yes - Category I Estuarine Wetland

No - Go to SC 1.3

Result:

SC 1.3 Is the wetland unit at least 1ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?

- The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species.
- At least 75% of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland
- The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.

Yes - Category I Estuarine Wetland

No - Category II Estuarine Wetland

Result:

SC 2.0 Wetlands of High Conservation Value

SC 2.1 Does the wetland overlap with any known or historical rare plant or rare & high-quality ecosystem polygons on the WNHP Data Explorer?

Yes - Category I Wetland of High Conservation Value

No - Go to SC 2.2

Result: Go to SC 2.2

SC 2.2 Does the wetland have a rare plant species, rare plant community, or high-quality common plant community that may qualify the site as a WHCV?

Yes - Category I Wetland of High Conservation Value

No - Not a Wetland of High Conservation Value

Result:

Wetland name or number: WL-X

SC 3.0 Bogs

SC 3.1 Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16in or more of the first 32in of the soil profile?

Yes - Go to SC 3.3

No - Go to SC 3.2

Result: Go to SC 3.2

SC 3.2 Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?

Yes - Go to SC 3.3

No - Not a Bog Wetland

Result:

SC 3.3 Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at least 30% cover of plant species listed in the table provided in the instructions?

Yes - Category I Bog Wetland

No - Go to SC 3.4

Result:

SC 3.4 Is an area with peats or mucks forested (>30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann Spruce, or western white pine AND any of the species (or combinations of species) listed in the table found in the instructions provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?

Yes - Category I Bog Wetland

No - Not a Bog Wetland

Result:

SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands

SC 4.1 Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of the following criteria?

Old-growth forests

Mature forests

Yes - Category I Forested Wetland

No - Not a Forested Wetland

Result: Not a Forested Wetland

Wetland name or number: WL-X

SC 5.0 Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons

SC 5.1 Coastal Lagoons: Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?

- The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or rocks
- The depression in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (>0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the open water area (measured near the bottom)
- The lagoon retains some of its surface water at low tide during spring tides

Yes - Go to SC 5.2

No - Not a Coastal Lagoon Wetland

Result: Not a Coastal Lagoon Wetland

SC 5.2 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?

- The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species).
- At least 75% of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland.
- the wetland is larger than 0.10ac (4350 sqft)

Yes - Category I Coastal Lagoon

No - Category II Coastal Lagoon

Result:

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands

SC 6.1 Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership WBUO)?

Yes - Go to SC 6.2

No - Not an Interdunal Wetland

Result: Not an Interdunal Wetland

SC 6.2 Is the wetland 1ac or larger in size, or a mosaic that is 1ac or larger in size?

Wetland is larger than 1ac in size - Go to SC 6.3

Wetland is a mosaic larger than 1ac is size - Category II Interdunal Wetland

No - Go to SC 6.4

Result:

SC 6.3 Does the wetland score 8 or 9 points for the habitat functions?

Yes - Category I Interdunal Wetland

No - Category II Interdunal Wetland

Result:

SC 6.4 Is the wetland unit between 0.1ac and 1ac, or in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1ac and 1ac in size?

Yes - Category III Interdunal Wetland

No - Category IV Interdunal Wetland







Result:

Wetland name or number: WL-X

<p>Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics</p> <p>If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form</p>	<p>Special Characteristics Category: Not Applicable</p>
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⊞ Add/Remove map data layers

^ Land Use Items

-  Generates excessive runoff
-  Generates pollutants
-  Generates excessive runoff and pollutants
-  Upland within 150' wetland buffer
-  Wetland
-  Wetland buffer (150')

+ Find address or place

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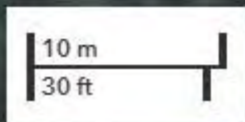
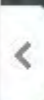
Data transparency  10%

⊞ Add/Remove map data layers

^ Hydroperiod Items

-  Permanent Stream
-  Seasonal Stream
-  Permanently
-  Seasonally
-  Occasionally
-  Saturated only
-  Wetland/Unmapped wetland

⌵ Find address or place



Data transparency  10%

Add/Remove map data layers

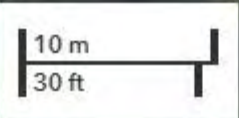
Cowardin Plant Class Items

Cowardin Classes

- Forested
- Scrub-shrub
- Emergent
- Aquatic bed
- Open water
- Wetland/Unmapped wetland



Find address or place



Data transparency 10%

Add/Remove map data layers

Contributing Basin Items

Wetland

Contributing basin



100 m
200 ft

Data transparency 10%

⊞ Add/Remove map data layers

^ Wetland Width Items

□ Wetland

— Distance: wetland to nearest 303(d) listing

^ 303(d) List

Category 5 Water

Category 5 Sediment

^ Subbasins (12 digit HUCs)

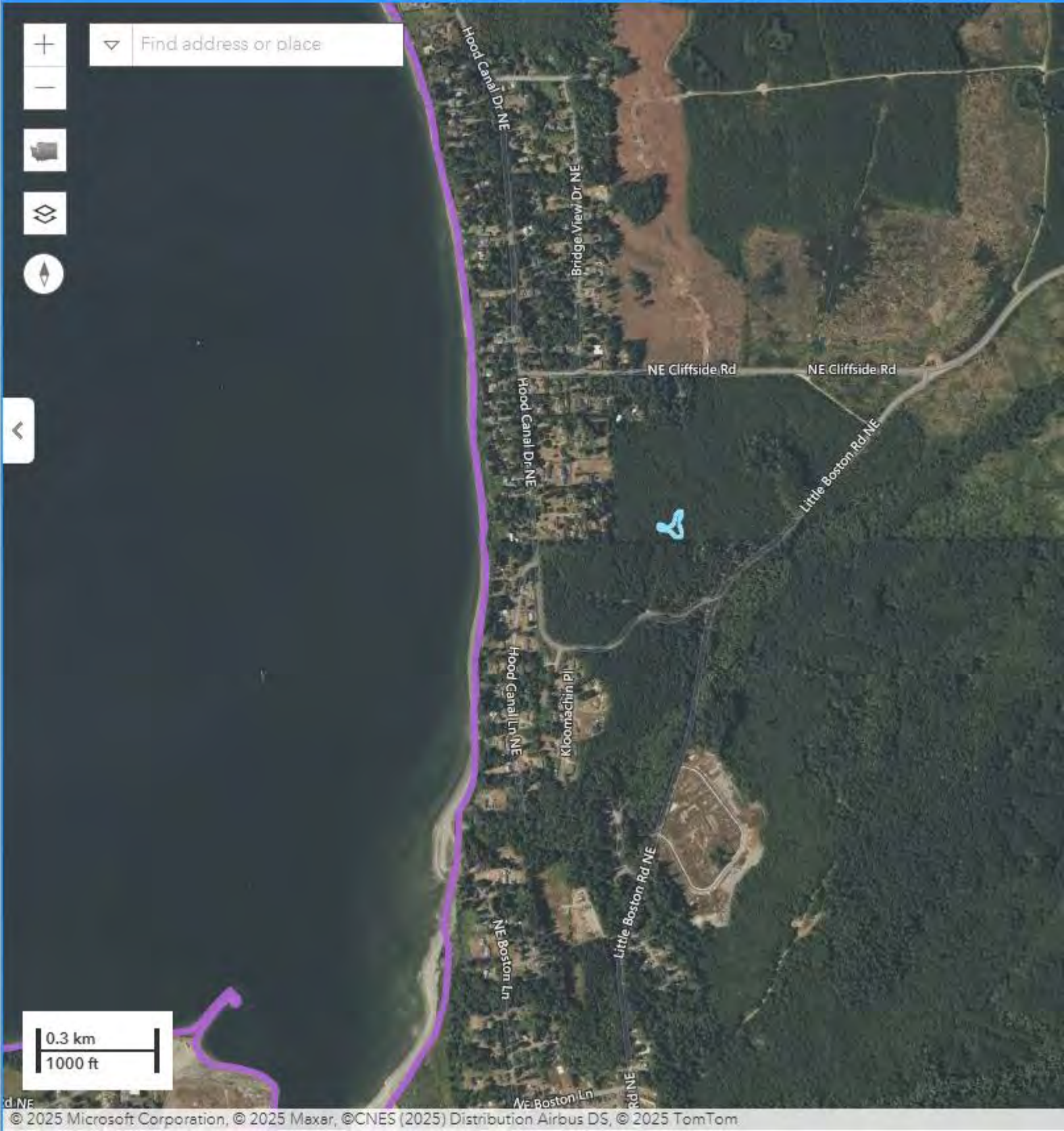
HUC boundary



Find address or place

0.3 km
1000 ft

Data transparency 10%

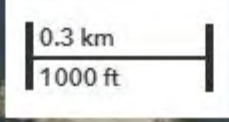


⊞ Add/Remove map data layers

^ Habitat Items

-  Relatively undisturbed - accessible
-  Low/Moderate intensity - accessible
-  Relatively undisturbed - not accessible
-  Low/Moderate intensity - not accessible
-  High Intensity
-  Wetland
-  Unmapped wetland buffer (1 km)

Find address or place



Data transparency  10%