

EXHIBIT D

SMP Update

Staff Recommendation

Description: Proposed Amendments to Comprehensive Plan Chapter 2 Land Use

Kittitas County Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 2 Land Use is amended as follows:

2.5. Shorelines

~~2.5.1. Introduction~~

~~The 2014 Kittitas County Shoreline Master Program goals and policies are adopted by reference into this comprehensive plan. is endowed with a variety and abundance of lakes, rivers, and streams. A county undergoing considerable change and development cannot long take for granted such valuable and limited resources. It shall be the objective of the County, therefore, to provide for the long range management of shorelines and adjacent wetlands by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses, including residential, industrial, agricultural, private and public recreation, etc. This policy is designed to ensure the development and/or preservation of shorelines, which will promote and enhance both private and public interest. It will also provide a policy framework whereby decisions are formulated before controversial issues or crises develop which often result in hasty, ill-advised solutions.~~

~~GPO 2.49 In compliance with RCW 90.58 Kittitas County should undertake an updated comprehensive study of its lakes and rivers, including an inventory of and classification of all shoreline lands, swamps, and marshes.~~

~~GPO 2.50 The County should, in compliance with the Shorelines Management Act prepare and adopt a comprehensive land use and restoration plan related to its lakes, streams, rivers, and associated wetlands consistent with the requirements of RCW 36.70A and 90.58.~~

~~The following goals and policies are part of the Shoreline Master Program for Kittitas County Washington originally adopted in 1975.~~

~~2.5.2. Shoreline Management~~

~~GPO 2.51 Shoreline Use: Kittitas County is characterized by four major shoreline uses: (1) irrigated agriculture; (2) range; (3) forest and wild lands; (4) recreational use. A continuation of such uses should be encouraged.~~

~~Alternative uses may occur which are compatible with the specific Environments of the Act, provided that they are compatible to the physical characteristics of any particular site. These concepts are intended to promote a pattern of shoreline uses, which will minimize conflict, preserve high quality environment, and leave open the greatest number of options for future generations of shoreline users.~~

~~GPO 2.52 Agriculture and Irrigation: Irrigated agriculture is a water dependent use and a key factor in the economy of Kittitas County; therefore, it is a goal of our County that other shoreline uses should not jeopardize production on agricultural lands. While other shoreline uses may be compatible with~~

irrigation systems, it is a goal of our County that all shoreline uses shall be constructed and maintained in such a way as to not interfere with the diversion or delivery of water. Irrigation easements, head ditches, headgates, turnouts, and other necessary appurtenances shall be given priority.

~~GPO 2.53 Economic Development: It is a goal of our County that commercial development locate inland from designated flood plain and shoreline areas unless that development is particularly dependent upon a shoreline location and is consistent with the long range needs of the public.~~

~~GPO 2.54 Recreation: It is a goal of our County to encourage recreational opportunities which will not compromise water quality, will not have a detrimental effect on the fragile systems of our shorelines, nor infringe on the rights of the private property owner.~~

~~GPO 2.55 Conservation: It is a goal of our County to encourage sound management of renewable shoreline resources and that non-renewable shoreline resources be preserved to the greatest extent feasible.~~

~~GPO 2.56 Circulation: It is a goal of our County to encourage a transportation network capable of delivering people, goods, and services, which will result in minimum disruption of the natural system of our shorelines.~~

~~GPO 2.57 Public Access: Shoreline dependent recreational activities are of significant importance to the citizens of Kittitas County. A public access system should facilitate movement to public shoreline areas without compromising the natural features of the shoreline. Public access to public areas shall in no way limit or lessen any private landowner's right to prevent trespassing.~~

~~It is a goal, therefore, of our County to develop a network of well-planned and maintained public access areas located on publicly owned shorelines, to purchase additional shoreline property when feasible and to encourage a provision of public access in all future public land shoreline development. Intrusions created by such public access should not have detrimental effects on fragile natural features, endanger life, or infringe upon the rights of private property owners.~~

~~GPO 2.58 Historical/Cultural: It is a goal of our County to protect and restore areas and sites having historical, cultural, or educational importance without infringing upon the private property owners.~~

~~GPO 2.59 Public Awareness: The public should be made aware of the content of the Shoreline Management Act as it applies to Kittitas County. The rights and obligations of the public and private citizens should be clearly stated. This information should be clearly identified. Methods of informing the public should be those most appropriate to a given situation.~~

These are examples of items to be considered:

- Standardized markers should be developed to inform public of access routes, parking, limitation of area, etc.
- The public should be made aware of their responsibility in maintaining the quality of the environment, especially for such things as litter prevention, trail cutting, clearing brush, and off road vehicular traffic.

- The public should be made aware of private property (where public lands end).

GPO 2.60 Restoration: It is the goal of Kittitas County to provide, where feasible and desirable, for restoration of blighted areas along the shorelines of Kittitas County to a natural and/or rehabilitated condition.

2.5.3. Shoreline Use Activity

These policies will reflect the intent of any one or all of the goal statements prescribed in Chapter Three depending on their applicability.

GPO 2.61 Agriculture: Kittitas County should (1) assure that lands suitable for agriculture are maintained in agricultural production; (2) should not allow the locations of confined animal feedlot operations, retention and storage ponds for feedlot wastes, or stock piles of manure solids close enough to shoreline areas to affect water quality; and (3) should encourage the maintenance of a buffer of permanent vegetation between tilled areas and associated water bodies which would retard surface runoff, reduce siltation, provide habitat for fish and wildlife and reduce erosion.

GPO 2.62 Aquaculture: Aquaculture enterprises should (1) not obstruct navigational access to upland areas, (2) shall not obstruct visual access of upland owners, and (3) should be located in areas where they do not impair the aesthetic quality of the shoreline or quality of the water involved.

Note that spawning areas and fish hatcheries, which are managed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, are required to obtain a hydraulic project approval permit for work done in any stream or lake bed.

GPO 2.63 Archaeological/Historic Sites: Where possible archaeological and historical sites should be permanently preserved for scientific study and public observation. Kittitas County Planning Department should consult with professional archaeologists to identify areas containing potentially valuable archaeological data and to establish procedures for salvaging the data.

In areas known to contain archaeological data, local governments shall attach a special condition to a shoreline permit, providing for a site inspection and evaluation by an archaeologist to insure that possible archaeological data are properly salvaged.

Shoreline permits, in general, should contain special provisions, which require developers to notify local governments if any possible archaeological data are uncovered during excavations.

The National Preservation Act of 1966 and Chapter 43.51, RCW provides for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American and Washington history, architecture, archaeology or culture. The State Legislature names the Director of the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission as the person responsible for this program.

GPO 2.64 Commercial Development: Consideration to approve a permit for commercial development located on a shoreline shall be given only to those commercial developments which are shoreline dependent or shoreline oriented.

Commercial development which is non-shoreline oriented should be located inland away from the ordinary high water mark where commercial uses exist and where the appropriate zoning exists.

Commercial developments should be constructed in a manner, which would either improve or at most result in minimal damage to the normal qualities of the shoreline area.

GPO 2.65 Dredging: Dredging of materials for the single purpose of obtaining fill materials should be prohibited in any designated environment.

Dredging for the purpose of deepening a navigational channel should be permitted in any designated environment provided such dredging will not cause damage to existing ecological values and natural resources of both the area to be dredged and the area for deposit of the materials.

GPO 2.66 Flood Plains: It is the policy of this Section to minimize losses in flood plains by restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities.

Uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities, which serve such uses, shall be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. General regulations for carrying out this policy given under the Shoreline Master Program Ordinance, Section 25, pages ORD 10-11, apply to the four Environments, which include Natural, Conservancy, Rural and Urban.

GPO 2.67 Forest Management: Logging within shoreline areas should be conducted in such a manner to ensure the maintenance of buffer strips of ground vegetation, brush, and trees to prevent temperature increases adverse to fish population and erosion of stream banks.

Shoreline areas having scenic qualities, such as those providing a diversity of views, unique landscape contrasts, or landscape panoramas should be encouraged as scenic views in timber harvesting areas. Timber harvesting practices, including road construction and debris removal, should be regulated so that the quality of the view and viewpoints in shoreline areas of the State are not degraded.

Seeding and replanting should be accomplished where necessary to provide stability on areas of steep slope, which have been disturbed. Replanted vegetation should be of a similar or improved type and concentration as existing in the general vicinity of the logged area.

Special attention should be directed in logging and thinning operations to prevent an accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways.

Logging should be avoided on shorelines with slopes of such grade that large sediment run-off will be precipitated, unless adequate restoration and erosion control can be expeditiously accomplished.

Proper road and bridge design, location and construction and maintenance practices should be used to prevent development of roads and structures, which would adversely affect shoreline resources.

GPO 2.68 Industry: Significant alteration of the shoreline environment is associated with industrial use; therefore, the location of industry on the shorelines of Kittitas County shall be limited to:

Enterprises which are clearly dependent upon access to the shoreline and associated waters (for successful operation); and

To sites which currently possess advantages to industry such as proximity to adequate transportation, raw materials, labor and the like,

In Kittitas County sites meeting the above objectives are associated with urban areas of Ellensburg, Cle Elum, South Cle Elum and the Milwaukee Railroad crossing of the Columbia River.

Industrial development which is not shoreline dependent should be located inland away from the ordinary high water mark where industrial uses exist and where sewer and the appropriate zoning exists.

Industrial sites should be encouraged to locate within areas adjacent to other industrial sites, without overcrowding the area involved.

Industrial developments should be constructed in a manner, which would either improve or result in minimal damage to the normal qualities of the shoreline area.

GPO 2.69 Landfill: In evaluating fill projects and in designating areas appropriate for fill, such factors as total water surface reduction, navigation restriction, impediment to water flow and circulation, impediment to irrigation systems, reduction of water quality, and destruction should be considered.

Shoreline fills or cuts should be designated and located so that significant damage to existing ecological values, natural resources or alteration of local currents will not occur creating a hazard to adjacent life, property and natural resources systems.

Landfills should be allowed only for water dependent uses, for public uses, and for the purpose of elevating a structure to meet flood proofing requirements as required by the flood control zone permit.

GPO 2.70 Marinas: Location and design of marinas should consider effects on fish and wildlife resources during construction and operation and at the same time be aesthetically compatible with adjacent areas.

Fuel handling and storage should be given special attention in design to minimize spillage and provide means for handling such spillage.

Marina construction and development should comply with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife guidelines and local standards, which apply.

All docking and marinas should be equipped with receptacles to receive and adequately dispose of sewage, waste, rubbish and litter from boats.

GPO 2.71 Mining: Land reclamation should be included as part of the mining project and should be initiated after completion of each phase of the mining activity.

~~When minerals are removed from shoreline areas, adequate protection against the sediment and silt production should be provided. If such removal is to occur in a lake, river or streambed, a Hydraulics Permit from the Department of Game and Fisheries is required.~~

~~If diversion of water for mining purposes is required, water rights shall be established prior to issuing the permit.~~

~~GPO 2.72 Outdoor Advertising: Outdoor advertising signs should be located on the upland side of transportation routes which parallel and are adjacent to shorelines. Views and vistas should not be degraded and visual access to the water from such vistas should not be impaired by the placement of signs. Local sign ordinances should be strictly enforced.~~

~~GPO 2.73 Recreation: allow various recreational opportunities to meet the needs of the people.~~

~~Where uses designated for a specific recreational area are planned to satisfy a diversity of demands, these uses must be compatible with each other and not damaging to the area's environment.~~

~~Signs should be posted informing the public of areas available for their use.~~

~~The locations, design, construction and operation of recreational facilities should prevent undue adverse impacts on adjacent or nearby privately owned properties.~~

~~Parking facilities should be located in areas, which will be the least damaging to the natural character of the area. Large parking lots should be located outside the immediate shoreline area.~~

~~Water supplies, sewage, drainage, alteration of shoreline vegetation and other changes associated with recreational development should be planned to preserve a high quality environment.~~

~~GPO 2.74 Residential: Residential subdivisions should be consigned (1) so as to adequately protect and/or to improve the area's aesthetic qualities and characteristics of the water and shoreline areas; and (2) at a level of density of site coverage and of occupancy compatible with the physical capabilities of the shoreline and water.~~

~~Planned Unit Developments, which reserve substantial portions of land as open space or recreation area, are preferred over conventional subdivisions.~~

~~Subdivider should be encouraged to provide pedestrian access to the shorelines within the development and to minimize the impact of vehicular use and parking on the normal aesthetic qualities of the shoreline area.~~

~~GPO 2.75 Roads, Railroads, and Bridges: Future roads and railways should be located away from the shorelines wherever feasible. "Wherever feasible" is an important condition, since shorelines often offer the least troublesome and costly sites for road construction, but wherever a public road can be located outside the shoreline area, even at somewhat greater construction costs and problems, then the inland location should be used.~~

~~Extensive loops or spurs to old highways with high aesthetic quality should be kept in service as pleasure bypass routes.~~

~~When planning public roads, federal, State and local governments should, where appropriate, provide sanitary facilities, scenic viewpoints, and picnic areas on publicly owned shorelines.~~

~~Road management for logging shall be done in accordance with the regulations for "Roads" under the Shoreline Master Program, Ordinance, Section 25, Forest Management.~~

~~GPO 2.76 Shoreline Works and Structures: The approval of shoreline works and structures projects should be based on flood backwater evaluation and on the projects' impact on properties downstream.~~

~~The approval of shoreline works and structures projects should be based on the projects' impact on the river's environment.~~

~~GPO 2.77 Solid Waste Disposal: Solid waste materials should be handled, contained, or disposed of in a manner which avoids damage to the environment and will maintain the aesthetic values to the shoreline area.~~

~~GPO 2.78 Utilities; Utilities should be designed and installed in a manner which would result in minimal damage to the normal qualities of the shoreline area.~~

~~Utilities should be planned to avoid destroying scenic views.~~

~~Upon completion, the applicant should restore the project area to a natural or near natural condition.~~