A photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, there is a field of tall, green grasses with some yellowing tips. To the left, a dark wooden barn with a grey roof is partially visible. The middle ground shows a large, flat green field. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains under a clear blue sky with a few small white clouds.

Kittitas County
Critical Areas
Ordinance (CAO)
Update

CAC Meeting
October 2014

Introductions

The Bone Crusher



The Close Shaker

Really what they want is a hug.



The Limp, Dead Fish



The Misfire

Ok something is definitely off.



The Airball

Hey look a loco truck!!



Sweaty McSweaterson

It's like I've got a second pair of armpits!





Public Comment



A Look Back

CAC has already reviewed:

- General policies
- Report requirements
- Mitigation requirements
- Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas
- Frequently Flooded Areas
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas

Recap of August meeting

- Feedback received
- Changes made

Today's Focus



Source: oneworldconservationcenter.org

Wetlands



Source: natureworldnews.com

Geologically Hazardous Areas





What are Wetlands?

- Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water that support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions
- Wetlands generally include, but are not limited to, swamps, marshes, bogs, ponds, and similar areas
- Wetlands do not include artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites

[RCW 36.70A.030]

Why do Wetlands Matter?



Source: nrcs.usda.gov



Source: nrcs.usda.gov



Source: nrcs.usda.gov

POLICY DISCUSSION

(REFER TO POLICY WORKING DRAFT)

REGULATION DISCUSSION

(REFER TO REGULATIONS WORKING DRAFT)

Key Code Focus Areas

- Activities permitted without a critical areas report. Current list:
 - Conservation and preservation activities
 - Harvesting of wild crops
 - Wetland enhancement
- Buffers (widths and protection standards)
- Reporting requirements

What are Geologically Hazardous Areas?



- Areas susceptible to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events
- Not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.
- Hazards can be reduced or mitigated by engineering, design, or modified construction or mining practices to minimize risks
- Include: erosion hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas, mine hazard areas, volcanic hazard areas, others

Why do Geologically Hazardous Areas Matter?



Source: snohomishcountywa.gov



Source: snohomishcountywa.gov



Source: nrca.usda.gov

POLICY DISCUSSION

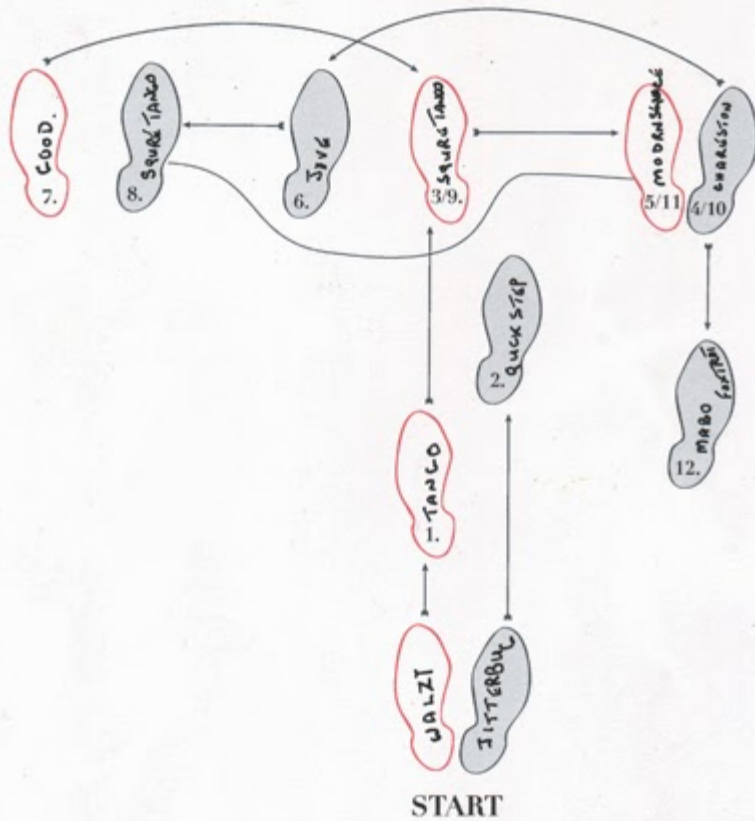
(REFER TO POLICY WORKING DRAFT)

REGULATION DISCUSSION

(REFER TO REGULATIONS WORKING DRAFT)

Key Code Focus Areas

- Landslide hazard areas
 - Extent of study
 - Buffers
- Channel migration zones
 - Protective regulations
 - Permitted activities
 - Buffers
- Alluvial fans
 - Inclusion in geo hazard chapter
 - Permitted activities
- Reporting requirements
 - '2-tiered' approach
 - Channel migration zones
 - Other geo hazard areas



Next Steps

- Feedback on draft policies/regulations
- Feedback on BAS recommendations (matrix)
- Next Meeting: November 19, 2014