

SMP Road Show

Community Meetings for Public Outreach & Involvement

March 15, 2007 · @ Queets - Clearwater

Agenda

- 6:00 pm Open House Displays:
- Why Shoreline Planning?
 - Shoreline Jurisdiction
 - SMP Guidelines & Update Process
 - Master Program Contents
 - Assessing Our Shorelines Today
 - Planning for Restoration Over Time
- 6:30 pm Slideshow Lecture: Jefferson County SMP Update – Overview & Status
- 7:15 pm Audience Participation: Gathering Local Knowledge for Restoration Planning
Small break-out groups for input on specific locations:
- WRIA 20 - SOLEDUCK-HOH
- Bogachiel River
 - Goodman Creek
 - Mosquito Creek
 - Hoh River and tributaries
 - Cedar Creek
 - West end marine shoreline
- WRIA 21 - QUEETS-QUINAULT
- Kalaloch Creek
 - Clearwater River and tributaries
 - Salmon River
 - Quinault River
 - West end marine shoreline
- 8:00 pm Adjourn



Project Timeline

Project Milestone	Target Date
Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report	March '07
Draft Restoration Plan	March '07
Final Restoration Plan	May '07
Review Draft SMP	April '07
<i>Shoreline Charrette: Community Planning Workshop</i>	<i>Spring/Summer '07</i>
Preliminary Draft SMP to Planning Commission: Formal Public Review Process Begins	June/September '07
Planning Commission Recommendation & Final Draft SMP to Board of County Commissioners	March '08
County-Approved SMP to Dept. of Ecology	By June 30, 2008

Important SMP Terms

- **“Buffer/Buffer zone”** - means the area adjacent to a shoreline and/or critical area that separates and protects the area from adverse impacts associated with adjacent land uses. Buffers are measured landward in all directions horizontally from the ordinary high water mark. Buffers are generally required to be well vegetated and maintained in an undisturbed and natural condition to protect an adjacent aquatic or wetland site from upland impacts to provide habitat for wildlife and provide other ecological functions. Typical buffer widths are as follows: Rivers/streams - 150 ft; Lakes – 100 ft; Wetlands – 50 to >300 ft
- **"Development"** - means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to RCW 90.58 at any state of water level.
- **“No Net Loss”** – means the maintenance of the aggregate total of the County’s shoreline ecological functions. The no net loss standard requires that the impacts of each shoreline development and/or use, whether permitted or exempt, be identified and mitigated such that there are no resulting adverse impacts on ecological functions or processes. The concept of “net” as used herein, recognizes that any development has potential or actual, short term or long term impacts and that by applying appropriate development standards and mitigation measures in accordance with the mitigation sequence, those impacts will be addressed in a manner necessary to assure that the end result will not diminish the shoreline resources and values as they currently exist.
- **“Setback”** – Typically refers to the horizontal distance that structures and other appurtenances must be located from a road frontage, side yard lot line, or outer edge of a shoreline buffer. Differs from a buffer in that buffers typically have more stringent restrictions on clearing, grading and use. Typical setback distances are 5-15 ft.
- **"Water-dependent use"** means a use that requires direct access to the water to accomplish its primary function. In other words, a use or portion of a use, which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Possible Examples: marinas, aquaculture, shipbuilding yard, ferry terminal
- **"Water-related use"** means a use that does not require direct access to the water, but provides goods or services associated with water dependent uses. In other words, a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

Water-oriented	=	Water- dependent Water-related Water enjoyment
----------------	---	--

 - (a) The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or
 - (b) The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

Possible Examples: Boater supply, kayak rental

- **"Water-enjoyment use"** means a use that does not require access to the water, but is enhanced by a waterfront location. This includes uses that facilitate public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or uses that provide for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use. To qualify water-enjoyment, the use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment. Possible Examples: restaurants, aquariums
- **"Water-oriented use"** means a use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.

NOTE: The above explanations for these terms have been compiled from WAC 173-26-020, RCW 90.58.030, the Jefferson County UDC, and/or the project consultants' best professional judgment. These are working terms for the Shoreline Policy Advisory Committee use.