
PROJECT LANDS MANAGEMENT STUDY

First-Draft

**ROCKY REACH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC Project No. 2145**

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Wenatchee, Washington**

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location

The Rocky Reach Project is located approximately seven miles north of the city of Wenatchee on the Columbia River in mid-Washington State. The dam is 215 river miles below the Canadian border and 473 river miles above the mouth of the Columbia at Astoria, Oregon.

1.2 The Columbia River

Rocky Reach Dam is located in Chelan County in north central Washington. Lake Entiat, the Rocky Reach Project reservoir, extends upriver 43 miles (to Wells Dam) and has a surface area of approximately 9,100 acres. The reservoir contains 36,400 acre feet of usable storage.

The drainage area of the project at the dam is about 90,000 square miles. The watershed lies east of the Cascade Mountains and West of the Rocky Mountains, consisting of parts of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. The normal headwater elevation is 707 feet above sea level. The normal tailwater elevation is 614.7 feet above sea level. The average annual minimum water temperature of 34 degrees Fahrenheit normally occurs during the month of February. The average annual maximum water temperature of 65°F occurs during the months of August and September.

1.3 Physical setting

The state of Washington encompasses a wide range of geographic diversity, from the marine influenced ocean shores and the Puget Sound, over the rugged Cascade Mountain Range to the rolling hills of central Washington, to the ancient mountain ranges of north central and eastern Washington. The Rocky Reach Project is located on the Columbia River between two significantly different physiographic areas. In the Cascade Mountains to the west, a metamorphosed sedimentary, volcanic, and granitic rock predominates. On the Columbia River Plateau to the east, bedrock is covered by vast, thick layers of basalt. The vegetation ranges from forest and alpine meadows in the Cascades, down to the fertile, irrigated valleys near the Columbia and back up to sparsely vegetated arid plateaus to the east.

1.4 Climate

The climate in the vicinity of the Rocky Reach Project is the semi-arid type, which is typical of eastern Washington. There is a seasonal range of temperatures in the area with winter averaging about 25°F and summer about 75°F. Spring and Fall temperatures average 50°F. Extreme temperatures can approach -30°F in winter and 110°F in summer. The precipitation is generally low with an annual average of about 10 inches, the bulk of which falls between October and March. There are usually no more than 8 to 15 inches of snow on the ground.

1.5 Regional Economy

The economy of the north central Washington region encompassing Chelan and Douglas Counties is based primarily on agriculture. Chelan County provides 80 percent of the jobs in the

two-county area and contains 75 percent of the total number of employers. Apples, pears, cherries, and other fruits are important crops in the Columbia River basin. The region's economy is also supported by other types of agriculture (wheat, hay, potatoes) retail trades, services, manufacturing, recreation and tourism.

1.6 Regional Population

The region is sparsely populated. In 1997, the population of Chelan County was 57,854 people; Douglas County, 31,054 people; and the population of the entire state of Washington, 5.4 million people. The largest community on the Rocky Reach reservoir is the city of Entiat, with a 1997 estimated population of 801. The cities of Wenatchee (1997 population estimate of 25,160) and East Wenatchee (1997 population estimate of 5,245) are located seven miles south of Rocky Reach Dam.

1.7 Current Land Use Concept

The Columbia River valley surrounding the Rocky Reach Reservoir is a wide canyon characterized by basalt cliffs and exposed rock outcroppings. The limited valley is generally rural in nature. The city of Entiat and the communities of Chelan Falls and Orondo are located along the reservoir. Project boundary encroachment includes two sanitary sewer outfalls, storm water outfalls, irrigation withdrawals, and recreational development that is part of Chelan PUD's existing recreation plan.

Within the project boundary, agricultural uses, recreational sites developed by Chelan PUD, and some residential lands surround approximately half the reservoir. Agricultural uses consist primarily of fruit orchards and some pasture lands. Irrigation pumps and pumphouses to withdraw water from the Columbia River are often located on agricultural lands. Recreation sites provide for swimming, boating, fishing, personal watercraft, camping, picnicking, water-skiing, and other recreational uses. Recreational use generated at these sites is intensive during the summer season, Memorial Day through Labor Day.

The remainder of the lands surrounding the reservoir is undeveloped. These lands can be characterized as drylands. They include shrub steppe and grasslands vegetation with patches of exposed rock. Much of the undeveloped shoreline lies in areas where the reservoir is in close proximity to a small, private railroad on the westerly side and to State Routes 97 (westerly) and 97A (easterly). Narrow strips of riparian vegetation, including wetland areas, may be present along those areas of the reservoir where the shoreline slopes are relatively gentle.

Ownership of lands outside and/or adjacent to the project boundary include State Department of Natural Resources, State Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Parks and Recreation Commission, USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Chelan PUD, Railroad, State Department of Transportation, City of Entiat, and private lands.

1.8 Overview of Current Land Management Plans and Implementing Regulations

The mid-line of the Rocky Reach Project reservoir forms the boundary between Douglas County to the east and Chelan County to the west. Land use activities on non-federal lands in each county are subject to the relevant comprehensive plans (developed in accordance with the

Washington State Growth Management Act 1990) and the municipal zoning that guides specific land use activities under these plans. The Act requires that specific planning elements be addressed by each jurisdiction and that implementing regulations (i.e. zoning) be consistent and concurrent with the plan.

Both Douglas and Chelan counties have developed Shoreline Master Programs consistent with the goals of the 1971 Washington State Shoreline Management Act. These programs address shoreline development within a 200-foot buffer zone upland of the normal high water mark on non-federal lands. The program has eight goals; economic development, public access, circulation, recreation, shoreline use, conservation, historical/cultural, and restoration. In addition, the entire shoreline within the Rocky Reach Project area is designated as a shoreline of statewide significance under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act of 1971. Federal lands within the Project boundary have very little shoreline development of any kind.

The following is a list of state, county, local and federal land management plans or implementing regulations that affect land management activities in and around the Rocky Reach Project area.

Federal Land Management

- Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan (1987)
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Department of Ecology: Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (1999)
- US Forest Service: Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resources Management Plan (1990)

State

- Growth Management Act

Chelan and Douglas County

- Chelan County Shoreline Master Program (1980)
- Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (1999)
- Chelan-Entiat Comprehensive Plan (1977)
- Douglas County Shoreline Master Program (1972)
- Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (1995)
- Douglas Countywide Policy Plan
- Growth Management Act

Local

- Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan (1996)
- Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan (1997)
- City of East Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan (1998)
- Douglas County Code Title 18 Zoning (1998), Title 14 Development Permit Procedures and Administration (1997), and Title 19 Environment (1993)
- City of Entiat Comprehensive Plan (1997)
- City of Entiat Community Action Plan (1999)
- Growth Management Act

Permitting

Chelan and Douglas Counties and area municipalities participate in a program that has been developed to reduce the number of forms needed in complying with environmental laws that have a redundant purpose and authority. This program uses a Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA). One form can now be used to process any and all permits for:

- Shoreline Substantial Development, Variance, or Conditional Use Permit issued by local government;
- Temporary Modification of Water Quality Criteria issued by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology);
- Hydraulic Project Approval issued by the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW);
- Section 401 Water Quality Certification issued by Ecology; and
- US Corps of Engineers Section 404 and Section 10 Permits.

All actions undertaken are subject to Washington's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA is similar to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Act stipulates that compliance with NEPA will be considered adequate compliance with SEPA.

As a part of compliance with its FERC license, Chelan PUD uses a permit system to assess and track land uses within the Project boundary. Chelan PUD's objective is to assure consistency with Project purposes including safety, environmental concerns, and aesthetics. Chelan PUD encourages consistency with local and county management plans and zoning.

1.9 Current Recreational Development

Public access to Rocky Reach Project lands and waters is widely available. Recreation facilities located within or immediately adjacent to the Rocky Reach Reservoir include the following¹:

Rocky Reach Dam Recreation Facilities and Visitor Center

This 38-acre park site, located on the southwest shoreline at the dam, includes numerous recreation facilities, a visitors center, and museum. Recreation facilities include two picnic shelters, picnic tables, formal gardens, playground equipment, and interpretive displays. There is a primitive boat launch located approximately a half mile downstream of the dam on the west bank, and a primitive fisherman's access located approximately one-quarter mile downstream on the east bank of the river. This site is owned and operated by Chelan PUD.

Lincoln Rock State Park

Lincoln Rock State Park is a 60-acre park located on the east shore of the Rocky Reach Reservoir just above Rocky Reach Dam. Recreation facilities include a three-lane boat launch, six boat tie-up docks, swim beach, restrooms with showers, picnic tables, three picnic shelters, amphitheater, playground equipment, jogging trails, athletic fields and courts, RV and tent camp sites, RV

¹ For detailed descriptions of public park facilities within the Rocky Reach project area refer to the Rocky Reach Recreation Use Assessment and Recreation Resources Inventory study reports.

dump station, and a concession building. Lincoln Rock State Park is owned by Chelan PUD and operated and maintained under a cooperative agreement with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Orondo Park

Orondo Park is a five-acre park located on the east shore of the Rocky Reach Reservoir approximately two miles north of the community of Orondo. Recreation facilities include a one-lane boat launch, marina, three boat tie-up docks, overnight moorage, swim beach, restrooms with showers, picnic tables and a picnic shelter, playground equipment, and tent and RV camp sites. The park is jointly owned by Chelan PUD and the Port of Douglas County. The Port of Douglas County is responsible for managing Orondo Park.

Entiat Park

Entiat Park is a 40-acre park located on the west shore of Rocky Reach Reservoir in the City of Entiat north of the Entiat River. Recreation facilities at Entiat Park include a one-lane boat launch, two boat tie-up docks, swim beach, restrooms with showers, a museum, picnic tables and a picnic shelter, playground equipment, RV and tent campsites, and a RV dump station. The park is jointly owned in part by Chelan PUD and the City of Entiat. The park is managed by the City of Entiat's Park & Recreation Department.

Daroga State Park

Daroga State Park is a 140-acre park located on the east shore of the Rocky Reach Reservoir seven miles north of Orondo. Recreation facilities include a two-lane boat launch, three boat tie-up docks, swim beach, restrooms with showers, picnic tables and picnic shelters, playground equipment, jogging trails, athletic fields and courts, RV and tent campsites, two group camping areas, and a RV dump station. The park is owned by Chelan PUD and operated and maintained under a cooperative agreement with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Beebe Bridge Park

Beebe Bridge Park is a 56-acre park located on the east shore of the Rocky Reach Reservoir just south of the US Highway 97 Beebe Bridge. Beebe Bridge Park is approximately two miles east of the City of Chelan and 32 miles north of Wenatchee. Recreation facilities include a two-lane boat launch, a boat tie-up dock, swim beach, picnic tables and a picnic shelter, restrooms with showers, playground equipment, athletic fields and courts, RV and tent campsites, a group camping area, and a RV dump station. The park is owned and operated by Chelan PUD.

Chelan Falls Park

Chelan Falls Park is a 53-acre park on the west shore of the Rocky Reach Reservoir and is located in the community of Chelan Falls, just downstream from the mouth of the Chelan River. Recreation facilities include a two-lane boat launch, two boat tie-up docks, two swim beaches, picnic tables and two picnic shelters, restrooms with showers, playground equipment, and athletic fields and courts. The park is owned and operated by Chelan PUD.

1.10 General Description of the Relicensing Process

The Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (Chelan PUD) owns and operates the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project (Project). Chelan PUD is permitted to operate the Project according to terms and conditions contained in an existing Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license, No. 2145, that was issued on July 12, 1956. On September 1, 1966, the Chelan PUD filed an application with the Federal Power Commission (FPC) to amend the Project license for the addition of four generating units. The FPC, later FERC, issued the license amendment on May 23, 1968. The existing license expires on June 30, 2006.

Chelan PUD intends to seek a new federal license to operate the Rocky Reach Project and has begun preparation for the process referred to as “relicensing.” The FERC relicensing process is based on laws and regulations that require years of extensive planning, including environmental studies, agency consensus and public involvement. The process to obtain a new license has changed considerably since the existing licensee was issued in 1956. The Federal Power Act (FPA) was amended in 1986 by the Electric Consumers Protection Act (ECPA). The amendment requires the FERC, in addition to power and development purposes, to give equal consideration to the purposes of enhancement of fish and wildlife, the protection of recreational opportunities, and the preservation of other aspects of environmental quality.

1.11 Needs Statement

Information needs identified by the Rocky Reach relicensing stakeholders included: 1) a summary of applicable federal, state and local land management plans; 2) identification of conflicts or gaps critical to shoreline or land management practices; 3) investigate the effectiveness of land management plans and shoreline master programs; and 4) identify if there are any outstanding obligations associated with project lands. Thorough review of lands and shoreline comprehensive planning documents and programs is also needed to ensure that existing practices protect the resource and to ensure that future protection, mitigation and enhancement measures are consistent with these plans.

SECTION 2: STUDY AREA

The proposed study area is the Rocky Reach Project boundary and communities immediately adjacent to the boundary and/or likely to be directly impacted by project operations.

The Rocky Reach boundary is defined by contour lines on each side of the reservoir beginning at elevation 711 feet MSL at the Rocky Reach Dam upstream to the Wells Project tailrace. The boundary varies in elevation along the reservoir and corresponds to areas likely to be impacted by water surface elevation associated with the probably maximum flood (Rocky Reach Project Periodic Safety Inspection Report, 1997). The Rocky Reach Project contains a total of 1,345 acres of land, of which Chelan PUD owns approximately 100 acres, or seven percent.

SECTION 3: METHODOLOGY

Existing land management plans are summarized in a matrix format as provided by managing agencies. The Land Management Working Group will review relevant comprehensive plans to identify if inconsistencies exist between various plans. In addition, a guide to permitting agencies and programs was developed to help summarize permitting authorities most often involved in land management and shoreline activities at the Rocky Reach Project.

SECTION 4: LAND MANAGEMENT AT THE PROJECT

4.1 Literature review

A matrix of existing land management plans that pertain to the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project area, including both Chelan and Douglas counties, was compiled and is attached as Appendix A. During relicensing of the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project, the matrix will serve as a tool to ensure that protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures developed by other working groups are consistent with these plans. Consistency with comprehensive plans is a legal requirement in the FERC relicensing process. While Chelan County PUD is not a land use planning agency, the PUD's operation of the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project does have land use implications because it controls the level of the river.

A total of 18 comprehensive land use plans, shoreline master programs, and local ordinances were reviewed. Of all the federal, state, and local plans summarized on the matrix, the Growth Management Act (GMA) was chosen as the lead plan. The GMA is the template law for land use planning in the State of Washington and supercedes all other land management plans. Since the GMA was enacted in Washington State, all existing county/city comprehensive land use plans have had to be revised to conform to its standards, and any new plans developed must comply with the GMA's requirements if the county or city meets certain population and growth rate criteria. The Washington State GMA was signed into law in 1990 and additional amendments were added in 1991. Douglas County began planning under GMA in 1990 and Chelan County adopted the GMA in 1998. The purpose of the GMA is to help curb urban sprawl by directing where growth will occur within a given county or city. Other goals of the GMA include providing efficient transportation and affordable housing, encouraging economic development, protecting private property rights, fair and timely processing of local and state permits, maintaining and enhancing natural resource industries, preserving open space and recreation, protecting air/water quality, ensuring access to public facilities for residential development, and identifying and encouraging historic preservation.

Seventeen land uses/activities were used in the matrix to summarize goals and policies of the 18 plans that were reviewed. A list of the definitions for the 17 uses/activities is attached and were

derived from Chelan County's Shoreline Master Program as relicensing issues should remain focused on the shoreline area of the Rocky Reach Project. (Page numbers were included for quick reference.)

4.1.1 Definitions of shoreline management program use terms

Agriculture-Agricultural practices are those methods used in vegetation, soil, and livestock management, such as tilling of soil, irrigation, control of weeds, control of plant diseases and insect pests, soil maintenance and fertilization, the raising and storing of crops, and control of livestock. In the Rocky Reach Project area, irrigated orchard production is the most significant agricultural activity, although general farming, livestock, dryland wheat and hay operations are present in lesser degrees (p. 5).

Aquaculture-Aquaculture involves the farming of food fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. In the Rocky Reach Project area, aquaculture is restricted to the hatchery production of trout, salmon, and steelhead for sport and commercial fisheries, and a limited number of farm fish ponds (p. 6).

Forest Management-Forest management practices are those methods used for the protection, production, and harvesting of timber. In the Rocky Reach Project area, the majority of merchantable timber occurs on National Forest System lands and harvest is by private companies through timber sales arranged and regulated by the U.S. Forest Service in accordance with the Multiple Use Act. The Department of Natural Resources and private timber companies own land and manage some forested lands, and some timber is cut coincidental to preparing city, county, state, and privately owned parcels of land for uses other than timber production (p. 7).

Mining-Mining is the removal of naturally occurring materials from the earth for economic use. Recently, sand and gravel operations have been the major mining activity; however, the potential exists for significant mineral extraction in the future (p. 8).

Residential Development-In the Rocky Reach Project area, the term "residential development" includes both year-round and recreational/seasonal homes. Residential development includes the full range of densities from single family units through mobile homes and cluster developments to multi-family structures. Local zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations presently provide controls that prevent many developmental abuses (p. 9).

Commercial Development-Commercial development includes any development that provides space for the wholesale or retail selling of goods and/or services (p. 10).

Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards-Outdoor advertising has a basic purpose of providing information, direction, or advertising a product. In order for a sign to be effective, it must attract attention; however, a sign can be clear and distinct without being offensive. While there are areas where signs are undesirable, in most cases, it is the design of the sign that is offensive rather than the sign itself. Signs that are designed to blend with their surroundings rather than be in garish contrast to them are normally more acceptable. It should be noted that

there is state/federal legislation in effect that requires removal of billboards (with adequate compensation) on select major highways (p. 11).

Marinas-Marinas are facilities that provide boat launching, storage, supplies, and services for small pleasure craft. The term includes both privately operated and publicly operated facilities (p. 12).

Ports and Industry-In the Rocky Reach Project area, development of port facilities is largely dependent upon Columbia River navigation that requires construction of locks around downstream dams. Although there are no definite plans for such facilities, this need not preclude planning for their eventual presence. The primary industries presently in the Rocky Reach Project area are the aluminum and fruit industries, and potable water and sewage disposal plants. Upon completion of Columbia River locks, a number of agricultural supplies and shipment developments would be possible (p. 12).

Shoreline Works and Structures (SWS)-SWS includes bulkheads, seawalls, protective structures, piers, levees, dikes, channelization, docks, riprapping, etc. SWS may be designed to stabilize banks, reclaim eroded land, conduct floodwaters, provide access, reduce siltation, or for a variety of other purposes. Whatever the purposes, SWS have a marked and substantial impact on shoreline ecology, water quality, appearance, hydrology, and the uses of the shorelines. Since the waters of the State belong to all of the people of the State, great care must be taken in use of SWS to protect both public and private interests. Several public agencies have adopted regulations to protect these interests. These regulations are too numerous to list here other than by reference to the several agencies: Chelan County, Douglas County, the cities and towns of Wenatchee, East Wenatchee, Chelan, Leavenworth, Entiat and Cashmere; State of Washington, Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, and Transportation; U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Corps of Engineers, Coast Guard, and Environmental Protection Agency (p. 13).

Landfills-Landfill is the creation of dry upland area by filling or depositing soil or other materials in water areas or wetlands. Landfills also occur to replace shorelands lost to natural erosive processes (p. 14).

Dredging-Removal of materials from the bottom of streams, lakes or other bodies of water for the purpose of deepening a navigational channel, removing obstacles to water flow, or to obtain use of the bottom materials (p. 15).

Solid Waste Disposal-Storage, collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste, including hazardous chemicals and junk automobiles (p. 15).

Utilities-Services that produce and carry electric power, gas, sewage, communications, or oil (p. 16).

Road and Railroad Design and Construction- Transportation facilities are usually located along major lake and stream shorelines. Thus, scarce bottomlands and shoreline areas must

accommodate highways and railroads, in addition to other land use needs. Design and construction of such facilities should minimize conflicts with other shoreline uses, while at the same time provide safe, efficient transportation service (p. 17).

Archeological Areas and Historical Sites-Archeological areas, ancient Indian villages, ghost towns, old settlers' homes, and trails were often located on shorelines because of the proximity of food and an important means of transportation (p. 18).

Recreation-Recreation lands are used by the public for refreshment of mind and body through relaxation, amusement, and play (p. 18)

4.2 Permitting Resource Guide

An overview of the permitting authorities most often involved in land management and shoreline activities at the Rocky Reach Project is provided as Appendix B. The working group believed it would be helpful to assemble a general guide to these permitting agencies and their programs with contact information for further information, including references to any additional information on these permitting programs that are publicly available on the Internet. Information or questions related to zoning guidelines should be directed to your local planning/building department.

4.3 Inventory of shoreline development (map of docks, piers and intakes to be inserted by Chelan PUD)

4.4 Map of shoreline ownership

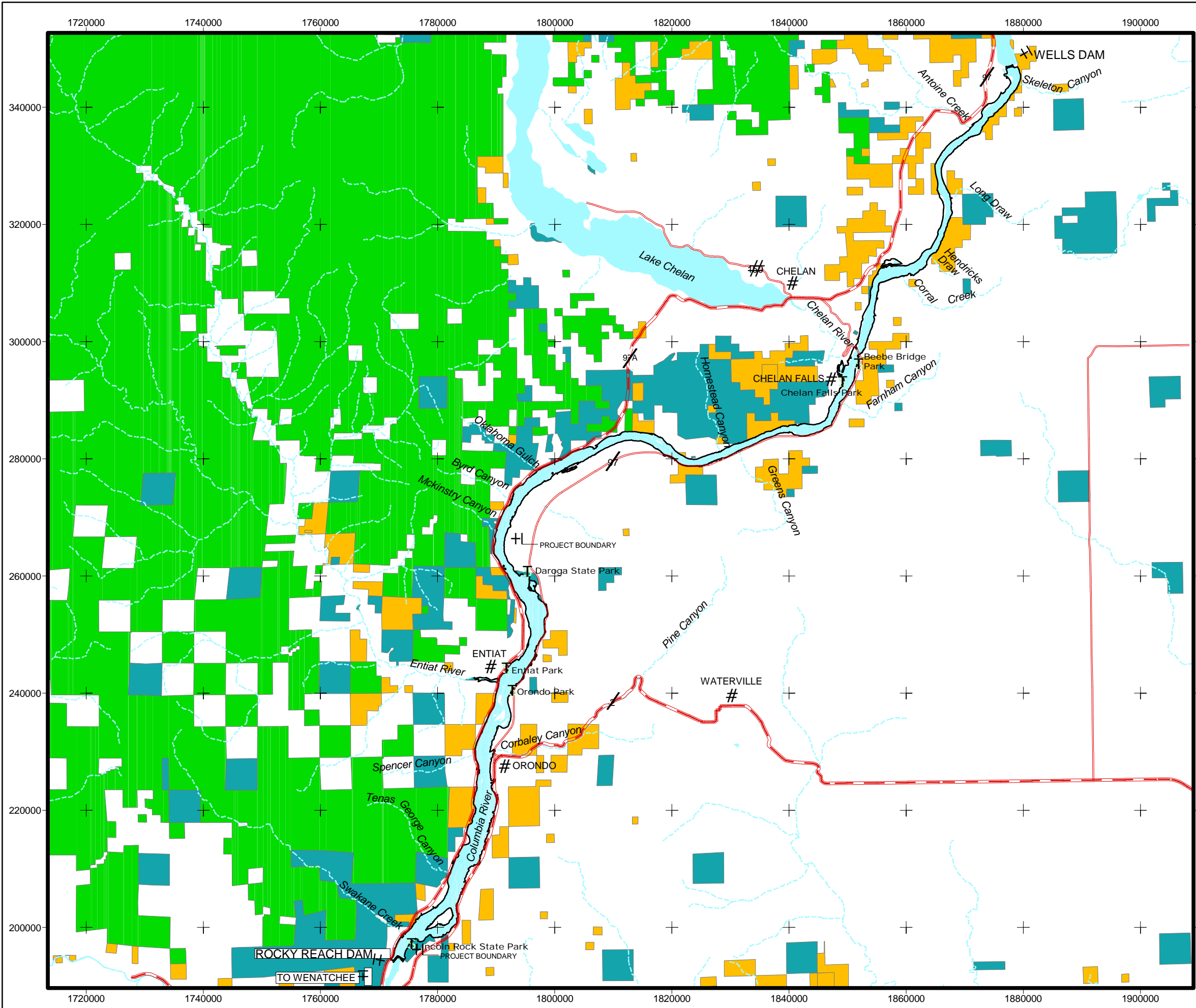
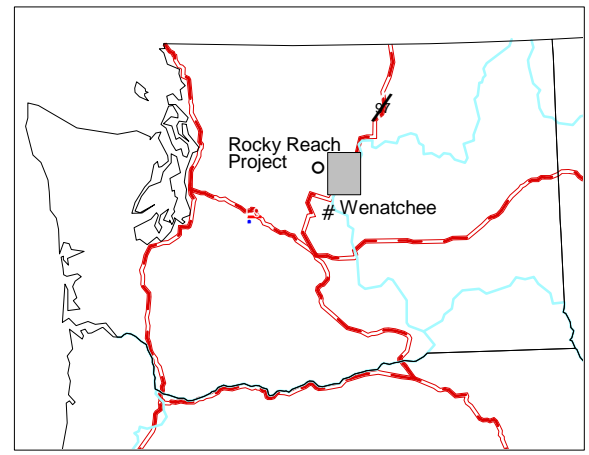


FIGURE 1-1
PROJECT LOCATION MAP
 ROCKY REACH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1
 CHELAN COUNTY WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

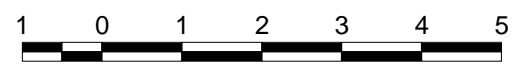
FERC PROJECT NO. 2145

JULY 07, 1999



LEGEND

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- US HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- TRIBUTARIES
- STATE OF WASHINGTON
- BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
- US FOREST SERVICE
- CITY / TOWN
- PARKS / RECREATION SITES



Miles

1:200,000



SECTION 5: SUMMARY

5.1 Summary (to be completed after working group has reviewed and commented on the comprehensive plan matrix and permitting procedures)

APPENDIX A: LAND MANAGEMENT MATRIX

**ROCKY REACH PROJECT
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	WASHINGTON STATE	Growth Management Act (1998)	CHELAN COUNTY	Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (2000)	Chelan County Shoreline Master Program (1980) *Update will occur pending legislation decisions.	DOUGLAS COUNTY	Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (1995)	Douglas County Shoreline Master Program (1980)	Douglas Countywide Policy Plan	Title 14 - Development Permit Procedures and Administration	Title 18 - Zoning	Title 19 - Environment	CITY OF WENATCHEE	Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan (1997)
Resource Based Activities														
Agriculture	1	Maintain and enhance natural resource based industries including productive agriculture industries. Encourage conservation of productive agricultural lands and discourage incompatible uses. RCW 36.70A.020(8).	Support the viability of agriculture and encourage the continued use of rural and resource lands for agriculturally related land uses (LUp29.) Conserve agricultural lands of long-term significance by controlling encroachment of incompatible uses (LUp31.)	Irrigated agriculture is a key factor to the economy; other shoreline uses should not jeopardize production on prime or unique agricultural lands (p. 3 & 5).	Because of their importance to the continued economic viability of the County, agricultural uses will be preserved, enhanced, and maintained to the greatest extent possible outside of Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) (p. 25).	Buffer zones should be maintained where needed between cultivated land and associated water bodies to retard runoff and protect the aquatic environment. Animal feedlots should not be permitted to locate on shorelines unless they can demonstrate no adverse environmental effects. Erosion control measures should be used whenever possible and should conform with guidelines and standards of the Soil Conservation Service. Pesticides should be used, handled and disposed of in accordance with RCW 17.21 and RCW 15.57 (pg. 8).	Preservation of farm land for agricultural activities shall be promoted by including sufficient area within UGAs to accommodate anticipated growth, avoid market constraints that induce leapfrogging development, and establish zoning classifications that preserve rural character and foster long-term rural development (p. 3).	Not addressed.	Encourage the maximum development and continuation of the agricultural resource areas adjacent to the Columbia River (p. 294)	Not addressed.	To ensure the long term conservation and commercial viability of agriculture, forest, and mineral resource lands (p. 1).			
Aquaculture	2	Maintain and enhance natural resource based industries including productive fisheries industries. Discourage incompatible uses. RCW 36.70A.020(8).	Not addressed.	Emphasize structures and plant management that does not interfere with water quality standards, navigation, or aesthetic quality of shoreline (p. 6-7).	Not addressed.	Aquaculture enterprises should be given encouragement as potential diversifying factors in the local economy. Recognition should be given to the possible detrimental impact aquaculture development might have on visual access and the general aesthetic quality of the shoreline area. Since aquaculture is still in the experimental stage, latitude should be allowed to foster its development (pg. 9 & 10).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Proposals shall consider public access potential, be well-marked so the public doesn't interfere with operations, and not restrict navigational access or interfere with general navigation lanes and traffic. (p. 316-6)	Not addressed.			
Forest Management	3	Maintain and enhance natural resource based industries including productive timber industries. Encourage conservation of productive forest lands and discourage incompatible uses. RCW 36.70A.020(8).	Conserve forest lands of long-term commercial significance. Encourage sustainable timber production on rural and resource lands as a viable, permanent land use and a significant economic activity within the community (LUp32.) Conserve timber resource lands of long-term commercial significance by controlling encroachment and incompatible land uses (LUp34.)	Avoid logging steep slopes where sediment runoff would occur unless BMPs are utilized. Encourage buffer zones along forested shorelines. Activities should maintain federal and state water quality standards (p. 8).	Douglas County will conserve forest lands for productive economic use in a way that helps maintain our unique forest lands, consistent with historical practices, and which endorses the concept of cooperative resource management and resource protection for long-term use (p. 63).	Seeding, mulching, matting, and reforestation should be accomplished where necessary to provide stability on areas of steep slope which have been logged. Timber harvesting practices on shorelines of the state should be conducted to maintain the state board of health standards for public water supplies. Logging within shoreline areas should be conducted to insure the maintenance of buffer strips of adequate vegetation where needed to prevent temperature increases adverse to fish populations and erosion of stream banks (pg. 10 & 11).	The forest lands of Douglas County, most of which are located on Badger Mountain, are a unique resource because of the support they lend to wildlife habitat, grazing of domestic animals, and the selective cutting of ripe brood trees for primarily personal use. Therefore, the retention of historical, best-management practices shall be encouraged (p. 10).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	A permit shall not be issued for commercial cutting of any timber situated within 500 feet abutting landward within the County except for selective cutting, such that not more than 30% of the merchantable trees may be harvested within any period of 10 years; except that other harvesting methods may be permitted where the topography, soil conditions or silvicultural practices necessary for regeneration render selective cutting ecologically detrimental, and clearcutting solely incidental to the preparation of land for other uses permitted under this chapter. (p. 315)	To ensure the long term conservation and commercial viability of agriculture, forest, and mineral resource lands (p. 1).			
Mining	4	Maintain and enhance natural resource based industries including productive mineral industries. Identify mineral resource lands not already characterized by urban growth that have long-term significance for extraction of minerals. RCW 36.70A.170.	Protect Chelan County's mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance and allow for short-term mineral resource extraction opportunities in unincorporated areas, where appropriate (LUp25.)	Mining activities must proceed in accordance with Washington State Surface Mining Act and conform to Chelan County Master Program (p. 8).	Douglas County will conserve mineral resource lands for productive economic use to help maintain a stable, cost-effective source of needed construction materials (p. 67).	When rock, sand, gravel, and minerals are removed from shoreline areas, adequate protection against sedimentation and silt production should be provided. Excavations for the production of sand, gravel, and minerals should be done in conformance with the Wash. St. Surface Mining Act., When sand, gravel, and minerals are removed from shoreline areas, it should be taken from the least sensitive biophysical areas (p. 14).	Protection of resource lands, which may not be considered prime or of long term commercial significance under the GMA minimum guidelines, shall still be a priority for the County (p. 10).	Not addressed.	Conditional Use Permit required. The operation will not result in excavation, or location of structures, buildings or non-mobile machinery within 1000 feet of any residential zoning district. Excavation activities shall be a minimum of 500 feet from any county or state road ROW. (p. 296-72 - 296-74)	Mining operations shall be required to provide safe, limited access, where feasible; obscure operations by a screen of compatible native self-sustaining vegetation and if that is not possible, artificial screening or fencing shall be used to suit the site. (p. 316-6)	To ensure the long term conservation and commercial viability of agriculture, forest, and mineral resource lands (p. 1).			

**ROCKY REACH PROJECT
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	WASHINGTON STATE	Growth Management Act (1998)	CHELAN COUNTY	Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (2000)	Chelan County Shoreline Master Program (1980) *Update will occur pending legislation decisions.	DOUGLAS COUNTY	Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (1995)	Douglas County Shoreline Master Program (1980)	Douglas Countywide Policy Plan	Title 14 - Development Permit Procedures and Administration	Title 18 - Zoning	Title 19 - Environment	CITY OF WENATCHEE	Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan (1997)
Land Use Activities														
Residential Development	5	Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner. RCW 36.70A.020(1). Comprehensive plans should include land use and housing elements (RCW 36.70A.070(1), (2)).	Residential designations shall provide for an adequate supply of land to accommodate the housing needs and strategies outlined by the comprehensive plan. Implementation regulations shall provide for a variety of residential opportunities to serve a full range of income levels (LUp37.)	Subdivisions should be designed at a level of density of site coverage and occupancy compatible with physical capacity of shoreline and water in order to minimize probabilities of damage to life, property, and environment. Encourage development in areas presently having improvement such as utilities and streets to minimize additional expense and not decrease open space (p. 10).	Provide opportunities for continued smaller scale development outside UGAs that will be compatible with and continue to preserve, maintain, and enhance the vital agricultural uses in the County (p. 36).	Residential development should be designed so as to adequately protect the water and shoreline aesthetic characteristics; at a level of density of site coverage and occupancy compatible with the physical capabilities of the shoreline and water; should have adequate provisions for sewer, water, and drainage; preserve shore vegetation; provide public access to the shoreline; development over water not permitted; encourage to locate near presently developed areas; update zoning and subdivision ordinances to conform to Shoreline Management regulations (p. 16).	A wide range of housing types and densities throughout the County should be encouraged and promoted to meet the needs of a diverse population and provide affordable housing choices for all income levels (p. 7).	Not addressed.	To enhance the residential quality of the area in a neighborhood setting by providing a high standard of compatible development which will be harmonious with surrounding residential uses and which will preserve the general character and integrity of the neighborhood; provide an affordable mix of housing opportunities for all income levels. (p. 274-280)	Residential development less than 5 units shall not be required to provide shoreline access, except as set forth in Chap. 18.67; while residential development containing 5 to 20 residences shall provide at a minimum limited access, which allows residents in that development access to the shore; and residential developments with more than 20 residences shall provide public access to the shoreline (p. 316-8)	To designate appropriate areas for residential, commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, and public facility land uses that will be mutually supportive, equitably distributed, and will accommodate the projected need for reasonable development opportunities in each sector (p. 16).			
Commercial Development	6	See residential above. Comprehensive plans should include land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of land uses, including commerce (RCW 36.70A.070(1)). Encourage economic development that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans and is within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities (RCW 36.70A.020(5)).	Allow commercial development in designated commercial areas within urban growth areas; and in rural lands when consistent with the Growth Management Act (LUp45.) Support the enhancement and development of designated commercial areas and require the mitigation of impacts on other uses, access, public facilities, utilities, parking, and aesthetics, where appropriate (LUp46). Adequate commercial areas should be designated to provide for the commercial needs of the County. Where appropriate, designations should allow for a range of commercial opportunities which support the diversification of the area economy (LUp48).	Commercial development that provides an opportunity for a number of people to enjoy the amenities of the shoreline should be encouraged to locate near the water. All other development should be encouraged to locate upland. Locate new commercial development near existing commercial development, parking lots as far from OHWM as possible, and should not significantly reduce scenic vistas and views (p. 10-11).	Small retail and/or service oriented commercial uses will be encouraged within the rural service centers, particularly those that serve the surrounding residents, as well as the traveling public utilizing the arterial routes adjacent to or within those areas (p. 35).	Priority should be given to those commercial developments which are water dependent; new developments encouraged to locate in areas where current commercial uses exist; locate upland if not water dependent; conduct aesthetic assessment; site parking facilities away from water (p. 11-12).	Encourage future retail/commercial/industrial development in urban, commercial, and/or population centers as identified in the comprehensive plans of County and municipalities (p. 9).	Not addressed.	To encourage the development of commercial uses and facilities in well-defined centers. (p. 296-15)	All commercial use developments on shorelines of the state shall provide general access to the water's edge. Only those developments that are water dependent or water related shall be permitted except when the sites topography makes it unsuitable, proposed use interferes with adjacent water-dependent uses, and/or proposed use will meet criteria for water-enjoyment use by providing appreciable public use opportunity or access to the shoreline. (p. 316-7)	To provide reasonable opportunities for diverse commercial and industrial development sufficient to provide employment opportunities and provision of necessary goods and services to meet the needs of the projected population and our market service area (p. 12).			
Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards	7	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Signs should blend with surroundings and be clear and distinct without being offensive (p. 11).	Coordinate the transportation/circulation system, emergency services plan signage, and general access provisions to assure quick response in case of emergency (p. 45).	Limit signs to areas of high-intensity land use. Establish limitations for size, height, density and lighting for signs. Should not impair vistas, viewpoints, and visual access to water. Minimize obstruction of shorelines and water bodies. Where federal or state hwy exist, care should be taken to assure that all outdoor advertising is in conformance with the Scenic Vistas Act of 1971. (p. 15).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Adopt sign standards that improve the appearance of commercial areas and enhance traffic safety by reducing visual distractions (p. 20).			
Marinas	8	Encourage retention of open space and development of recreation opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks. RCW 36.70A.020 (9). For shorelines of the state, the goals and policies of a county's or city's shoreline management program approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered an element of the county's or city's comprehensive plan. RCW 36.70A.480.	Develop at densities such that demands will not be created for urban levels of public services and facilities (RUp6.) Allow for infill, development, and redevelopment of existing intensely developed rural shoreline areas when consistent with the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan (RUp10, Policy 21.) Encourage the development and maintenance of recreational facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of residents and visitors (LUp54.)	Marina should be aesthetically compatible with surrounding development. Design fuel handling and storage to minimize spills. Locate near high use and potential high use areas (p. 12).	Not addressed.	Design and development should conform to WDFW criteria; designed to be aesthetically compatible with adjacent areas. Consult with local and state health agencies. Should be located near high use areas. Design fuel handling and storage facilities to minimize spills. (p.13).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Provisions for visual and pedestrian access shall be part of development. Locate marina entrances away from established fishing/swimming areas unless it can demonstrate no significant conflict will occur. Provide adequate parking, restrooms, and pump-out facilities. Encourage cooperative use of joint docks rather than proliferation of single-purpose docks. (p. 316-6 - 316-7)	Not addressed.			

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LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	WASHINGTON STATE	Growth Management Act (1998)	CHELAN COUNTY Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (2000)	CHELAN COUNTY Shoreline Master Program (1980) *Update will occur pending legislation decisions.	DOUGLAS COUNTY Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (1995)	DOUGLAS COUNTY Douglas County Shoreline Master Program (1980)	Douglas Countywide Policy Plan	Title 14 - Development Permit Procedures and Administration	Title 18 - Zoning	Title 19 - Environment	CITY OF WENATCHEE Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan (1997)
Ports and Industry	9	Encourage economic development that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans and is within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities. RCW 36.70A.020(5). Comprehensive plans should include land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of land uses, including commerce. RCW 36.70A.070(1).	Encourage rural economic development consistent with the goals and policies of the Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (RUp11.) Allow industrial development in designated industrial areas within urban growth areas; and in rural lands when consistent with the Growth Management Act (LUp49.) Maintain the existing industrial base in the County and promote the further diversification of the area's economy with industries that are compatible with surrounding land uses (LUp51).	Port facilities should be designed with public viewpoints and facilities which would not interfere with port operations. Industries are an appropriate land use along shoreline in which such use would be compatible with existing zoning regulations and land use plans, however, priority should be given to water dependent or water related industries (p. 12-13).	Not addressed.	Sufficient quantities of suitable land should be allocated for water-related industry. Water-dependent industries which require shoreline locations should be given priority over other industrial uses. Sewage treatment, water reclamation, and power plants should be located where they cause minimum interference with other uses of the shorelands. Waste treatment ponds for water-related industry should occupy as little shoreline as possible (p. 19).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Supply sufficient areas organized in a concentrated form for activities which promote a broad range of industrial activities, and subordinate commercial uses of a light intensity. (p. 296-32)	Provide general access to shoreline and/or provide opportunity for public viewing of industrial activity whenever practical and safe. New or substantially upgraded sewage treatment, water reclamation, and power plants shall be located where they do not interfere and are compatible with recreational, residential, or other public uses of water and shorelands. Locate waste treatment ponds upland where feasible. (p. 316-7)	To provide reasonable opportunities for diverse commercial and industrial development sufficient to provide employment opportunities and provision of necessary goods and services to meet the needs of the projected population and our market service area (p. 12). To designate appropriate areas for residential, commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, and public facility land uses that will be mutually supportive, equitably distributed, and will accommodate the projected need for reasonable development opportunities in each sector (p. 16).
Shoreline Modification Use Activities											
Shoreline Works and Structures	10	Development regulations shall assure that the use of lands adjacent to agricultural, forest or mineral resource lands shall not interfere with the continued use, in the accustomed manner and in accordance with best management practices, of these designated lands. RCW 36.70A.060. For shorelines of the state, the goals and policies of a county's or city's shoreline management program approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered an element of the county's or city's comprehensive plan. RCW 36.70A.480.	Ensure that development minimizes impacts upon significant natural, historic, and cultural features and to preserve their integrity (LUp18.) Identify and protect critical areas and provide for reasonable use of private property while mitigating adverse environmental impacts (LUp19.)	Assure an appropriate pattern of sound development in suitable locations without diminishing the quality of environment along the shorelines (p. 3).	Not addressed.	Bulkheads should be located and constructed in such a manner which will not result in adverse effects and will minimize alterations of the natural shoreline. Should be designed to be aesthetically compatible with natural surroundings and minimize disruption of public access to publicly owned shorelines (p.20).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Minimize impediments to navigation and visual access from shore. Provide provisions for general access and enhance fisheries where possible. When a bulkhead is required for physical access site, provision for safe access, such as stairways, paths and ramps, to the water shall be incorporated in the design. (p. 316-9)	Assure an appropriate pattern of sound development in suitable locations without diminishing the quality of environment along the shoreline of the City of Wenatchee. (p. 37)
Landfills	11	Development regulations shall assure that the use of lands adjacent to agricultural, forest or mineral resource lands shall not interfere with the continued use, in the accustomed manner and in accordance with best management practices, of these designated lands. RCW 36.70A.060. For shorelines of the state, the goals and policies of a county's or city's shoreline management program approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered an element of the county's or city's comprehensive plan. RCW 36.70A.480.	Encourage that dredging and filling activities are conducted in a manner which minimizes the introduction of suspended solids, leaching of contaminants, or disturbance to habitats. (LU-21).	Landfills for express purpose of creating new land for non-shoreline uses should be prohibited. Shoreline fills/cuts should be designed and located to avoid significant damage to existing ecological values or natural resources (p. 14).	Not addressed.	Shoreline fills or cuts should be designed and located so that significant damage to existing ecological values or natural resources or alteration of local currents will not occur, creating a hazard or significant injury to adjacent life, property, and natural resource systems (p. 21).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Filling of land will be evaluated on the basis of the proposed use for the site and will not be permitted unless other structural and upland solutions have been determined to be infeasible, or not in the public's best interest. Land fills shall be composed of naturally occurring dredge spoils, earth and rock. Solid waste and manmade debris will not be permitted. Erosion protection measures shall be incorporated during the placement of landfills to prevent damage to the adjacent waters and resources. Landfills shall be contained and stabilized such that erosion shall not damage adjacent water and resources. (p. 316-9)	Encourage preservation and proper maintenance of drainage ways. (p. 3)
Dredging	12	For shorelines of the state, the goals and policies of a county's or city's shoreline management program approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered an element of the county's or city's comprehensive plan. RCW 36.70A.480.	Ensure that development minimizes impacts upon significant natural, historic, and cultural features and to preserve their integrity (LUp18.) Identify and protect critical areas and provide for reasonable use of private property while mitigating adverse environmental impacts (LUp19.)	Dredging should be controlled to minimize damage to existing ecological values and natural resources. Deposit spoils in wetlands or in water only to improve habitat or when alternative is more detrimental (p. 15).	Not addressed.	Dredging should minimize damage to existing ecological values and natural resources of both the area to be dredged and the area for deposit of dredged materials. Dredging to obtain material for fill material should be discouraged. Deposit spoils in wetlands or in water only to improve habitat or when alternative is more detrimental. (p. 23).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Encourage preservation and proper maintenance of drainage ways. (p. 3)

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LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	WASHINGTON STATE	Chelan County Comprehensive Plan (2000)	Chelan County Shoreline Master Program (1980) <i>*Update will occur pending legislation decisions.</i>	DOUGLAS COUNTY Comprehensive Plan (1995)	Douglas County Shoreline Master Program (1980)	Douglas Countywide Policy Plan	Title 14 - Development Permit Procedures and Administration	Title 18 - Zoning	Title 19 - Environment	CITY OF WENATCHEE	Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan (1997)
Service Uses											
Solid Waste Disposal	13	Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards. RCW 36.70A.020 (12).	Provide and maintain acceptable levels of public facilities and services (CFp43, policy 18-22)	Disposal of all solid wastes including hazardous chemicals and junk automobiles should proceed in accordance with Chelan County Solid Waste Mgmt Plan (p. 15).	Maintain a cost-effective and responsive solid waste collection, disposal, and recycling system by pursuing the implementation of the adopted Solid Waste Management Plan and the Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan. Manage solid waste services that help minimize litter and enhance the quality of life and the environment in Douglas County (p. 51).	Sanitary landfills and solid waste disposal should be prohibited within any water course and within flood plains and they should conform to the requirements of the Douglas County Solid Waste Management Plan and to regulations of the Chelan-Douglas Health District. (p.22)	The County and municipalities should coordinate the development and implementation of long-range plans for among other things, solid waste. Expand membership of the GMA Regional Council to include service purveyors (p. 8).	Not addressed.	Conditional Use Permit required. Projects shall be designed and operated in compliance with all applicable provisions of the Douglas County Code and other local, state, and federal regulations. (p. 298-70)	Not addressed.	Not addressed.
Utilities	14	Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards. RCW 36.70A.020 (12).	Enhance the efficiency and quality of service from utility providers through the coordination of utility, land use, and transportation planning (UTp7.) Provide utilities in a manner which maintains the visual qualities of the county (UTp8.) Ensure that adequate public utilities are provided to meet the projected and desired land use patterns within the county (UTp9.) Provide and maintain acceptable levels of public facilities and services (CFp43.)	Minimal visual and physical impact on shoreline environment. Intensified use of existing utility corridors should be encouraged (p. 16).	Development in Douglas County will occur in conjunction with the availability of adequate, cost-effective provision of utilities. The installation and expansion of utilities will be coordinated to minimize cost and disruption of normal activities (p. 53).	Utilities should be placed underground and along existing rights-of-ways sements when possible. Insure against damage to waterway from underwater locations. Restore areas damaged by installation or maintenance of utilities to their pre-project condition. Anticipate the need to accommodate growth of future populations (p. 18).	The County and municipalities should coordinate the development and implementation of long-range plans for among other things, utilities. Expand membership of the GMA Regional Council to include service purveyors (p. 8).	Not addressed.	Conditional Use Permit required. Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with all applicable provisions of the Douglas County Code; designed to be compatible with surrounding neighborhood; if use is of an outside nature such as neighborhood electric substation, it shall be screened and landscaped with a combination of fencing, trees, shrubs, and ground cover; maintained in a clean and orderly manner free of weeds. (p. 296-70)	Provide for compatible, multiple use of sites and ROW such that they do not interfere with utility operations and/or endanger public health and safety. Facilities placed on the shoreline shall not destroy or obstruct views. Located to meet the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate growth. Disturbed areas shall be restored to pre-project conditions following installation/maintenance projects. (p. 316-9)	To ensure that the utilities necessary to support development are adequate at the time they are needed without decreasing current service levels below locally acceptable levels of service (p. 13).
Road and Railroad Design and Construction	15	Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards. RCW 36.70A.020 (12).	Encourage freight rail service as a viable alternative to trucking in the transport of commerce and strive to maintain and expand passenger rail service for the county (TRp30.) Establish an efficient, safe and environmentally sensitive road system that supports desired development patterns (TRp33.) Promote efficient movement of freight and goods throughout the county (TRp31.) Establish an access management system for both arterial and collector roads (TRp44.)	Additional modifications to major transportation systems located near shorelines should minimize the conflicts between those systems and shoreline uses (p. 3).	Provide the most efficient use of existing and future transportation facilities through a systematic approach of monitoring and maintaining the road system; integrating all types of transportation systems and facilities; and by coordinating transportation facility planning with other elements of the comprehensive plan as well as other federal, state, and local agencies (p. 47).	Roads and railroads should be located away from shorelines, except those serving port and recreational facilities. Design and maintain roads in wetland areas to prevent erosion and permit natural movement of groundwater. Provide for safe pedestrian and other nonmotorized travel. Conduct construction to protect adjacent shorelines against erosion, uncontrolled drainage, slides, pollution, fills, and other factors detrimental to the environment (p 25-26).	All transportation planning should be jointly and cooperatively developed, adopted, and implemented through coordinated capital facility planning (p. 6).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Abandonment of unused road, street, or railroad rights-of-way in a shoreline jurisdiction shall not occur until the jurisdiction has completed a comp. plan which shows that the subject ROW cannot be used as a contributing element of the plan. Expansion of existing facilities subject to access provisions. Upgrades shall maximize views. Regular maintenance exempt from substantial development permits and access requirements. (p. 316-9)	The Wenatchee Area Transportation Study (WATS) Steering Committee developed a comprehensive set of policies to guide the transportation planning effort and to ensure that the resulting system meets the needs of citizens within the management resources of the WATS jurisdictions. Goals and policies for transportation planning are fundamental objectives, principles, and standards required by GMA to develop comprehensive plans (RCW 36.70A.070). (p. 55).
Leisure Use Activities											
Archeological Areas and Historical Sites	16	Identify and encourage preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical/archeological significance. RCW 36.70A.020 (13).	Ensure that development minimizes impacts upon significant natural, historic, and cultural features and to preserve their integrity (LUp18.) Encourage the preservation of lands, sites and structures, that have historical or archaeological significance (LUp19, policy 5)	Protect and restore areas having significant historical, cultural, educational, or significant values (p. 3).	Encourage the development of innovative strategies to preserve and enhance/restore the many historical sites that are important to the heritage of Douglas County (p. 33).	To protect and/or restore areas having historical, cultural, educational or scientific values (p. 7).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Protect and restore areas having significant historic, cultural, educational, or scientific values. (p. 37)
Recreation	17	Encourage retention of open space and development of recreation opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks. RCW 36.70A.020 (9).	Encourage the retention of open space (LUp53.) Encourage the development and maintenance of recreation facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of residents and visitors (LUp54.) Park and recreation planning and development should take into consideration impacts to surrounding land uses, cultural areas, and significant natural, scenic, historic, or cultural features (LUp56.) Encourage coordination of federal, state, local and private recreation planning (LUp57.)	Assure diverse convenient and adequate rec. opportunities along public shorelines for the local residents and a reasonable number of transient users (p. 3).	To provide opportunities for master planned resorts (MPR) which will provide a mixture of recreation, commercial, lodging, and resort-residential land uses that are appropriate for the site and are compatible with the traditional land uses where the MPR is proposed (p. 42).	To encourage the development of diverse, convenient, and adequate recreational facilities along the shorelines of Douglas County, for the primary use of Douglas County residents. Also, to encourage the development of recreational facilities to attract and accommodate visitors, thus aiding economic growth (p. 6).	Municipalities and County should coordinate capital facilities planning within UGAs (i.e., parks) (p. 8).	Not addressed.	Provide for the continuance of public and private parks and other outdoor recreational facilities in order to encourage the development of additional active recreational facilities in Douglas County, and to maintain adequate buffers between recreational developments and surrounding land uses. (p. 296-7)	Require general access along shorelines of the state. Locate accessory use facilities inland from shoreline. No rec. structures which displace or eliminate access to water. Prohibit use of off-road vehicles in all shoreline areas. Provide nonmotorized access to shoreline when feasible. No new roads within 200 feet of shoreline unless topography is limiting. (p. 316-8)	To designate appropriate areas for residential, commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, and public facility land uses that will be mutually supportive, equitably distributed, and will accommodate the projected need for reasonable development opportunities in each sector (p. 16). Assure diverse, convenient and adequate recreational opportunities along the public shorelines of the City of Wenatchee for the local residents and a reasonable number of transient users (p. 37).

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LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

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LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	CITY OF EAST WENATCHEE	City of East Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan (1998)	Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan (1996)	CITY OF ENTIAI City of Entiat Community Action Plan (1999)	City of Entiat Comprehensive Plan (1997)	WASHINGTON DEPT. OF ECOLOGY	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path A)	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path B)	U.S. FOREST SERVICE	Wenatchee National Forest - Land and Resources Management Plan (1990)	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan (1987)	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	???
Resource Based Activities														
Agriculture	1	Retain agricultural lands, and to the greatest extent possible, protect agricultural lands from conflicting non-farm uses (p. 140).	Because of their importance to the continued economic viability of the County, agricultural lands will be preserved and maintained to the greatest extent possible outside of the UGA (p. 107).	Not addressed.	Recognize the continued agricultural use of land inside the Entiat Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) (p. 31). Irrigated agriculture is a water-dependent use and a key factor in the economy of the City of Entiat; other shoreline uses should not jeopardize production on prime agricultural lands (p. 61).		New development, clearing, and grading in support of agricultural uses shall be located and designed to avoid impacts to shoreline environment. Applicable master programs shall include standards for setbacks, water quality protection, environmental impacts and vegetation conservation as described in WAC 173-26-220(5) for new agricultural development, clearing, and grading in shoreline jurisdiction (p. 66).	New development, clearing, and grading in support of agricultural uses shall be located and designed to avoid impacts to shoreline environment. Applicable master programs shall include standards for setbacks, water quality protection, environmental impacts and vegetation conservation as described in WAC 173-26-220(5) for new agricultural development, clearing, and grading in shoreline jurisdiction. In riverine corridors with priority species, the regulations shall be sufficient to ensure no net loss of habitat viability. If the shoreline habitat has been degraded through development or agricultural practices, the master program shall include provisions that result in improved habitat over time. (p. 147)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed		
Aquaculture	2	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Emphasize structures and plant management that does not interfere with water quality standards, navigation, or aesthetic quality of shoreline (p. 63-64).		Aquaculture is of statewide and national interest. Local shoreline plans should therefore recognize the necessity for some latitude in the development of this emerging economic water use as well as its potential impacts on existing uses and natural systems. Aquaculture should not be permitted in areas where it would significantly degrade ecological functions or significantly conflict with navigation and other water-dependent uses. Aquaculture facilities should be developed so as not to significantly impact the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline (p. 67).	Aquaculture is of statewide interest. Potential locations for aquaculture are relatively restricted due to specific requirements for water quality, temperature, flows, oxygen content, adjacent land uses, wind protection, commercial navigation, and in marine waters, salinity. Aquaculture shall not be permitted in areas where it would significantly degrade ecological functions over the long term, significantly conflict with navigation and other water-dependent uses. Aquaculture facilities shall be designed and located so as not to spread disease to native aquatic life, establish nonnative species, or significantly impact the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. Impacts to ecological function shall be mitigated according to mitigation sequence described in WAC 173-26-020. (p. 148)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed		
Forest Management	3	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Forest lands have not been identified in the Entiat UGB so no goals and policies have been generated (p. 31). Avoid logging steep slopes where sediment runoff would occur unless BMPs are utilized. Encourage buffer zones along forested shorelines. Activities should maintain federal and state water quality standards (p. 64-65).		Local master programs should rely on the Forest Practices Act and rules implementing the act and the Forest and Fish Report for adequate management of commercial forest uses within shoreline jurisdiction. Forest practice conversions and other Class IV General Forest Practices where there is a likelihood of conversion to nonforest uses shall minimize impact to the shoreline environment and maintain the ecological quality of the watershed hydrologic system. Shoreline master programs should contain provisions to ensure that when forest lands are converted to another use including residential, significant vegetation removal, grading and development, except for low-intensity water-dependent uses and public access that sustains ecological functions, are not allowed within shoreline jurisdiction. (p. 68)	Local master programs shall, where applicable, rely on the Forest Practices Act and rules implementing the act and the Forest and Fish Report as adequate management of commercial forest uses within shoreline jurisdiction. Local governments shall, where applicable, apply this chapter to Class IV General Forest Practices where shorelines are being converted or are expected to be converted to nonforest uses and shall avoid significant adverse impacts to the shoreline environment and maintain the ecological quality of the watershed hydrologic system. Applicable shoreline master programs shall contain provisions to ensure that when forest lands are converted to another use including residential, significant vegetation removal, grading and development, except for low-intensity water-dependent uses and public access that sustains ecological functions, are not allowed within one site potential tree height measured from the CMZ or within shoreline jurisdiction, whichever is less. (p.149-150)		The Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resources Management Plan (1990) directs management of the Forest. The goal of the Plan is to provide a management program reflective of a mixture of management activities that allow use and protection of the Forest resources; fulfill legislative requirements; and address local, regional and national issues and concerns (p.1-Preface).		Planning for a timber sale must precede actual field layout of the sale. General needs and goals for a particular area are established years in advance through the 5-year timber sale plan. Env. Assessments are prepared for specific sale areas. Once an area has been selected and approved for inclusion in the annual sale plan, the field forester with aid of resource specialists makes adjustments as necessary to best meet the stated plans and objectives and env. protection requirements. (p. 38).		
Mining	4	Not addressed.	Because of their importance to the continued economic viability of the County, mineral lands will be preserved and maintained to the greatest extent possible outside of the UGA (p. 108).	Not addressed.	Designated mineral resource lands for commercial extraction of earth products shall be protected in terms of access and exploitation in instances where they can be accommodated without undue detriment to adjacent urban activities (p. 31). Mining activities must proceed in accordance with Washington State Surface Mining Act and conform to Chelan County Master Program (p. 65).		Mining and associated activities are not allowed where such uses would result in short term or long-term significant ecological impacts to shoreline ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes. Where mining is allowed, it must be conducted in a manner that is consistent with policies of environmental designation in which it is located, impacts to fish and wildlife habitat shall be avoided and all disturbed areas must be restored upon completion of mining. Destruction of priority species habitat is prohibited. Surface mining shall be conducted in accordance with RCW 78.44, Surface Mining Reclamation Act. Surface mine reclamation plans shall provide for use of property that is consistent with policies of environmental designation in which they are located and shall assure that ecological functions of the shoreline are restored. Removal of sand and gravel resources waterward of OHWM of a river shall be prohibited unless a hydrogeological study and a biological study are conducted. (p. 69-70).	Mining and associated activities are not allowed where such uses would result in short term or long-term significant ecological impacts to shoreline ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes. Where mining is allowed, it must be conducted in a manner that is consistent with policies of environmental designation in which it is located, impacts to fish and wildlife habitat shall be avoided and all disturbed areas must be restored upon completion of mining. Destruction of priority species habitat is prohibited. Surface mining shall be conducted in accordance with RCW 78.44, Surface Mining Reclamation Act. Surface mine reclamation plans shall provide for use of property that is consistent with policies of environmental designation in which they are located and shall assure that ecological functions of the shoreline are restored. Removal of sand and gravel resources waterward of OHWM of a river shall be prohibited unless a hydrogeological study and a biological study are conducted. (p. 151).		Mining activities shall be encouraged and facilitated in all areas that are available to such activities or where valid mining rights exist. Environmental effects shall be minimized (Pg. IV-98).		No "unnecessary or undue degradation" of federal lands will be allowed. Failure to initiate and complete reasonable mitigation measures, including reclamation of disturbed areas or creation of a nuisance may constitute unnecessary or undue degradation. Failure to comply with applicable env. protection statutes and regulations thereunder will constitute unnecessary or undue degradation. (p. 37).		

**ROCKY REACH PROJECT
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		K	L	M	N		O	O		P		Q		R
	CITY OF EAST WENATCHEE			CITY OF ENTIAI			WASHINGTON DEPT. OF ECOLOGY			U.S. FOREST SERVICE		BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	City of East Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan (1998)	Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan (1996)		City of Entiat Community Action Plan (1999)	City of Entiat Comprehensive Plan (1997)		Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path A)	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path B)		Wenatchee National Forest - Land and Resources Management Plan (1990)		Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan (1987)		???
Land Use Activities														
Residential Development	5	To maintain a sufficient number of safe, attractive residences in a variety of neighborhoods, with adequate public utilities and services for people of all incomes. To maintain and create quality neighborhoods by protecting residential districts from excessive noise, visual, air, and water pollution (p. 48).	Maintain a sufficient number and variety of safe, attractive residences in a variety of neighborhoods with adequate public utilities and services for people of all incomes (p. 46).	Continue to work with the City Planning Commission and the Chelan County Planning Department to insure quality housing and neighborhoods that are accessible and safe and a residential tax base that supports the Entiat School District (p. 18).	Ensure that sufficient area is designated within the UGB to accommodate projected housing demand with an array of housing types and densities capable of providing a full range of housing options and preferences (p. 24). Subdivisions should be designed at a level of density of site coverage and occupancy compatible with physical capacity of shoreline and water in order to minimize probabilities of damage to life, property, and environment. Encourage development in areas presently having improvement such as utilities and streets to minimize additional expense and not decrease open space (p. 66-67).		Single family residences are a priority use when consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to natural environment. Master programs should include shoreline setbacks, density regulations, bulkhead restrictions, vegetation conservation requirements, and onsite sewage system standards for residential use and development. Prohibit new overwater residences. Local governments should not allow residential development of a scale and location that will significantly reduce the ecological functions performed by vegetation. Prevent the need for new shoreline stabilization measures that would cause significant ecological impacts to ecological functions. Implement provisions of WAC 173-26-210 and 173-26-220. (p. 71).	Single family residences are a priority use when consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to natural environment. Master programs should include shoreline setbacks, density regulations, bulkhead restrictions, vegetation conservation requirements, and onsite sewage system standards for residential use and development. Prohibit new overwater residences. Local governments should not allow residential development of a scale and location that will significantly reduce the ecological functions performed by vegetation. Prevent significant vegetation removal, development within the CMZ or significant ecological impacts to PFC and other ecological functions. If piers, docks, breakwaters, jetties, groins, and weirs are allowed in res. development, local government should consult the department's technical assistance materials and afford the best protection to priority species and shoreline processes. Prevent the need for new shoreline stabilization measures that would cause significant ecological impacts to ecological functions. Implement provisions of WAC 173-26-210 and 173-26-220. (p.152)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		
Commercial Development	6	To maintain and create opportunities for attractive, and accessible commercial districts. To provide for diverse economic development that will contribute to a sound economic base for the community while maintaining a quality environment. To create opportunities for community development where there are adequate public utilities and services. To maintain the City of Wenatchee's CBD as the focus of commercial activity in the area. (p. 49-50)	Create opportunities for a safe, attractive and accessible commercial district that will provide for diverse economic development and contribute to a sound economic base for the community while maintaining a quality environment (p. 54).	Research methods to improve the commercial and retail areas of town, including working with State and County agencies and private investors to create accessible and attractive locations for retail and service businesses, especially along the Hwy 97A corridor (p. 14).	Maintain and improve existing commercial areas. Ensure sufficient land is designated within UGB to accommodate the projected need for new commercial opportunities. Ensure that full infrastructure support is available to all commercial areas on a continued basis (p. 25). Commercial development that provides an opportunity for number of people to enjoy the amenities of the shoreline should be encouraged to locate near the water. All other development should be encouraged to locate upland. Locate new commercial development near existing commercial development, parking lots as far from OHWM as possible, and should not significantly reduce scenic vistas and views (p. 67).		Master programs shall give preference to water-dependent commercial uses on the shoreline over nonwater-dependent commercial uses. Shoreline ecological restoration and public access shall be a condition of all water-related and water-enjoyment use development unless such improvements are demonstrated to be infeasible or inappropriate. Nonwater-oriented commercial uses should be excluded from locating on the shoreline unless they provide public access and ecological restoration and they meet at least one of the following criteria: 1) use is part of a mixed-use project or area that includes water-dependent uses, 2) navigability is severely limited at proposed site, 3) commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to SMA's objectives (p. 67-68).	Master programs shall give preference to water dependent commercial uses on the shoreline. Master programs shall consider public access and ecological restoration requirements for all water-oriented commercial uses. Shoreline ecological protection, maintenance or restoration shall be a condition of all nonwater-dependent commercial development where necessary to achieve properly functioning condition. Public access shall be a condition of all nonwater-dependent development as described in WAC 173-26-320(4) except where such improvements are demonstrated to be infeasible or inappropriate. Master programs shall exclude nonwater-oriented comm. uses from locating on the shoreline unless they provide public access and ecological enhancement and they meet at least one of the following criteria: 1) use is part of a mixed-use project or area that includes water-dependent uses, 2) navigability is severely limited at proposed site, 3) commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to SMA's objectives. New water dependent development shall mitigate impacts to shoreline vegetation according to WAC 173-26-300(2)(f). (p. 149)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		
Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards	7	Develop a workable sign code for the commercial and residential districts of the city that includes clear and precise criteria and processes for the permitting, placement, dimension, construction, and design of signs in the City (p. 50).	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Signs should blend with surroundings and be clear and distinct without being offensive (p. 67-68).		Not addressed.	Not addressed.		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		
Marinas	8	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Work with Chelan PUD to explore and consider ways to best utilize the Columbia riverfront area north of the Harris Riverview Homes addition and east of the railroad right-of-way on properties currently owned by the PUD. Potential uses such as marina, tourist services, retail, and public access as well as landing for a sternwheeler could be considered (p. 15).	Marina should be aesthetically compatible with surrounding development. Design fuel handling and storage to minimize spills. Locate near high use and potential high use areas (p. 68).		1) Provisions to ensure that boating facilities are located only at sites with suitable environmental conditions, shoreline configuration, access, and neighboring uses. 2) Provisions that assure that facilities meet health, safety, and welfare requirements. Master programs may reference other regulations to accomplish this requirement. 3) Regulations to mitigate visual and ecological impacts. 4) Provision for public access in new marinas, particularly where water-enjoyment uses are associated with the marina. 5) Regulations to limit impact from boaters living in their vessels. 6) Regulations reducing the impacts of associated parking. 7) Regulations restricting/mitigating impacts of covered moorage. 8) Regulations to protect rights of navigation. 9) Regulations restricting vessels from permanently mooring on waters of the state unless a lease or permission is obtained from the state and impacts to navigation and public access are mitigated. (p. 67).	1) Provisions to ensure that boating facilities are located only at sites with suitable environmental conditions, shoreline configuration, access, and neighboring uses and where significant ecological impacts to properly functioning condition (PFC) for proposed, threatened, or endangered (PTE) species can be avoided. 2) Provisions that assure that facilities meet health, safety, and welfare requirements. Master programs may reference other regulations to accomplish this requirement. 3) Regulations to avoid, or, if that is not possible, mitigate visual impacts. 4) Provision for public access in new marinas, particularly where water-enjoyment uses are associated with the marina. 5) Regulations to limit impact from boaters living in their vessels. 6) Regulations reducing the impacts of associated parking. 7) Regulations restricting/mitigating impacts of covered moorage. 8) Regulations to protect rights of navigation. 9) Regulations restricting vessels from permanently mooring on waters of the state unless a lease or permission is obtained from the state and impacts to navigation and public access are mitigated. (p. 148-149)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		

**ROCKY REACH PROJECT
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		K	L	M	N		O	O		P		Q		R
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	CITY OF EAST WENATCHEE	City of East Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan (1998)	Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan (1996)	CITY OF ENTIAI City of Entiat Community Action Plan (1999)	City of Entiat Comprehensive Plan (1997)	WASHINGTON DEPT. OF ECOLOGY	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path A)	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path B)	U.S. FOREST SERVICE	Wenatchee National Forest - Land and Resources Management Plan (1990)	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan (1987)	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	???
Ports and Industry	9	Require new commercial development to comply with the "Criteria for Commercial and Industrial Development" applied through a Master Plan Process (Appendix C). (p. 50).	Promote industrial development that contributes to economic diversification, growth, stability of the community without degrading its natural systems or residential living environment (p. 61).	Continue to work with the Port of Chelan County and Quest to improve the existing industrial area, creating an industrial park, while at the same time working to attract new industries to the area (p. 16).	Encourage establishment of new industrial enterprises that are compatible with other commercial activities (p. 26). Promote retention, expansion, and revitalization of existing industrial areas that are desirable for continued use (p. 27). Port facilities should be designed with public viewpoints and facilities which would not interfere with port operations. Industries are an appropriate land use along shoreline in which such use would be compatible with existing zoning regulations and land use plans, however, priority should be given to water dependent or water related industries (p. 68-69).		Industrial development shall not be located in shoreline areas with severe environmental limitations, such as critical areas, unless no other feasible option is available. It should not be located, designed, or constructed in a manner that causes significant ecological impacts to the ecological functions. Particular scrutiny shall be given to ecological functions necessary to support priority species. New industrial development shall incorporate public access to the water except when such access causes significant interference with operations or hazards to life or property as provided in WAC 173-26-220(4). New nonwater-dependent development should be required to protect existing shoreline vegetation contributing to ecological functions. New water-dependent development should mitigate impacts to shoreline vegetation (p. 69).	Industrial development shall not be located or designed in a manner that causes significant ecological impacts to the ecological functions or PFC for PTE species. Particular scrutiny shall be given to ecological functions necessary to support priority species. New industrial development shall incorporate public access to the water except when such access causes significant interference with operations or hazards to life or property as provided in WAC 173-26-220(4). New nonwater-dependent development should be required to protect existing shoreline vegetation contributing to ecological functions. New water-dependent development shall mitigate impacts to shoreline vegetation. (p. 150)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		
Shoreline Modification Use Activities														
Shoreline Works and Structures	10	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Assure an appropriate pattern of sound development in suitable locations without diminishing the quality of environment along the shorelines (p. 61).		a) Allow structural shoreline modifications only where they are demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed principal structure or an existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage. b) Reduce adverse effects of shoreline modifications and, as much as possible, limit shoreline modifications in number and in extent. c) Allow only shoreline modifications that are appropriate to the specific type of shoreline and environmental conditions for which they are proposed. d) Give preference to those types of shoreline modifications that have a lesser impact on ecological functions. e) Where applicable, base provisions on scientific and technical information and a comprehensive analysis of drift cells. f) Incorporate all feasible measures to protect and restore ecological shoreline functions and ecosystem-wide processes. g) Mitigate specific shoreline modifications. (p. 59)	a) Allow structural shoreline modifications only where they are demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed principal structure or an existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage. b) Reduce adverse effects of shoreline modifications and, as much as possible, limit shoreline modifications in number and in extent. c) Allow only shoreline modifications that are appropriate to the specific type of shoreline and environmental conditions for which they are proposed. d) Give preference to those types of shoreline modifications that have a lesser impact on ecological functions or contribute to the attainment of properly functioning condition (PFC) or other ecological functions. e) Where applicable, base provisions on scientific and technical information and a comprehensive analysis of drift cells. f) Incorporate all feasible measures to protect and restore ecological shoreline functions and ecosystem-wide processes. g) Mitigate specific shoreline modifications. h) Prohibit the use of materials with toxic effects and do not allow construction and site development techniques that may affect PFC and other ecological functions. (i) Master program environment designation provisions and boundaries should identify the areas where structural stabilization measures are prohibited or greatly restricted to avoid harm to natural shoreline functions and those areas where restoration of natural shoreline processes are encouraged or required. j) Conduct baseline and post-construction monitoring to assess the impacts of shoreline modifications and application of adaptive management instituted to reconceive problems. k) Conduct monitoring and regulatory response activities as described in WAC 173-26-300(2)(b) in order to identify and address negative trends or cumulative impacts due to shoreline modifications. The department will also examine impacts and trends specific to shoreline modifications and adopt guidelines to correct deficiencies in shoreline management practices. l) Develop incentives for the use of innovative alternative approaches for shoreline modifications that help attain PFC. (p. 138-139)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100). Maintain ≥90% vegetative ground cover provided by trees, shrubs, grasses, sedges and duff within the floodplain and true riparian zone (p. IV-87).		Not addressed.		
Landfills	11	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Landfills for express purpose of creating new land for non-shoreline uses should be prohibited. Shoreline fills/cuts should be designed and located to avoid significant damage to existing ecological values or natural resources (p. 70-71).		Fill shall be located, designed and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration. Fills waterward of OHWM shall be allowed when necessary to support a water-dependent use, public access, cleanup and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of interagency environmental cleanup plan, mitigation action, environmental restoration, or beach nourishment or enhancement project. Fills waterward of OHWM for any use except ecological restoration should require a conditional use permit. (p. 63)	Fills shall be located and designed to protect shoreline ecological functions and specifically shall not adversely affect or preclude the attainment of PFC and hydrological and geomorphological processes, including channel migration. Fills waterward of OHWM shall be allowed when necessary to support a water-dependent use, public access, cleanup and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of interagency environmental cleanup plan, mitigation action, environmental restoration, or beach nourishment or enhancement project. Fills waterward of OHWM for any use except ecological restoration should require a conditional use permit. (p. 144)		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		
Dredging	12	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Dredging should be controlled to minimize damage to existing ecological values and natural resources. Deposit spoils in wetlands or in water only to improve habitat or when alternative is more detrimental (p. 71).		Dredging and dredge material disposal shall be done in a manner that avoids or minimizes negative environmental impacts. New development should be sited and designed to minimize need for new and maintenance dredging. Dredging waterward of OHWM for primary purpose of obtaining fill material shall not be allowed except when necessary for restoration of ecological functions (p. 64).	Dredging and dredge material disposal shall be done in a manner that avoids adverse ecological impacts. New development shall be sited and designed to avoid need for new and maintenance dredging where significant ecological impacts to PFC for PTE species result. Dredging waterward of OHWM for primary purpose of obtaining fill material shall not be allowed except when the material is necessary for the restoration of PFC for PTE species. Master programs should include provisions for uses of suitable dredge material that benefit shoreline resources. Where applicable, master programs should provide for the implementation of adopted regional interagency dredge material management plans or watershed management planning. (p. 145)		Recreation dredging will be evaluated under existing laws, regulations, Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines.		Not addressed.		

**ROCKY REACH PROJECT
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX**

		K	L	M	N		O	O		P		Q		R
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ISSUES / OBJECTIVES	CITY OF EAST WENATCHEE	City of East Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan (1998)	Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan (1996)	CITY OF ENTIAI City of Entiat Community Action Plan (1999)	City of Entiat Comprehensive Plan (1997)	WASHINGTON DEPT. OF ECOLOGY	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path A)	Draft Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (2000) WAC 173-26 (Path B)	U.S. FOREST SERVICE	Wenatchee National Forest - Land and Resources Management Plan (1990)	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan (1987)	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	???
Service Uses														
Solid Waste Disposal	13	Promote continued multi-jurisdictional cooperation in solid waste management planning and implementation, so that the City is best able to meet foreseen pressing needs in this topic in the future (p. 134).	Promote continued multi-jurisdictional cooperation in solid waste management planning and implementation (p. 88).	Work consistently with the organizations of the community, schools, City government, the Entiat District Ranger's Office, as well as neighborhood groups, businesses, and individuals to carry out activities and program, such as recycling, clean up days, special events, etc. to insure the environmental health and the continued quality of life for Entiat and the surrounding area (p. 19).	Develop and maintain a system of waste treatment and disposal that will support the further development of the area (p. 49). Disposal of all solid wastes including hazardous chemicals and junk automobiles should proceed in accordance with Chelan County Solid Waste Mgmt Plan (p. 71-72).		Not addressed.	Not addressed.		Land use requests will be reviewed for compatibility with Forest Plan prescriptions and allocations. When use can be accommodated on private or other land, Forest land will not be used (p. IV-100).		Not addressed.		
Utilities	14	Facilitate the development of all utilities at the appropriate levels of service to accommodate the anticipated growth (p.131).	Facilitate the development of all utilities at the appropriate levels of service to accommodate growth that is anticipated to occur in the area, in a fair and timely manner (p. 85).	Not addressed.	Require that all new development makes timely provisions for adequate utility systems. Ensure that public utilities meet the projected and desired land use patterns of the comprehensive plan. Encourage utility installations and system upgrades to occur in a manner sensitive to the environment. Ensure that an adequate water supply is available for development in a timely fashion throughout the UGA. Ensure that adequate sanitary sewer service is available, where feasible, for use by development inside the UGB (p. 56-58). Minimal visual and physical impact on shoreline environment. Intensified use of existing utility corridors should be encouraged (p. 72).		All utility facilities shall be designed and located to minimize harm to shoreline functions, preserve the natural landscape, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land and shoreline uses while meeting the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate growth. (p. 72).	All utility facilities shall be designed and located to minimize harm to shoreline functions, preserve the natural landscape, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land and shoreline uses while meeting the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate growth (p. 154).		Provide and manage utility corridors to accommodate energy transmission needs (p.IV-223).		All public land will be available and open for utility and transportation corridor development (except 5 areas outside of RR Project Area). Corridors have been identified and designated on BLM lands in Wash. Corridor widths vary but are minimum of 200 feet. Encouraged to locate new facilities within existing corridors to the extent possible (p. 27).		
Road and Railroad Design and Construction	15	Provide a balanced transportation system that meets the needs of the community by accommodating the movement of people, goods, and services at an optimum level of safety, economy, and efficiency (p. 96).	Provide a balanced transportation system that meets the needs of the community by accommodating the movement of people, goods, and services at an optimum level of safety, economy, and efficiency. To provide an effective network with adequate capacity to meet the adopted level of service standard and the travel demand for the area (p. 94).	Work with WSDOT on improvements to Hwy 97A as it passes through the commercial area of Entiat (p. 10).	Provide a balanced transportation system meeting the needs of the community. Provide for the efficient movement of people, goods, and services at an optimal level of safety (p. 79). Additional modifications to major transportation systems located near shorelines should minimize the conflicts between those systems and shoreline uses (p. 61).		Transportation facilities should be located, designed, and constructed so that route will have the least possible adverse effect on unique or fragile shoreline features and existing ecological functions or on existing or future water-dependent uses. Where other options are available and feasible, new roads or road expansions should not be built within 200 feet of the shoreline. (p. 72)	Transportation facilities should be located, designed, and constructed so that route will have the least possible adverse effect on unique or fragile shoreline features and existing ecological functions or on existing or future water-dependent uses. Restoration of shoreline ecological functions shall be a condition of new and expanded nonwater-dependent transportation/parking facilities where they affect PFC for PTE species (p. 153)		Provide road access to developed sites at a service level comparable with their development level to correct chronic sediment sources and prevent fish barriers, to maintain the current pattern of dispersed recreation, and to not improve access to wilderness areas to the extent that wilderness values are reduced (p.IV-60).		All public land will be available and open for utility and transportation corridor development (except 5 areas outside of RR Project Area). Corridors have been identified and designated on BLM lands in Wash. Corridor widths vary but are minimum of 200 feet. Encouraged to locate new facilities within existing corridors to the extent possible (p. 27).		
Leisure Use Activities														
Archeological Areas and Historical Sites	16	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Not addressed.	Identify and encourage preservation of sites and structures with historical or archaeological significance, particularly those that might generate tourist appeal (p. 25). Protect and restore areas having significant historical, cultural, educational, or significant values (p.61).		1) Require developers/property owners to immediately stop work and notify local government, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), and affected Indian tribes if anything of possible archaeological interest is uncovered during excavation. 2) Require permits issued in areas documented to contain archaeological artifacts and data require a site visit by professional archaeologist in coordination with affected Indian tribes. (p. 46)	1) Require developers/property owners to immediately stop work and notify local government, OAHP, and affected Indian tribes if anything of possible archaeological interest is uncovered during excavation. 2) Require permits issued in areas documented to contain archaeological artifacts and data require a site visit by professional archaeologist in coordination with affected Indian tribes. (p.119)		Consult with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to protect from adverse effects due to proposed activities (p. IV-67).		Emphasize protection and preservation. Appropriate measures to be taken to identify, protect, preserve, and determine the significance of cultural properties prior to implementation of any project or plan. Consult with SHPO for determination of project effects (p. 43).		
Recreation	17	To provide recreational opportunities, park and open space areas that meet the needs of all city residents. To protect and preserve open spaces that are environmentally sensitive; serve as buffers between uses and link open space and park uses, and have scenic, historical, or cultural value (p. 107).	Provide recreational opportunities, facilities, and experiences that will allow all individuals the opportunity to improve the quality of their lives while preserving and enhancing the existing resources of the area (p. 70).	Actively work with property owners and the community-at-large to insure the existence of adequate service facilities as well as other potential public facilities such as Community-Youth Center (p. 19).	Meet the parks and recreation need of residents and tourists. Ensure that park and recreational development respects significant natural and cultural features and maintains the land and water environments that support fish and wildlife (p. 27-28). Assure diverse convenient and adequate rec. opportunities along public shorelines for the local residents and a reasonable number of transient users (p. 61).		Master program provisions should ensure that shoreline recreation facilities now and in the future, can reasonably tolerate during peak-use periods, a balance of active and passive uses without significantly degrading ecological functions. Master program provisions shall give preference to water-dependent recreation as a first priority and water enjoyment and water-related recreational uses as a second priority. Nonwater-oriented recreational uses should be discouraged on the shoreline and where allowed, shall include public access and ecological restoration. Impacts of recreational development shall be mitigated. Nonwater-dependent recreational uses shall be located away from water unless their significant ecological impacts can be avoided. (p. 70)	Master program provisions shall ensure that shoreline recreation facilities now and in the future, can reasonably tolerate during peak-use periods, a balance of active and passive uses without significantly degrading ecological functions. Master program recreation policies shall be consistent with growth projections and level of service standards established by the applicable comprehensive plan. Where possible recreation facilities should be linked to other recreation attractions by pedestrian/bike trails. Master program recreation provisions shall be consistent with public access and environmental protection provisions of the Chapter. Nonwater recreational uses, such as beach driving, shall be restricted where necessary to maintain PFC for PTE species, including forage fish habitat. (p. 151-152)		Partnerships, cooperative ventures to maximum extent; harmony w/ development scale of site, Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Class, public desires and expectations of site (p. IV-65)		Project work undertaken within recreation sites would be designed and constructed to fit general layout and themes of site. Project work undertaken near recreation sites would be designed and constructed with an adequate buffer to provide for protection of scenic values of the recreation site (p. 42).		

APPENDIX B: ROCKY REACH - PERMITTING RESOURCE GUIDE

JOINT AQUATIC RESOURCE PERMIT APPLICATION

The Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) is a Washington State application form that consolidates seven permit application forms for federal, state, and local permits. JARPA is used to apply for a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits, Water Quality Certifications from the Washington Department of Ecology, Aquatic Resources Use Authorizations from the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and Shoreline Management Act permits from participating city or county agencies. Currently, not all local government agencies use JARPA and applicants need to contact their local planning office to determine if they accept JARPA documents. JARPA forms are available from any WDFW office, as well as from any Department of Ecology, Army Corps of Engineers, participating local government offices (contact information is listed in the appropriate sections below), or off the Internet (see below). Copies of the JARPA form must be submitted to all participating agencies that require a permit for a proposed project.

Further information and application forms for the JARPA program are available on-line at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/pac/jarpa.html>

The Department of Ecology's Permit Assistance Center offers the public a central repository of permitting resources and advice. The Center is located in the Ecology building at 300 Desmond Dr. SE, Lacey, Washington. Staff are available by phone or in person Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is a good idea to make an appointment, but you can drop in anytime during those hours. You can call the Center at (360) 407-7037 or (800) 917-0043, or [E-mail \(ecypac@ecy.wa.gov\)](mailto:ecypac@ecy.wa.gov).

The Permit Assistance Center also offers their On-Line Permit Assistance System on the Internet at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/pac/index.html>

This website offers the user a wealth of information on determining which federal and state permits are required for a given project. The user answers a series of questions and the on-line system returns a list of required permits, a contact for each permit, and additional information on the identified permits. However, the On-Line Permit Assistance Center does not provide information on required permits and approvals from city or county governments.

HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL (HPA)

Permitting Agency: Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

Description: Any form of work that uses, diverts, obstructs, or changes the natural flow or bed of any freshwater or saltwater of the state.

Process: Permit processing normally takes about 30 days and there are no public hearings required for approval. HPA applications are assigned to a habitat biologist. In most cases, a site visit is arranged to meet with the applicant to point out fish habitat needs and how the project

will affect that habitat. Their representative will work with you to help achieve your objectives while protecting fish, shellfish, and their habitat.

Content: HPA applications must include general plans for the overall project and complete plans and specifications for the proposed work within the ordinary high water level. The application must also include complete plans and specifications for proper protection of fish.

Contact Information:

WDFW	Bob Steele, WDFW
1550 Alder Street NW Ephrata, WA 98823-9651 (509) 754-4624 or fax (509) 754-5257	3860 Chelan Highway North Wenatchee, WA 98801 (509) 662-0503

<http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/hpapage.htm>

<http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/reg/region2.htm>

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT PERMITS (County and City Governments)

Permitting Agency: Local Management Authority (location-specific)

For the Rocky Reach Project, this is either Chelan County or Douglas County.

Description: Required for any development or construction activity located 200 hundred feet landward of the high water mark and valued at \$2,500 or more. This permit is required for any use or activity that materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shoreline, for any activities listed as a conditional use in the local master program and for any activity that requires a variance from the provisions of the local master program.

Process: The procedures for obtaining this permit vary as do the processing times and generally a public hearing is required. If a shoreline variance or conditional use permit is required, the Department of Ecology must also issue its approval.

Content: The content of an application for this permit varies by the specifics of the governing plan but generally requires an affidavit of public notice, a location map, a topographic map, and a site map are required.

Contact Information:

Chelan County Planning Dept.	Douglas County Planning Dept.
411 Washington Street Wenatchee, WA 98801 (509) 664-5225 or fax (509) 664-5475	470 9 th Street NE East Wenatchee, WA (509) 884-7173

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/shorelan.html>

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SECTION 404 PERMIT

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit is required for any work below the ordinary high water level that involves dredge and fill activities in waters of the U.S. and wetlands.

Contact Information:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Seattle District Regulatory Branch
P.O. Box 3755
Seattle, WA 98124-2255
(206) 764-3495
(206) 764-6602 (fax)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SECTION 10 PERMIT

A Section 10 Permit is required from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for any work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States (e.g., floats, piers, docks, dredging, excavation, piling, buoys, overhead power lines, etc.).

SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

Section 401 certification is required whenever a Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit is required. Certification is issued by the Washington Department of Ecology concurrently with the Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit.

AQUATIC RESOURCES USE AUTHORIZATION NOTIFICATION

Aquatic Resources Use Authorization Notification is required from the Washington Department of Natural Resources if your project is on, crosses, or impacts the bedlands, tidelands or shorelands of a navigable water.

Contact Information:

Department of Natural Resources
Southeast Region
Aquatic Resources Division
2211 Airport Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926
(509) 925-8510

CHELAN PUD DOCK AND BULKHEAD PERMITS ON LAKE ENTIAT (COLUMBIA RIVER)

Property owners on Lake Entiat (Columbia River) are advised to contact the Chelan County Public Utility District prior to completion of the project. Chelan PUD contact information, as specified in Chelan County's Department of Building/Fire and Safety and Planning Shoreline Master Program, is listed as:

Contact Information:

Chelan County Public Utility District No. 1
Land and Facilities Management
327 North Wenatchee Avenue
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 663-8121