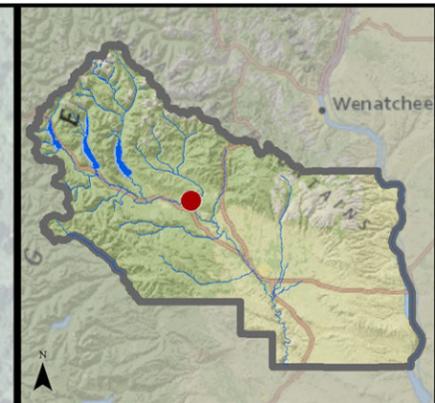
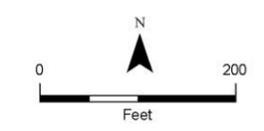


Teaway River – Shoreline Residential SED



- Legend**
- Build Out Analysis Category**
- Vacant Dividable
 - Vacant Non-dividable
 - Occupied Dividable
 - Commercial/Industrial
 - Unlikely to Develop
- Other**
- Parcels
 - Shoreline Jurisdiction
 - City Limits
 - UGA Boundaries



Kittitas County Regional SMP Update
 Cumulative Impacts Analysis
 Teaway River Reach 01
 Shoreline Residential



Teanaway River – Shoreline Residential SED

Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Water Quality</p> <p>TMDLs have been implemented for elevated water temperatures and suspended sediment. Sediment sources include landslides, roads, agriculture, and recreational uses.</p> <p>Within the Shoreline Residential SED, the riparian buffer has been modified by residential development.</p>	<p>According to the build-out analysis, there is potential for approximately 7 new single family residences on existing lots (each approximately 0.5-acre in area) within the Shoreline Residential SED.</p> <p>Additionally, property owners may wish to construct hard armoring in the future to protect structures built within channel migration-prone areas.</p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone would reduce water shading, and could exacerbate water temperature problems. An increase in impervious surfaces, resulting from new roofs and pavement, could increase sediment and pollutant runoff to the stream. Use of fertilizers and herbicides within new landscaping areas could also degrade water quality.</p>	<p>Residential development is a permitted use in Shoreline Residential SED. Structural shoreline stabilization requires a conditional use permit (Section 3.10).</p> <p>A 100 foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark is required for all new uses and development. A 15 foot building setback from the buffer is also required (Sections 4.5.B and 5.21).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate securing water rights to improve instream flows (Sponsor: Washington Water Trust) 	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>
<p>Habitat</p> <p>The river provides habitat for a variety of salmonids, including spawning and rearing habitat for spring Chinook.</p> <p>Within the Shoreline Residential SED, habitat has been altered by residential development, but some natural forest cover remains.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone could reduce large woody debris recruitment, stream shading, and wildlife habitat. These impacts are generally more pronounced for development within floodplains.</p> <p>Constructing new shoreline armoring may impact habitat-forming processes within the creek and degrade fish habitat.</p>	<p>Shoreline buffers must be maintained in a predominately well-vegetated condition. Clearing not associated with an allowed use or development is not allowed. (Section 4.5.B).</p> <p>New residential development must not require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the floodway or shoreline stabilization measures during the life of the development/use (Section 5.14.B).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

Teaway River – Shoreline Residential SED

Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Hydrology Almost the entire reach is located within the FEMA 100-year floodplain and has potential for channel migration. The river experiences periodic low flows in the summer and fall, partially the result of multiple stream diversions.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Construction of new homes and hard armoring within the active channel migration zone could alter stream conditions, as well as increase downstream flood, sedimentation, and erosion patterns. New structures built within the floodplain could increase downstream flooding problems.</p>	<p>The development must be located landward of the channel migration hazard area or the applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates the parcel is effectively protected or has minimal risk of channel migration (Section 4.2.P). New uses must not reduce the effective flood storage volume within frequently flooded areas. Compensatory storage must be provided if grading, fill or other activity will occur within a frequently flooded area (Sections 4.2.R and 4.2.T).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

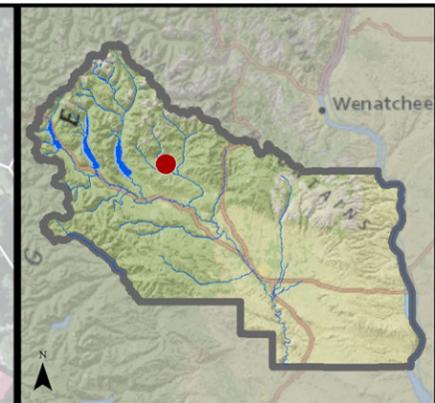
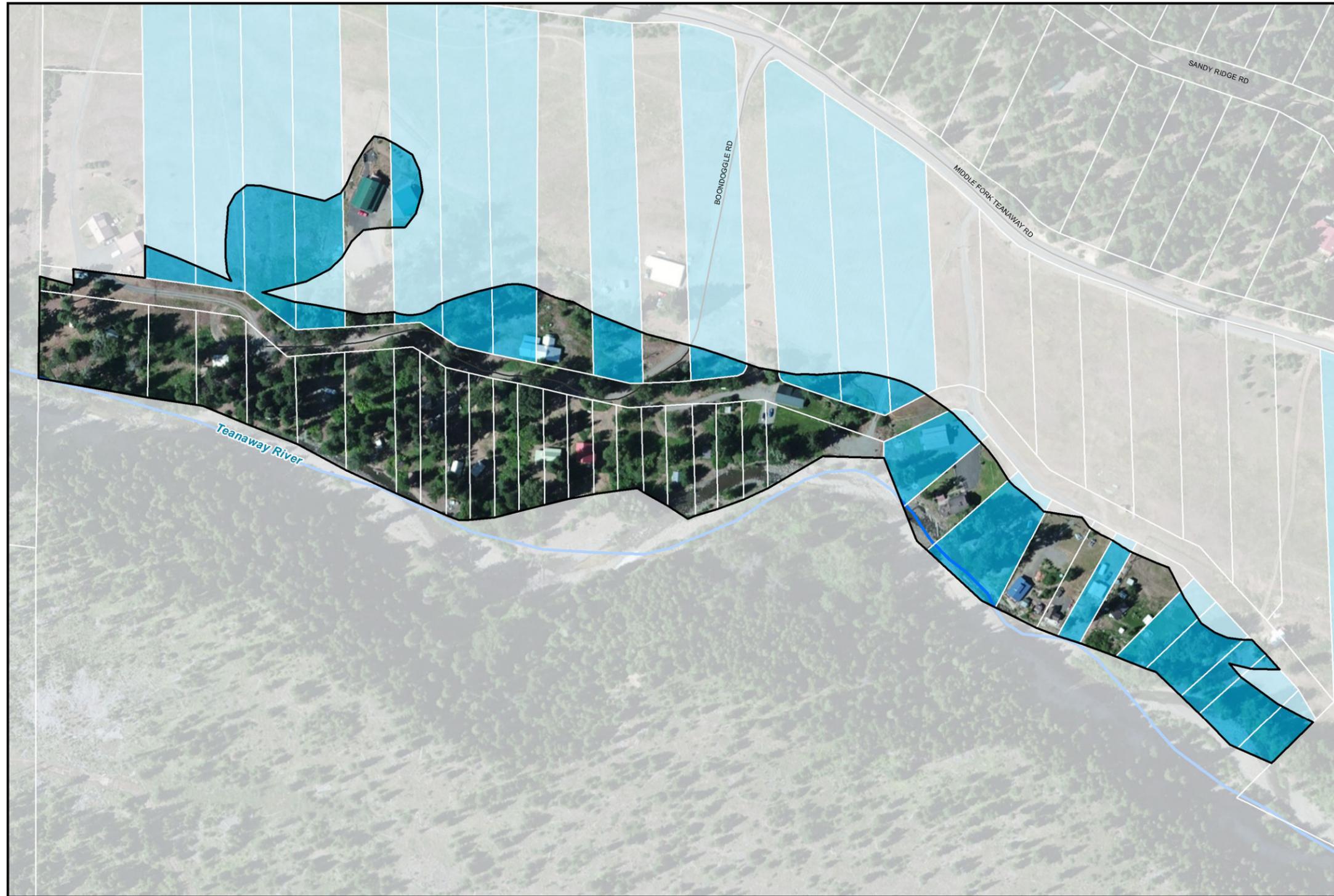
Teanaway River – Rural Conservancy SED

Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Water Quality</p> <p>TMDLs have been implemented for elevated water temperatures and suspended sediment. Sediment sources include landslides, roads, agriculture, and recreational uses.</p> <p>Within the Rural Conservancy SED, the large portions of the riparian buffer has been modified by agricultural and rural development.</p>	<p>According to the build-out analysis, there is potential for approximately 38 new single family residences on existing lots (each between approximately 2.5 and 10 acres in area) within the Rural Conservancy SED.</p> <p>Additionally, property owners may wish to construct hard armoring in the future to protect structures built within channel migration-prone areas.</p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone would reduce water shading, and could exacerbate water temperature problems. An increase in impervious surfaces, resulting from new roofs and pavement, could increase sediment and pollutant runoff to the stream. Use of fertilizers and herbicides within new landscaping areas could also degrade water quality.</p> <p>Altering or filling wetlands would reduce their ability to improve water quality.</p>	<p>Residential development is a permitted use in Rural Conservancy SED. Structural shoreline stabilization requires a conditional use permit (Section 3.10).</p> <p>A 100 foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark is required for all new uses and development. A 15 foot building setback from the buffer is also required (Sections 4.5.B and 5.21).</p> <p>Alterations to wetlands or their buffers require compensatory mitigation (Section 4.2.I).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate securing water rights to improve instream flows (Sponsor: Washington Water Trust) Teanaway Forks Large Wood Trapping (sponsor: Mid-Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group) Remove or setback linear hydromodification to improve floodplain functioning, where possible (<i>no identified sponsor</i>) Teanaway Community Forest project (sponsors: DNR and WDFW) 	<p>New rural-density residential development, with modern septic systems, would be unlikely to significantly degrade the water quality of the river. In addition, the presence of a wide CMZ along the creek will likely result in large setbacks from the river. No anticipated cumulative impacts to water quality are anticipated.</p>
<p>Habitat</p> <p>The river provides habitat for a variety of salmonids, including spawning and rearing habitat for spring Chinook.</p> <p>Within the Rural Conservancy SED, some habitat areas have been altered by agriculture and rural development, but significant natural forest cover remains. Priority wood duck nesting habitat, elk calving habitat, and mule deer winter range is identified along the river, and a large wetland complex is present at the downstream end.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone could reduce large woody debris recruitment, stream shading, and wildlife habitat. These impacts are generally more pronounced for development within floodplains.</p> <p>Constructing new shoreline armoring may impact habitat-forming processes within the creek and degrade fish habitat.</p> <p>Altering or filling wetland habitat would reduce habitat for wetland-dependent species.</p>	<p>Shoreline buffers must be maintained in a predominately well-vegetated condition. Clearing not associated with an allowed use or development is not allowed. (Section 4.5.B).</p> <p>New residential development must not require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the floodway or shoreline stabilization measures during the life of the development/use (Section 5.14.B).</p> <p>Development and uses within the Rural Conservancy SED should be situated to avoid or minimize impacts to native vegetation communities (Section 4.5.C). Compensatory mitigation actions for wetland impacts must replace functions affected by the alteration and must provide equal or greater functions compared to the impacted wetland (Section 4.2.I).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>The presence of a wide CMZ along the river will likely result in large building setbacks, which would minimize the amount of potential forest cover loss within shoreline jurisdiction. There is potential for new armoring along existing residences, but this would require mitigation under the SMP. Therefore, no anticipated cumulative impacts to habitat are anticipated.</p>

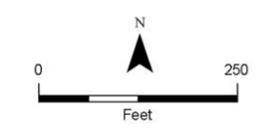
Teanaway River – Rural Conservancy SED

Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Hydrology</p> <p>Almost the entire reach is located within the FEMA 100-year floodplain and has potential for channel migration. The river experiences periodic low flows in the summer and fall, partially the result of multiple stream diversions.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Construction of new homes and hard armoring within the active channel migration zone could alter stream conditions, as well as increase downstream flood, sedimentation, and erosion patterns. New structures built within the floodplain could increase downstream flooding problems.</p> <p>Altering or filling wetlands would reduce their ability store surface waters.</p>	<p>The development must be located landward of the channel migration hazard area or the applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates the parcel is effectively protected or has minimal risk of channel migration (Section 4.2.P).</p> <p>New uses must not reduce the effective flood storage volume within frequently flooded areas. Compensatory storage must be provided if grading, fill or other activity will occur within a frequently flooded area (Sections 4.2.R and 4.2.T).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>The presence of a wide CMZ along the river will likely result in large building setbacks. New structures may be constructed in the floodplain, but compensatory floodplain storage would be required. There is potential for new armoring along existing residences, but this would require mitigation under the SMP. Therefore, no cumulative impacts to hydrology are anticipated.</p>

Teaway River, Middle Fork – Shoreline Residential SED



- Legend**
- Build Out Analysis Category**
- Vacant Dividable
 - Vacant Non-dividable
 - Occupied Dividable
 - Commercial/Industrial
 - Unlikely to Develop
- Other**
- Parcels
 - Shoreline Jurisdiction
 - City Limits
 - UGA Boundaries



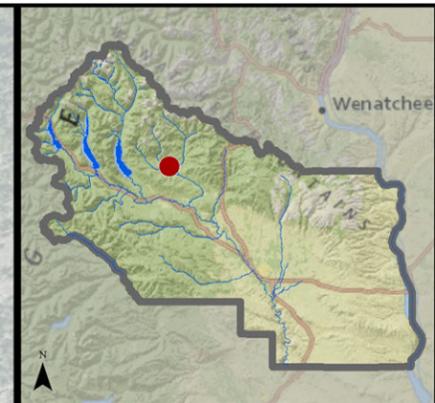
Kittitas County Regional SMP Update
 Cumulative Impacts Analysis
 Middle Fork Teaway River Reach 01
 Shoreline Residential



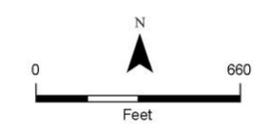
Teanaway River, Middle Fork – Shoreline Residential SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Water Quality</p> <p>A TMDL has been implemented for elevated water temperatures. Within the Shoreline Residential SED, the riparian buffer has been modified by residential development, but some natural buffer vegetation remains.</p>	<p>According to the build-out analysis, there is potential for approximately 17 new single family residences on existing lots (ranging from approximately 0.25 to 2.5 acres in area) within the Shoreline Residential SED.</p> <p>Additionally, property owners may wish to construct hard armoring in the future to protect structures built within channel migration-prone areas.</p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone would reduce water shading, and could exacerbate water temperature problems. An increase in impervious surfaces, resulting from new roofs and pavement, could increase sediment and pollutant runoff to the stream. Use of fertilizers and herbicides within new landscaping areas could also degrade water quality.</p>	<p>Residential development is a permitted use in Shoreline Residential SED. Structural shoreline stabilization requires a conditional use permit (Section 3.10).</p> <p>A 100 foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark is required for all new uses and development. A 15 foot building setback from the buffer is also required (Sections 4.5.B and 5.21).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate securing water rights to improve instream flows (Sponsor: Washington Water Trust) 	<p>New rural-density residential development, with modern septic systems, would be unlikely to significantly degrade the water quality of the river. In addition, the presence of a wide CMZ along the creek will likely result in large setbacks from the river. No anticipated cumulative impacts to water quality are anticipated.</p>
<p>Habitat</p> <p>The river provides habitat for a variety of salmonids, including spawning habitat for summer steelhead.</p> <p>Within the Shoreline Residential SED, habitat has been altered by residential development, but some natural forest cover remains. A priority elk calving area is identified along the river.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone could reduce large woody debris recruitment, stream shading, and wildlife habitat. These impacts are generally more pronounced for development within floodplains.</p> <p>Constructing new shoreline armoring may impact habitat-forming processes within the creek and degrade fish habitat.</p>	<p>Shoreline buffers must be maintained in a predominately well-vegetated condition. Clearing not associated with an allowed use or development is not allowed. (Section 4.5.B).</p> <p>New residential development must not require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the floodway or shoreline stabilization measures during the life of the development/use (Section 5.14.B).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>The presence of a wide CMZ along the river will likely result in large building setbacks, which would minimize the amount of potential forest cover loss within shoreline jurisdiction. There is potential for new armoring along existing residences, but this would require mitigation under the SMP. Therefore, no anticipated cumulative impacts to habitat are anticipated.</p>

Teaway River, Middle Fork – Shoreline Residential SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Hydrology</p> <p>Almost the entire reach has potential for channel migration, and the FEMA 100-year floodplain is identified throughout the downstream portion. The river experiences periodic low flows in the summer and fall, partially the result of multiple stream diversions.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Construction of new homes and hard armoring within the active channel migration zone could alter stream conditions, as well as increase downstream flood, sedimentation, and erosion patterns. New structures built within the floodplain could increase downstream flooding problems.</p>	<p>The development must be located landward of the channel migration hazard area or the applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates the parcel is effectively protected or has minimal risk of channel migration (Section 4.2.P).</p> <p>New uses must not reduce the effective flood storage volume within frequently flooded areas. Compensatory storage must be provided if grading, fill or other activity will occur within a frequently flooded area (Sections 4.2.R and 4.2.T).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>The presence of a wide CMZ along the river will likely result in large building setbacks. New structures may be constructed in the floodplain, but compensatory floodplain storage would be required. There is potential for new armoring along existing residences, but this would require mitigation under the SMP. Therefore, no cumulative impacts to hydrology are anticipated.</p>

Teanaway River, Middle Fork – Rural Conservancy SED



- Legend**
- Build Out Analysis Category**
- Vacant Dividable
 - Vacant Non-dividable
 - Occupied Dividable
 - Commercial/Industrial
 - Unlikely to Develop
- Other**
- Parcels
 - Shoreline Jurisdiction
 - City Limits
 - UGA Boundaries



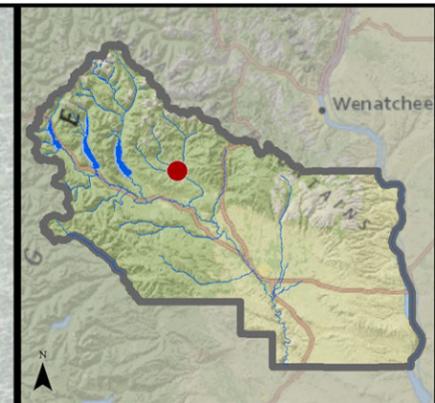
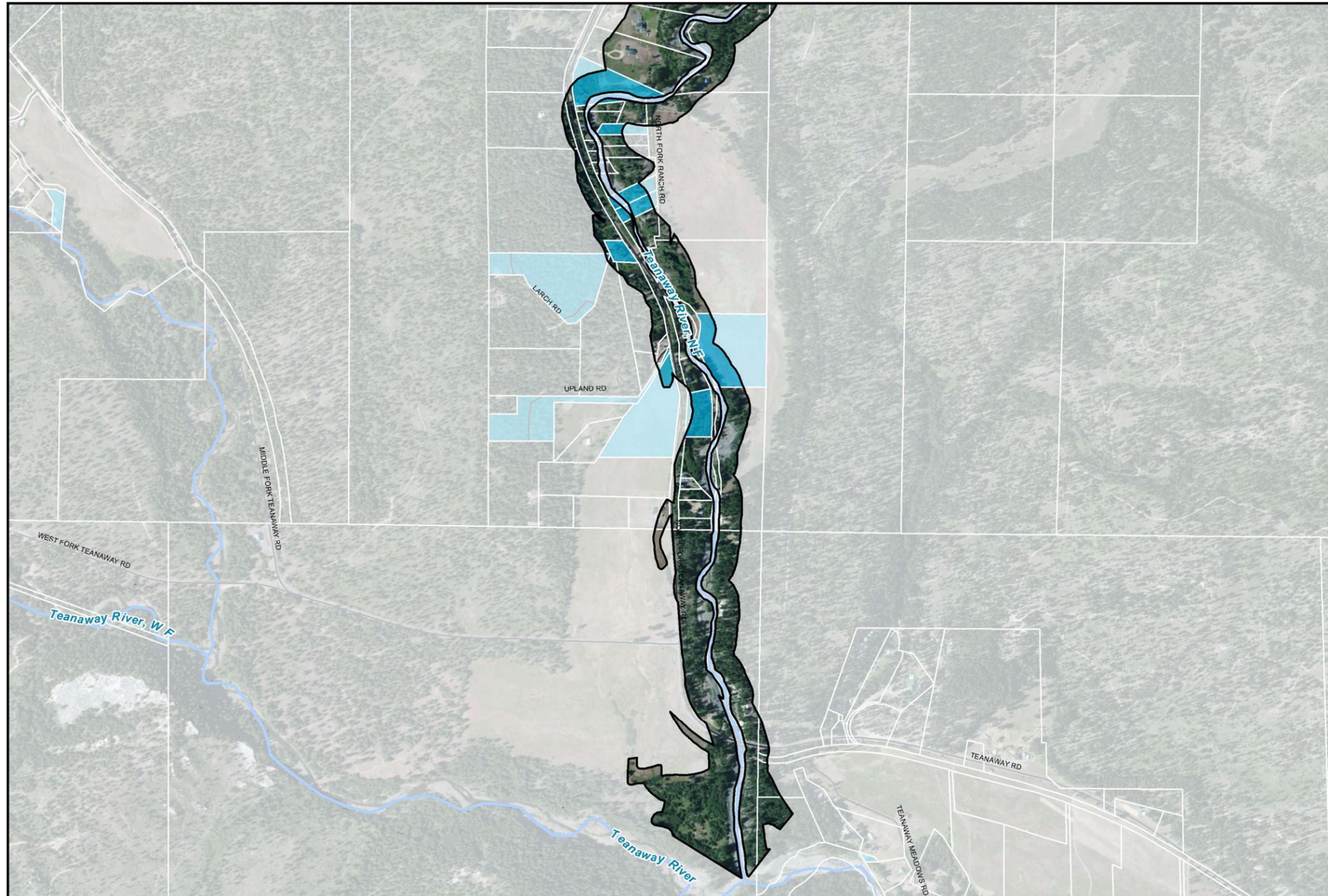
Kittitas County Regional SMP Update
 Cumulative Impacts Analysis
 Middle Fork Teanaway River Reach 01
 Rural Conservancy



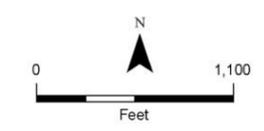
Teaway River, Middle Fork – Rural Conservancy SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Water Quality</p> <p>A TMDL has been implemented for elevated water temperatures. Within the Rural Conservancy SED, the riparian buffer has been modified by rural residential development in some areas, but the buffer is intact throughout a majority of the reach.</p>	<p>According to the build-out analysis, there is potential for approximately 7 new single family residences on existing lots (each between approximately 1 and 5 acres in area) within the Rural Conservancy SED.</p> <p>Additionally, property owners may wish to construct hard armoring in the future to protect structures built within channel migration-prone areas.</p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone would reduce water shading, and could exacerbate water temperature problems. An increase in impervious surfaces, resulting from new roofs and pavement, could increase sediment and pollutant runoff to the stream.</p> <p>Use of fertilizers and herbicides within new landscaping areas could also degrade water quality.</p>	<p>Residential development is a permitted use in Rural Conservancy SED. Structural shoreline stabilization requires a conditional use permit (Section 3.10).</p> <p>A 100 foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark is required for all new uses and development. A 15 foot building setback from the buffer is also required (Sections 4.5.B and 5.21).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate securing water rights to improve instream flows (Sponsor: Washington Water Trust) Teaway Community Forest project (sponsors: DNR and WDFW) 	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>
<p>Habitat</p> <p>The river provides habitat for a variety of salmonids, including spawning habitat for summer steelhead.</p> <p>Within the Rural Conservancy SED, habitat has been altered by rural residential development in some areas, but most of the stream is bordered by dense forest habitat. Priority elk winter range and an elk calving area is identified along the river.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone could reduce large woody debris recruitment, stream shading, and wildlife habitat. These impacts are generally more pronounced for development within floodplains.</p> <p>Constructing new shoreline armoring may impact habitat-forming processes within the creek and degrade fish habitat.</p>	<p>Shoreline buffers must be maintained in a predominately well-vegetated condition. Clearing not associated with an allowed use or development is not allowed. (Section 4.5.B).</p> <p>New residential development must not require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the floodway or shoreline stabilization measures during the life of the development/use (Section 5.14.B.).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

Teaway River, Middle Fork – Rural Conservancy SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Hydrology</p> <p>Almost the entire reach has potential for channel migration, and the FEMA 100-year floodplain is identified throughout the downstream portion. The river experiences periodic low flows in the summer and fall, partially the result of multiple stream diversions.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Construction of new homes and hard armoring within the active channel migration zone could alter stream conditions, as well as increase downstream flood, sedimentation, and erosion patterns. New structures built within the floodplain could increase downstream flooding problems.</p>	<p>The development must be located landward of the channel migration hazard area or the applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates the parcel is effectively protected or has minimal risk of channel migration (Section 4.2.P).</p> <p>New uses must not reduce the effective flood storage volume within frequently flooded areas. Compensatory storage must be provided if grading, fill or other activity will occur within a frequently flooded area (Sections 4.2.R and 4.2.T).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

Teaway River, North Fork – Rural Conservancy SED



- Legend**
- Build Out Analysis Category**
- Vacant Dividable
 - Vacant Non-dividable
 - Occupied Dividable
 - Commercial/Industrial
 - Unlikely to Develop
- Other**
- Parcels
 - Shoreline Jurisdiction
 - City Limits
 - UGA Boundaries



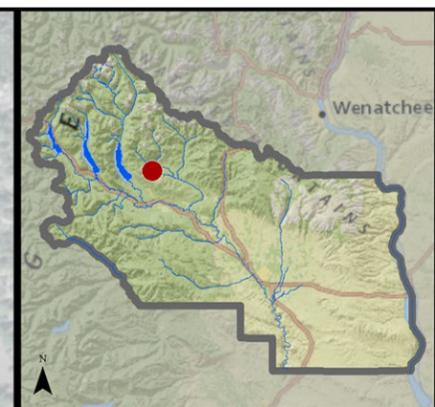
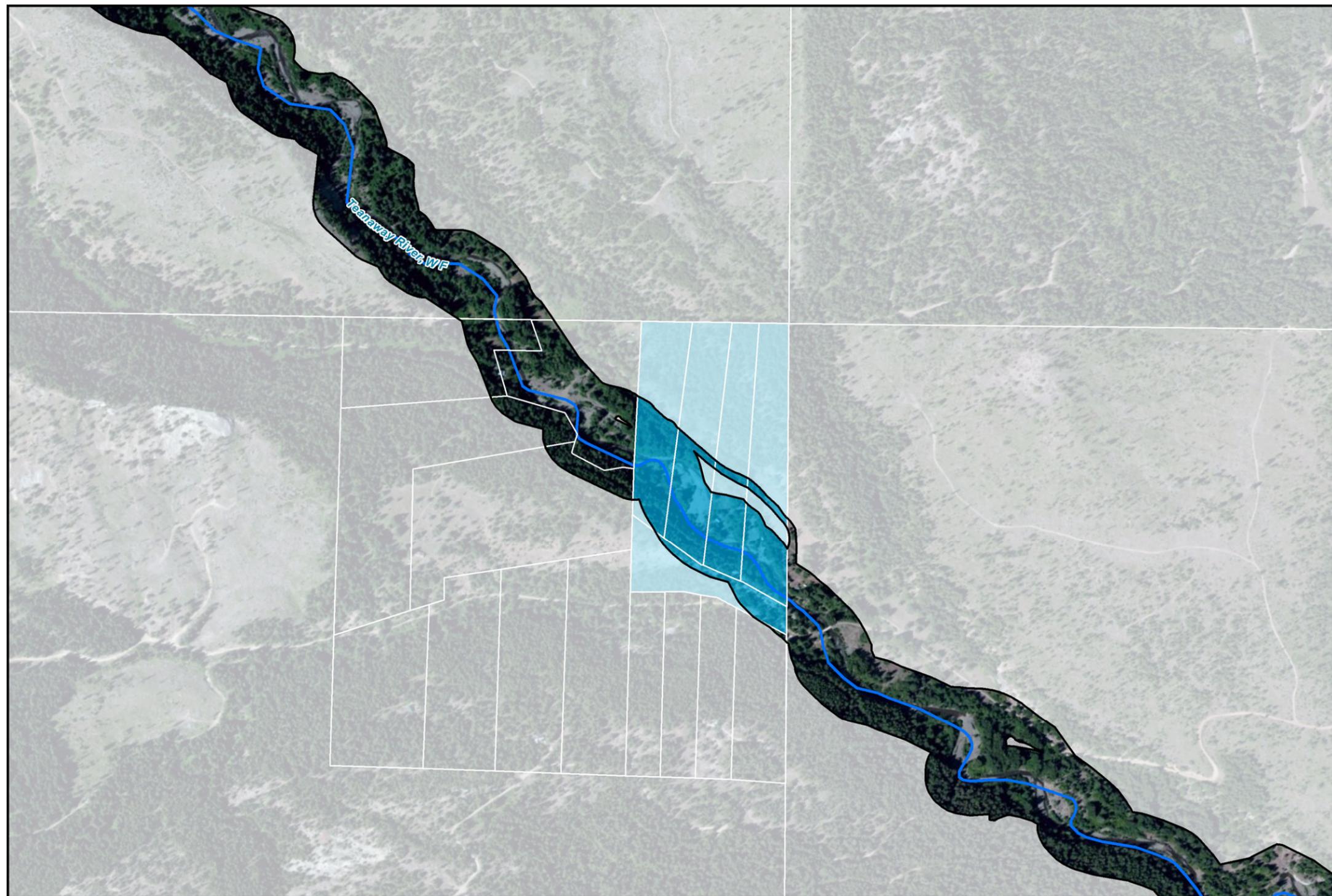
Kittitas County Regional SMP Update
 Cumulative Impacts Analysis
 North Fork Teaway River Reach 01
 Rural Conservancy



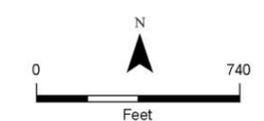
Teaway River, North Fork – Rural Conservancy SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Water Quality</p> <p>A TMDL has been implemented for elevated water temperatures. The riparian buffer has been modified by rural residential development and agriculture in some areas, but the buffer is intact throughout a majority of the reach.</p>	<p>According to the build-out analysis, there is potential for approximately 9 new single family residences on existing lots (each between approximately 1 and 9 acres in area).</p> <p>Additionally, property owners may wish to construct hard armoring in the future to protect structures built within channel migration-prone areas.</p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone would reduce water shading, and could exacerbate water temperature problems. An increase in impervious surfaces, resulting from new roofs and pavement, could increase sediment and pollutant runoff to the stream. Use of fertilizers and herbicides within new landscaping areas could also degrade water quality.</p>	<p>Residential development is a permitted use in Rural Conservancy SED. Structural shoreline stabilization requires a conditional use permit (Section 3.10).</p> <p>A 100 foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark is required for all new uses and development. A 15 foot building setback from the buffer is also required (Sections 4.5.B and 5.21).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaway Community Forest project (sponsors: DNR and WDFW) • North Fork Teaway River Floodplain projects (sponsor: Kittitas Conservation Trust) 	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>
<p>Habitat</p> <p>The river provides habitat for a variety of salmonids, including spawning and rearing habitat for summer steelhead and bull trout.</p> <p>Habitat has been altered by rural residential development and agriculture in some areas, but most of the stream is bordered by dense forest habitat. A priority elk calving area is identified along the downstream portion of the river.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone could reduce large woody debris recruitment, stream shading, and wildlife habitat. These impacts are generally more pronounced for development within floodplains.</p> <p>Constructing new shoreline armoring may impact habitat-forming processes within the creek and degrade fish habitat.</p>	<p>Shoreline buffers must be maintained in a predominately well-vegetated condition. Clearing not associated with an allowed use or development is not allowed. (Section 4.5.B).</p> <p>New residential development must not require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the floodway or shoreline stabilization measures during the life of the development/use (Section 5.14.B).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

Teaway River, North Fork – Rural Conservancy SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Hydrology</p> <p>Almost the entire reach has potential for channel migration, and the FEMA 100-year floodplain is identified throughout the downstream portion.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Construction of new homes and hard armoring within the active channel migration zone could alter stream conditions, as well as increase downstream flood, sedimentation, and erosion patterns. New structures built within the floodplain could increase downstream flooding problems.</p>	<p>The development must be located landward of the channel migration hazard area or the applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates the parcel is effectively protected or has minimal risk of channel migration (Section 4.2.P).</p> <p>New uses must not reduce the effective flood storage volume within frequently flooded areas.</p> <p>Compensatory storage must be provided if grading, fill or other activity will occur within a frequently flooded area (Sections 4.2.R and 4.2.T).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

Teaway River, West Fork – Rural Conservancy SED



- Legend**
- Build Out Analysis Category**
- Vacant Dividable
 - Vacant Non-dividable
 - Occupied Dividable
 - Commercial/Industrial
 - Unlikely to Develop
- Other**
- Parcels
 - Shoreline Jurisdiction
 - City Limits
 - UGA Boundaries



Kittitas County Regional SMP Update
Cumulative Impacts Analysis
West Fork Teaway River Reach 01
Rural Conservancy



Teanaway River, West Fork – Rural Conservancy SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Water Quality</p> <p>A TMDL has been implemented for elevated water temperatures. The riparian buffer has been modified by rural residential development and agriculture in some areas, but the buffer is intact throughout a majority of the reach.</p>	<p>According to the build-out analysis, there is potential for approximately 5 new single family residences on existing lots (each between approximately 5 and 8 acres in area).</p> <p>Additionally, property owners may wish to construct hard armoring in the future to protect structures built within channel migration-prone areas.</p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone would reduce water shading, and could exacerbate water temperature problems. An increase in impervious surfaces, resulting from new roofs and pavement, could increase sediment and pollutant runoff to the stream. Use of fertilizers and herbicides within new landscaping areas could also degrade water quality.</p>	<p>Residential development is a permitted use in Rural Conservancy SED. Structural shoreline stabilization requires a conditional use permit (Section 3.10).</p> <p>A 100 foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark is required for all new uses and development. A 15 foot building setback from the buffer is also required (Sections 4.5.B and 5.21).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teanaway Community Forest project (sponsors: DNR and WDFW) • Investigate strategies for increasing summer stream flows. (Sponsor: Washington Water Trust) 	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>
<p>Habitat</p> <p>The river provides habitat for a variety of salmonids, including rearing habitat for spring Chinook.</p> <p>Habitat has been altered by rural residential development and agriculture in some areas, but most of the stream is bordered by dense forest habitat. Priority elk winter range and calving habitat is identified along the downstream portion of the river.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Clearing vegetation for home sites within the riparian zone could reduce large woody debris recruitment, stream shading, and wildlife habitat. These impacts are generally more pronounced for development within floodplains.</p> <p>Constructing new shoreline armoring may impact habitat-forming processes within the creek and degrade fish habitat.</p>	<p>Shoreline buffers must be maintained in a predominately well-vegetated condition. Clearing not associated with an allowed use or development is not allowed. (Section 4.5.B).</p> <p>New residential development must not require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the floodway or shoreline stabilization measures during the life of the development/use (Section 5.14.B).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>

Teaway River, West Fork – Rural Conservancy SED					
Existing Conditions (By ecological function)	Foreseeable Future Development	Potential Risks to Ecological Functions	SMP Provisions Addressing Functions at Risk		Anticipated Future Performance
			Protection (Proposed SMP regulations with reference by SMP section number)	Restoration (Final Restoration Plan)	
<p>Hydrology</p> <p>Almost the entire reach has potential for channel migration, and the FEMA 100-year floodplain is identified throughout the downstream portion. The river experiences periodic low flows in the summer and fall, partially the result of multiple stream diversions.</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>Construction of new homes and hard armoring within the active channel migration zone could alter stream conditions, as well as increase downstream flood, sedimentation, and erosion patterns. New structures built within the floodplain could increase downstream flooding problems.</p>	<p>The development must be located landward of the channel migration hazard area or the applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates the parcel is effectively protected or has minimal risk of channel migration (Section 4.2.P).</p> <p>New uses must not reduce the effective flood storage volume within frequently flooded areas. Compensatory storage must be provided if grading, fill or other activity will occur within a frequently flooded area (Sections 4.2.R and 4.2.T).</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>No cumulative impacts anticipated due to low potential for development and protective SMP standards.</p>