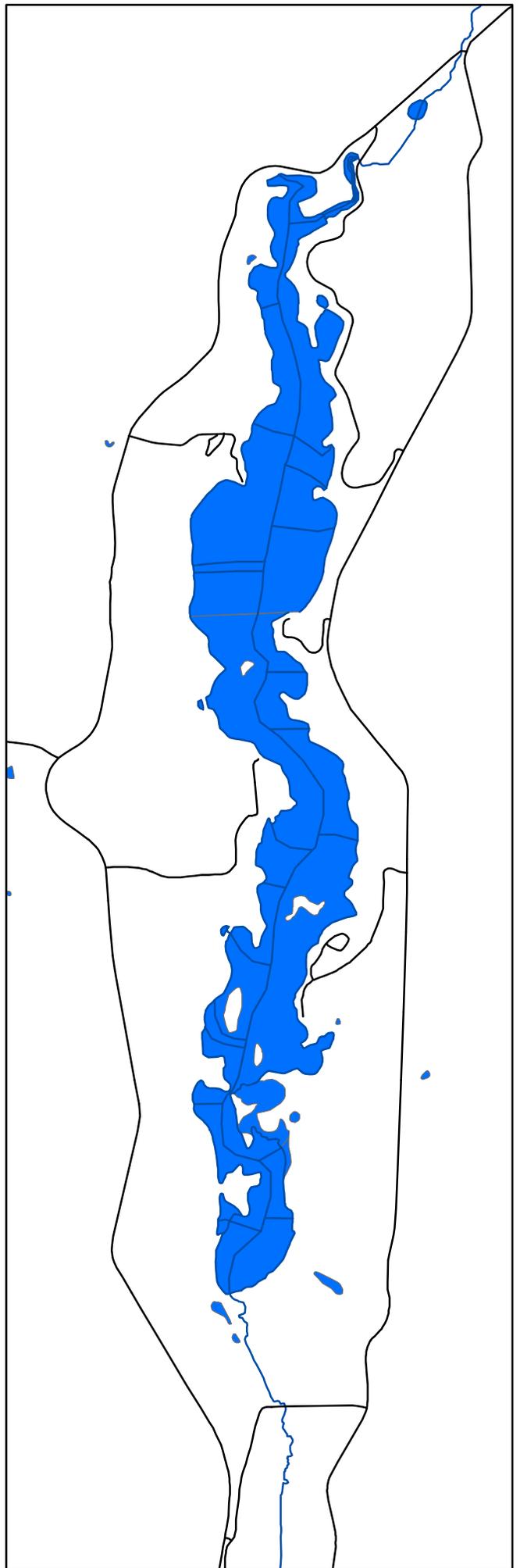
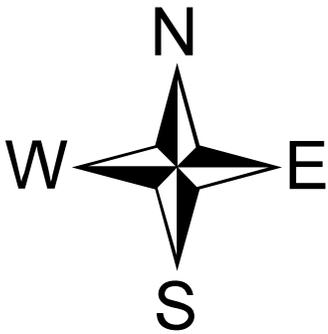


Lake Curlew Planning District



Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan Ferry County, Washington

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to guide future development of Curlew Lake's shorelines and watershed area so as to preserve the environmental integrity and rural character of the area, and minimize any negative impact to Curlew Lake's water quality or its residential and recreational value.

OVERVIEW OF THE PLANNING DISTRICT AND ASSOCIATED WATERSHED:

Curlew Lake and Lake Roberta combine to form the largest freshwater lake in northern Ferry County, being located about five miles northwest of Republic. The Planning District for Curlew Lake and Lake Roberta border to the west and south by the West Curlew Lake Road, and to the east and north by State Highway 21. (see appendix A) The name "Curlew Lake" is frequently (and hereinafter) applied to the combined area of Curlew Lake and Lake Roberta, as these two lakes are connected by a channel. The two lakes are at an altitude of 2,333 ft. above sea level, which represents the lowest point in the Curlew Lake drainage area. Combined, the two lakes are almost 5 miles long and .3-.5 miles wide. Curlew Lake has a surface area of 798 acres, while Lake Roberta is much smaller, with a surface area of 123 acres.

The Curlew Lake watershed area provides runoff to the lakes, is relatively undeveloped, has a basin relief of over 4,000 feet, and consists of rugged mountains, heavy timberland intermixed with smaller valleys and meadow areas. The lakes drain north into Curlew Creek. This outlet stream joins the Kettle River at the town of Curlew, Washington, 10 miles north of the lakes. The watershed can be divided into two major sub units. The portion that includes Trout Creek, Barrett Creek, Mires Creek, and Herron Creek totals 64 square miles. While the drainage basin of the North and South Fork of the Sanpoil River covers 40 square miles, just east of where the river flows under State Highway 21, it splits and part of it flows north into Lake Roberta; the remainder flows south.

Trout Creek has the largest annual flow, providing 31% of the hydrologic loading to the lakes. This inlet is followed by Barrett Creek and the North Fork of the Sanpoil, representing 2% and 11%, respectively, of the water entering the lakes. Groundwater and diffuse surface runoff account for an additional 43% of the inflow into the lakes.

The lakes have been a source of attraction for several generations, providing aesthetic beauty, fishing, and a variety of water-related activities. The water quality of the lakes is, however, deteriorating.

(See: A Study of Water Quality of Curlew Lake, Washington, Steve T.J. Juul and William H. Funk, 1988.)

Chapter 2 VISIONING

OVERALL PLAN THEME

Visioning means a process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideas for the future of the Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan and the area around the lake. The plan seeks to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals. The plan encourages growth that maintains the rural character, wildlife and natural resources that enhance the beauty of the environment.

The organizational terms used by the Curlew Lake Community through out the sub area plan includes goals, policies, and objectives.

County-Wide Planning Policies were first adopted by Ferry County in July of 1993. These policies address the way in which Ferry County and the City of Republic will develop comprehensive plans consistent with the Growth Management Act. The Curlew Lake sub area plan does not include a process for siting of facilities of either state-wide or county-wide significance, however the County-Wide Planning Policies do.

THE VISION OF THE CURLEW LAKE PLANNING DISTRICT

- Maximize Curlew Lakes life as a usable body of water.
- Maintain the rural character of the lake basin.
- Prevent land use practices that would harm the lake.
- Support public education that will maintain good water quality.
- Natural resources in the sub area should be protected and enhanced.

It is this basic vision that will help shape the future of the Curlew Lake in the next 20 years.

Chapter 3

STATE REQUIREMENTS

CONSISTENCY WITH THE GOALS OF THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.020 Comprehensive Plans are to address the thirteen goals of Growth Management. The goals listed here are expressed throughout the Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan per design of the document.

Those goals are:

1) Urban growth. Encourage the development in urban growth areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.

Due to the fact that the Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan does not include Urban Growth Areas, the Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan addresses suburban and rural development patterns that have existed in the Curlew Lake area for at least 20 - 30 years. The plan allows for confined growth adjacent to the existing dense areas. (average one home per acre) Future growth in areas requiring long plats (five lots or more) are to include provisions for parks, recreation, drainage, fire protection and other services generally associated with public services desired within the area.

2) Reduce Sprawl. Conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low density development.

The vast majority of the parcels found within the Planning District were created over the last three decades. Due to environmental considerations unique to the Planning District, conversion of undeveloped lands to lower density development is permitted by the plan. (However, road and infrastructure, and concurrency requirements are to be followed.)

3) Transportation. Encourage efficient multi-modal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and city comprehensive plans.

The Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan provides a balance for the needs of future growth with existing land use.

4) Housing. Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of the state, promote a variety of residential housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock. The plan allows for the addition of various housing stocks currently not found within the district at all or very low numbers. The diversity of housing stock, recognition of changing needs and the allowance for the areas future growth are locally acceptable ways to encourage affordable housing.

5) Economic Development. Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of the state, especially for unemployed and for the disadvantaged persons, encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public service and public facilities. Growth and economic development are provided for within the Curlew Lake Planning District as long as the growth does not pollute the environment, or impair the quality of life of residents within the Planning District.

6) Property Rights. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions. The plan's land use theme is to work with new development as it arrives, and to respect private property rights.

7) Permits. Applications for both state and local government permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictability. The Sub Area Plan does not address this. However, the County has established a new streamlined permit process to meet the needs of the public.

8) Natural resource industries. Maintain and enhance natural resource based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses. Within the planning district can be found areas of forest and farmlands. The goals encourage the conservation of these resources.

9) Open space and recreation. Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks. Within the Curlew Lake plan goals the community encourages the county to work with developers, state agencies and others to set aside areas for future park sites, water access, trails, and wildlife.

10) Environment. Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water. Within the Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan identifies goals, policies, and strategies which incorporate cluster housing, limitations to development on steep slopes, an educational process to protect the water quality of the lake, the aquifer, and encouragement of existing laws.

11) Citizen participation and coordination. Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts. Throughout the planning process public participation was encouraged through a variety of means including print media, public meetings, workshops, and surveys.

12) Public facilities and services. 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. Goals and policies found in the Land Use element of the plan encourage the development of properties which are served by adequate facilities and infrastructure.

13) Historic preservation. Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historic or archaeological significance. The plan identifies both historic and cultural preservation as an element with goals and policies relating to the preservation of these sites. Strategies include avoiding the sites where possible.

Chapter 4

DEFINITIONS

Buffer Zone - A neutral area designated between two areas of concern of sufficient width and quality to ensure that one does not detrimentally impact another.

Class I Long Subdivision - Five or more lots with lot sizes of one acre or less.

Class II long subdivision - Five or more lots with lot sizes of greater than one acre.

Class I Visual Management Objective - The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Class II Visual Management Objective - The objective of this is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Developer - Any person, business or government entity short platting or long platting property, or improving more than a single family residence, shall be determined to be a developer.

Incompatible land uses - Neighboring land use which produces noise, fumes, lack of privacy or other aspects offensive to or in conflict with the pre-existing adjacent land use.

Minerals - Sand, gravel and valuable metals, gemstones and other naturally occurring inorganic substances that are crystalline, or composed of crystalline materials, that are of value excluding the by-products of excavation for development.

Natural Shoreline Master Program Environment - A geographical area designated in a shoreline master program and characterized by unique natural or cultural features considered valuable in their natural or original condition and relatively intolerant of intensive human use.

Riparian Vegetation - The plants and plant communities which grow on the banks of rivers and lakes. Riparian vegetation generally requires the water body for survival and is a transition from upland areas to wetlands and waterbodies.

Rural Shoreline Master Program Environment - A geographical area designated in a shoreline master program and characterized by intense agricultural and recreational uses and those areas with a high capability to support active agricultural practices and intense recreational development.

Shoreline - The ordinary high water mark of the lake. That mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil character distinct from that of the abutting upland in respect to vegetation as that conditions exists.

Suburban Shoreline Master Program Environment - A geographical area designated in a shoreline master program and characterized by low to medium-intensity land uses including recreational, commercial, and industrial expansion, or planned to accommodate suburban expansion.

Trail - A path suitable for traffic other than vehicular or truck traffic.

Water-Dependent Use - A use or portion of a use which cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples of some water dependent uses include: boat ramps, swimming areas, aquaculture, marinas, water intakes and outfalls, fish pens, and fish screens.

Wetland - Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the county or city.

Chapter 5 LAND USE

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL L1: Make land use decisions based on proximity to shoreline and/or sensitive areas, suitability of topography and soils, impact on groundwater and surface water, and availability of potable water, in a way that will protect Curlew Lake's water quality and aquifer recharge area. Decisions shall consider the effects, alternatives and cumulative impacts of any development or resource management activity.

POLICY L1.1: Incorporate herein all of the policies and regulations of the Ferry County Shorelines Master Program (hereinafter referred to as "Master Program") and the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, and apply their guiding principals to the future development of the Curlew Lake area.

POLICY L1.2: Completely map out for the Curlew Lake Planning District which specific areas fall into each of four (4) environmental designations of: 1) natural, 2) conservancy, 3) rural and 4) suburban, as defined in the Master Program, making use of parallel environments along waterways to protect habitat and recreation areas.

POLICY L1.3: Specify and preserve areas for the continuation of forest and agricultural management practices within the Curlew Lake Planning District, stressing the importance of applying Best Management Practices.

POLICY L1.4: Natural contours of cliffs, banks and hills should be preserved and creatively incorporated into the site design wherever possible.

POLICY L1.5: Discourage development on sites with a grade in excess of 8% on those soils which the Soil Conservation Service has determined to be unstable after field review. Development on unstable sites with grades in excess of 15%, shall incorporate mitigation measures sufficient to ensure sliding and erosion will not occur.

POLICY L1.6: Limit suitable building sites to those with stable and absorbent soils which the Soil Conservation Service has assessed through field reviews.

POLICY L1.7: Consider and protect the high degree of aquifer vulnerability in the greater Curlew Lake area, as mapped in Evaluation of Groundwater Pollution Susceptibility in Northern Ferry County, Washington, by Graham, Hattenburg & Buchanan, 1992.

GOAL L2: Ensure that the character, impact and density levels of all development are consistent with the rural nature of the area, and protective of the shoreline and water quality of Curlew Lake.

POLICY L2.1: Maximum development density for all property within 500' of Curlew Lake's shoreline shall not be less than 2.5 acres provided this leaves room for placement of the house, set-back and protective radius requirements for well and septic, and space for a replacement septic drain field.

POLICY L2.2: Maximum development density for all property beyond 500' of Curlew Lake's shoreline shall not be less than 1 acre. Subdivisions beyond 500' of the shoreline area with lots from 1 acre to 2.5 acres in size must provide for:

- a) community water;
- b) either a community sewer system of some kind, or an area of clustered individual drain fields to which each house pumps their respective waste;
- c) sufficient green belt areas to create the impression of the open space characteristic of the surrounding rural area;
- d) frontage roads to reduce impact to traffic flow along main arterials, and, shall encourage minimized visual impact of said development by maximizing variety of residential appearance which is complimentary to the natural setting, and variety of placement and orientation of each house on its lot such that the proximity of one house to another is reduced.

Subdivisions beyond 500' of the shoreline area with lots over 2.5 acres in size may provide for individual water and sewer.

POLICY L2.3: Class I subdivisions and lots smaller than 1 acre are prohibited in the Planning District.

POLICY L2.4: Encourage and facilitate community plans for collectively pumping waste water away from the lake in the older, densely developed residential areas along Curlew Lake's shoreline, particularly the Rubert's Road, Kiwanis Road, Pete's Retreat, Dollar Bar Beach, Miyoko Point and McKeen Road areas.

POLICY L2.5: The visual impact of all development and resource management within the Curlew Lake Planning District must be consistent with the guidelines for Class I and Class II lands.

POLICY L2.6: Ensure that all development densities and land use patterns provide safe, healthful and attractive environments that are separated and protected from incompatible land uses and their anticipated effects.

POLICY L2.7: The nature of residential development within the Curlew Lake Planning District should remain that of single-family residences. Unless within areas designated as suitable for commercial-level development, multiple-family dwellings are generally not considered harmonious with the rural landscape. If constructed, considerations for aesthetic quality, buffering, set-backs, under ground utilities, and off street parking are mandatory. In no case are multi-level apartments over 35' in height permitted.

GOAL L3: Protect the quality of life, land and water from the impacts of development.

POLICY L3.1: Encourage development patterns and site designs that protect natural amenities, scenic vistas, resource lands, critical areas and community character.

POLICY L3.2: All activities and soil disturbance shall occur in a manner most likely to prevent soil erosion, including minimum site disturbance and prompt revegetation of disturbed sites.

POLICY L3.3: Buffer strips shall be implemented between any incompatible land uses, such as between agricultural or forest lands and potential home sites, or between residential and commercial development. Buffers shall take into consideration existing vegetation density and terrain and may include additional open space separation, buffer plantings, berms and fences. These buffers shall be maintained by the developer whose land use is incompatible with the nature of the pre-existing land use of the immediate vicinity.

POLICY L3.4: All development shall make adequate provisions for run-off and stormwater to ensure that ground and surface waters are protected.

POLICY L3.5: All new roads and driveways shall closely follow existing contours in order to reduce erosion, and disrupt natural drainage patterns as little as possible.

POLICY L3.6: Protect, preserve and enhance all native riparian vegetation and, wherever practical, all natural features and vegetation with the exception that either one narrow pathway per lot which will not exceed four feet in width, or properly permitted boat launch is allowed, said improvements shall ensure that water quality and visual quality are not detrimentally affected.

POLICY L3.7: Preserve existing wildlife corridors and nesting areas.

POLICY L3.8: Standards for air quality, noise and odors shall be adhered to and enforced, as determined by the N.E. Tri-County Health, Wash. St. Dept. of Health, Wash. St. Dept. of Ecology or other state and federal agencies.

POLICY L3.9: Lighting and signage shall be designed to ensure an attractive site and will not intrude on the lifestyle of private property rights of any property owner.

POLICY L3.10: Develop educational material for all property owners and lake users relative to their rights and responsibilities peculiar to life within a watershed, particularly addressing how their actions can affect the water quality, wildlife, and vegetative condition of the Curlew Lake Planning District.

GOAL L4: Provide guidelines for light and non-polluting resort, commercial and industrial development.

POLICY L4.1: Commercial development shall only be of a local and retail service nature.

POLICY L4.2: Commercial development shall be limited to the Torboy area, the roadside along Highway 21 and West Curlew Lake Road, and shall be encouraged to occur in clusters, thereby having a minimum impact on residential areas.

POLICY L4.3: Commercial enterprises within the shorelines of Curlew Lake Planning District shall be restricted to those of a water-dependent nature (such as resorts, fish pens, etc.) and such enterprises shall not be permitted to detrimentally affect water quality, and shoreline integrity. Jet Ski rental operations shall be prohibited.

POLICY L4.4: Restrict future resort development to areas where this type of development is formally permitted or already exists.

POLICY L4.5: All commercial and resort development must make adequate provisions for service by primary arterials, buffering adjacent to residential areas, off-street parking, traffic circulation, and management of increased stormwater runoff caused by the introduction of impervious surfaces.

POLICY L4.6: Commercial development shall make use of plantings to visually screen the site from the road, and the site shall be landscaped in a way to blend with the surrounding rural landscape. Signage shall be integrated with site landscaping.

POLICY L4.7: Home businesses shall be allowed, within the following standards:

1. The home office or business is clearly secondary to the use of the dwelling as a residence and does not change the residential character of the dwelling or the lot in any visible manner, with the exception of signing in Policy L4.6.
2. The work done in the home office or business creates no objectionable odor, noticeable vibration, or noise. Dust or light shall not be increased beyond ambient levels at the property lines.
3. The home office or business does not cause unsightly conditions or waste.

4. The home office or business does not cause interference with radio or television reception in the vicinity.
5. The home office or business has no more than the equivalent of two full-time employees who are not residents of the household.
6. The home office or business has no signs visible from the lake. Street signage shall be limited to one sign, no larger than 2 feet by 3 feet, and positioned no higher than 5 feet from the ground level. Signs shall not be lighted and shall be integrated with the surrounding landscape.
7. Home office or business shall not be permitted to detrimentally affect water quality.
8. The home office or business occupies less than half the floor area of the dwelling.
9. The home office or business has sufficient off-street parking to safely accommodate both residential and home business uses.
10. The home office or business does not create a volume of passenger or commercial traffic that is inconsistent with the normal level of traffic on the street on which the dwelling is located.

GOAL L5: Provide for future development that responds to the special needs of increasing segments of the community's population.

POLICY L5.1: Designate suitable sites for the possible location of a retirement village within areas suited to commercial-level development.

POLICY L5.2: Encourage the Republic school district to retain its property within Curlew Lake Heights on the chance that an educational facility may some day be needed for the Curlew Lake Planning District.

GOAL L6: Encourage all development to consistently demonstrate the highest standards of responsibility for the integrity of the surrounding area, and service responsive to the needs of the people and the environment.

POLICY L6.1: Work with areas of clustered residential development to make provisions for fire protection, and boat ramps. Plan for innovative alternative strategies where traditional methods of fire protection are cost-prohibitive.

POLICY L6.2: Encourage active public participation in future land use planning decisions affecting the Curlew Lake Planning District, involve the Curlew Lake Association in these decisions, and provide for representation of the best interests of the Curlew Lake Planning District and community.

GOAL L7: Mineral exploration or mining activity within the Curlew Lake Planning District shall not negatively impact ground or surface water quality or scenic and recreational values of the Planning District.

POLICY L7.1: No mining activity shall occur beneath Curlew Lake.

POLICY L7.2: Mineral exploration activity shall incorporate measures to prevent ground and surface water contamination. Casing of drill holes shall be, at a minimum, done to bedrock.

POLICY L7.3: All mineral activity shall be reclaimed within one year of operations. Reclamation measures shall include returning the entire site back to near natural slope, replacing topsoil, and revegetation through seeding and planting of species native to the area.

POLICY L7.4: Surface openings for mineral extraction are prohibited within the Planning District.

POLICY L7.5: Tunnel portals for mineral extraction are not permitted within Class I Visual Resource Areas.

POLICY L7.6: All activity shall be conducted so as to ensure that ambient noise does not exceed the Washington Administrative Codes (WAC) during daylight hours and significantly below the WAC during night time hours. The County shall develop an Ordinance which specifically addresses the cumulative noise of all activities and impacts within the Planning District.

POLICY L7.7: Reclamation and environmental bonds must be sufficient to rectify the condition and/or compensate private land owners for decreased values in the event of the worst environmental impact as identified in the environmental analysis.

POLICY L7.8: No milling or processing of ore material shall occur within the Planning District.

POLICY L7.9: Explosives and other materials necessary for use during the extraction or exploration process shall not introduce chemicals into ground or surface waters. Should any chemicals be introduced, their impacts shall be mitigated 100% or compensated through improvements in water quality greater than the damage that occurred.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS:

The primary land uses within the Curlew Lake planning district include residential, light commercial and industrial, agricultural, timberlands, transportation corridors, recreational areas and timbered range areas. While there is currently mining activity within the Curlew Lake basin, that type of land use is more tightly regulated to protect values of the Curlew Lake Planning District.

Curlew Lake saw very little development during the first half of this century. For the most part, the resorts as they exist today, and the older, densely developed residential areas have occurred since the 1950's. Especially in the last twenty years, there has been a trend to remodel small weekend or summer cabins into year-round residences.

Although there are currently a very limited number of shoreline lots available for new construction, there is still much frontage which could potentially be developed some day, considering the long, narrow shape of the lake. Land use planning for the future should recognize the possibility that Burlington Northern's shoreline property may someday be vacated by the railroad and available for development of some kind. Between the shoreline and the highways bordering the lake, there remains considerable property with potential for development as the area's growth makes such development economically feasible.

An eye should constantly be kept to the need for possible amendment of this plan as conditions change. A major review of this plan should be done every five years to evaluate changes in the community's population, demographic, economic and environmental conditions, and consider public input to determine what modifications are necessary to the plan.

This document has been developed based on the values and ideals of the community, to plan for manageable and orderly growth which reflects the diverse needs of the community, maintains the rural character of the area, and is consistent with preserving historical land uses and the natural environment. This Sub-area Plan is considered to be consistent with, incorporated within and supported by the general Ferry County Comprehensive Plan.

EXISTING RESORTS ON CURLEW LAKE

	Black's Beach Resort	Fisherman's Cove Resort	Pine Point Resort	Tiffany's Resort
Telephone #	775-3989	775-3641	775-3643	775-3152
Units	3	0	0	0
Cabins	6	16	13	18
RV Spaces	60	9	50	4
Season Rates	\$34-\$64	\$25-\$60	\$50-\$95	\$40-\$108
Off-Season Rates		\$45-\$60		\$34-\$92
Restaurants	No	Yes	No	No
Conference Facilities	No	No	No	No
Meeting Rooms	Yes	No	No	No
Phones	No	In Office	In Booth	No
Occupancy Rate				
Jan	35%	25%	Closed	Closed
Feb	35%	25%	Closed	Closed
Mar	35%	25%	Closed	Closed
Apr	Closed	25%	Closed	10%
May	80%	25%	50%	60%
Jun	80%	25%	85%	60%
Jul	80%	75%	85%	85%
Aug	100%	75%	85%	85%
Sep	100%	75%	85%	25%
Oct	100%	25%	50%	50%
Nov	100%	25%	Closed	Closed
Dec	35%	25%	Closed	Closed
Special Features				
	store, tackle, Boat rentals, fishing & hunting licenses	boats, store good fishing horseback riding, furnished cabins	On water, boat/motor rentals, swimming, horse shoes	On water, w/view, boat & motor rental, gas on water

CURLEW LAKE STATE PARK

Camp Sites	Type of Campground	Facilities / Activities
18	Trailer/RV (full hookups)	Drinking Water, Restrooms/
7	Trailer/RV (water & power)	Showers, Fishing, Hiking
58	Tent Sites	Trails, Boat Ramp, Swimming

Chapter 6

TRANSPORTATION

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL T1: Provide an effective public road system to meet the needs within the Curlew Lake Planning District and to correspond with the Ferry County Six-Year Road Plan.

POLICY T1.1: County maintenance and improvement of existing roads shall have priority over County acquisition or construction of new roads.

POLICY T1.2: Developers shall be required to bear the cost of improving existing roads and construction of new roads necessary to serve additional developments such that they comply with County standards.

POLICY T1.3: Road drainage must not adversely impact the water quality of Curlew Lake.

POLICY T1.4: Encourage combined county and local efforts for the provision of adequate road signage.

Chapter 7 RECREATION

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL R1: Encourage a wide range of recreational opportunities to all segments of the community, while also preserving natural recreational resources.

POLICY R1.1: Provide methods to develop trails for multiple uses, such as hiking, bicycling, horse riding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Incorporate nature trails into unique areas suitable to controlled public access, such as wetlands and ridge crest view areas.

POLICY R1.2: Protect open space corridors along streams, riparian areas and ridge crests.

POLICY R1.3: Pursue the acquisition of another public access point to the Curlew Lake/Lake Roberta system.

POLICY R1.4: Protect private property rights in all plans for public recreational opportunities.

POLICY R1.5: As lands are provided for parks, ensure that they are dedicated as common property to the homeowners or dedicated to a public entity for that purpose.

POLICY R1.6: Develop a plan for access to overlooks and historical markers that respects adjacent residences as well as environmental features.

POLICY R1.7: Identify separate use areas for a variety of recreational pursuits, which takes into consideration impacts to water quality, soils, vegetation, and residential allocations.

POLICY R1.8: Enforce noise level standards relative to loud boats and jet skis using the lake, and protect public safety relative to traffic patterns of boats and jet skis.

POLICY R1.9: Encourage programs for public education including swimming lessons, boat safety classes and possibly a science summer camp.

Chapter 8

WATER QUALITY

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL W1: Water forms one of the key building blocks supporting life. Protecting the quality and quantity of surface and ground water within the Curlew Lake Planning District is crucial to prevent additional damage to Curlew Lake and the life it supports. Water quality should be improved whenever feasible.

POLICY W1.1: Monitor quality and quantity of ground and surface water.

POLICY W1.2: Support voluntary activities that prevent water reductions or impairment. When individual voluntary compliance is not achieved, encourage enforcement of existing natural resource regulation to remove or reduce conditions or activities that impair water quantity/quality.

POLICY W1.3: Improve water quantity/quality by developing and implementing a coordinated water management plan for the lake.

POLICY W1.4: Develop household water consumption standards to be incorporated into subdivision covenants to emphasize wise use of water resources.

Strategies

1. Assemble a volunteer, nonregulatory Curlew Lake Water Board to help organize, design and implement public education and outreach programs. The Water Board should reach across traditional boundaries and seek coordinated, cooperative solutions. Suggested participants include: Curlew Lake Association; Ferry County Planning Department; Northeast Tri-County Health Department; Ferry Conservation District; Ferry County/WSU Extension Agent. Suggested activities of the Water Board include: sponsor water workshops; projects and policies; review and comment on individual Forest Practice Act applications in or near the Curlew Lake Planning District; design a coordinated water management plan, obtain funding for the plan and implement it.
2. When violators of existing laws protecting the water quality of Curlew Lake will not consider voluntary compliance, enforcement of applicable laws and statutes must be initiated by the various entities having regulatory authority (Wash. State Dept. of

Ecology, Wash. State Dept. of Natural Resources, Ferry County Planning Department.
etc.)

Chapter 9

ENVIRONMENTAL

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL E1: Keep the shoreline as natural as possible.

POLICY E1.1: Cuts and fills in hillsides shall be vegetated as soon as possible, not to exceed one (1) year for aesthetic value, erosion control, and control of noxious weeds.

POLICY E1.2: Ensure control of weed spray (individual, county, and state) to protect desirable vegetation, wildlife, and to prevent runoff into streams and the lake. Emphasize education to land owners, as to impacts of pesticides, hazardous waste, and fertilizers to ground and surface water.

POLICY E1.3: All waters within the Planning District will be protected under the Ferry County Master Shoreline Program.

Chapter 10

AGRICULTURE

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL A1: Encourage the retention of present agricultural lands of long term significance, provided that such use is conducted in a manner compatible with maintaining or improving water quality.

POLICY A1.1: Encourage the development of barriers to livestock access to wetland and riparian areas.

POLICY A1.2: Prohibit the establishment of new grazing areas within 100 feet of wetlands, lakes, and streams.

POLICY A1.3: Discourage the existing use of livestock on slopes greater than 40% within 100 feet of wetlands, lakes and streams.

Chapter 11

ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORICAL

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL AH1: To avoid the loss of archaeological and historic information.

POLICY AH1.1: Conform to state laws and guidelines.

POLICY AH1.2: Encourage the completion of a survey of the Planning District for the presence of archaeological sites.

POLICY AH1.3: Maintain an inventory of all sites to ensure that development activities will not result in the loss of information.

Strategy 1: Any ground disturbing activity in areas deemed “archaeologically sensitive” and any activity that requires a permit should trigger a process that results in a determination of one of the following categories:

- a. Already been surveyed, no archaeological / historical material known
- b. Must be surveyed prior to activity
- c. Known archaeological or historical site, impact of activity on site must be mitigated. The project must go to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at this point.

Strategy 2: Establish a Certified Local Government (CLG). The creation of a CLG will establish a local County ordinance to ensure the preservation of archaeological, and historic sites

Strategy 3: Establish a system to alert concerned agencies (County, SHPO, Tribes) when development threatens a site.

Strategy 4: Ensure that potential sites are properly reviewed under the State Environmental Policy Act when required.

Chapter 12

APPENDIX

The following appendix includes the appropriate guidelines for noise regulations, and applicable maps for the Curlew Lake Sub Area Plan.

Noise

The scale for measuring noise levels are decibels (dBA). The scale is logarithmic to accurately correspond to auditory perception of increasing loudness and to encompass the large dynamic range which the human ear is capable of perceiving. This logarithmic scale means the following:

- An increase of 3 dBA represents a doubling of the noise level.
- Zero dBA represents the threshold of hearing.
- Conversational speech at 1 meter represents a noise level of 60 dBA.
- An aircraft taking off is about 120 dBA.
- Recreational water craft noise levels at 50 feet range from 65 dBA for small outboard motors to 95 dBA for high horsepower outboard crafts.
- Chain saw activities at 50 feet range from about 90-110 dBA.

The EPA has established a guideline of 70 dBA to protect public health and welfare with a margin of safety.

The Washington State noise standards are contained in Chapter 173-60 WAC. The basic requirements for all project facilities at the receiving property line are as follows:

- Noise levels not to exceed 60 dBA during daytime hours, and 50 dBA from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.
- Increases of 5, 10 and 15 dBA for 15, 5 and 1.5 minutes respectively, are allowed during ant hour of the day or night.
- Increased noise levels, however, resulting from blasting of earth materials in support of mining or construction activities are entirely exempt between the hours of 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
- Construction noise is exempt from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. only. (Note: the regulation does not specify that noise associated with mining activity is classified as construction noise.)
- Motor vehicles operated off public roads are not exempt.

- Noise levels of watercraft at 50 feet are not to exceed 84 dBA if manufactured between 1980 and 1984, and 80 dBA if manufactured after 1984.

Available data indicate that noise levels in natural environments such as the study area may range from 15 dBA up to 45 or 50 dBA, depending upon the naturally occurring noise sources.

Source: Draft Lamefoot Mine EIS Supplement (2/94)