

**DRAFT OF MINERAL LANDS DESIGNATION AND SUP ALTERNATIVES:**

Note:  
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Underline = Proposed addition  
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**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, CHAPTER 3:  
IV. MINERAL RESOURCES**

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**Background:** As a result of major glacial activity in Thurston County's geologic past, major deposits of sand and gravel are located in Thurston County. This geologic heritage provides the raw material for dozens of sand and gravel operations throughout the Ceounty. The deposits are perhaps doubly significant considering their proximity to major population areas and construction projects that use sand and gravel. Although rich in sand and gravel, the County has relatively few areas of high quality basalts ~~in the County~~ used in construction activities.

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Another significant area of mining activity is the Centralia coal mine on the county's southern border with Lewis County. This is an "open pit" mine which supplies the Centralia Steam Plant with coal. Unlike many open pit mines of the past which remain as open scars on the earth, the Centralia mine sets the industry standard for reclamation and minimizing environmental damage. Land that was mined ten years ago now supports a mixed forest of fir and alder, and several wetlands.

**Designating Mineral Resources of Long-Term Commercial Significance:**

~~Section 17 of t~~he Growth Management Act states that "...each county...shall designate where appropriate...mineral resource lands that are not already characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance for the extraction of minerals." RCW 36.70A.170(1) The Act defines "minerals" as gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances. Other minerals may be designated as appropriate. ~~Section 6 of the Act~~ RCW 36.70A.060(1)(a) states that "...each county...shall adopt development regulations...to assure the conservation of...mineral resource lands designated under ~~Section 17 of this Act~~ RCW 36.70A.170."

Within Thurston County, minerals of potentially long-term commercial significance include sand and gravel deposits, coal deposits (~~Centralia mine~~), and a few rock resources, such as columnar basalt (shot rock) and sandstone. Basalt "shot rock" is important for highway construction and flood control (rip

rap), and t. The sandstone quarries at Tenino have provided valuable building material for the State Capitol and other structures around the County. There are no known valuable metallic minerals within the County.

Protecting these mineral deposits of long-term commercial significance for mining use is an important goal of the policies, as is preventing residential and other incompatible uses from locating adjacent to these deposits. The county recognizes that a mining operator's hauling distance to the resource user is an important factor to its economic viability. However, the policies also provide that mining activity shall not encroach on existing residential uses nor adversely affect the environment. In addition, significant geologic features, including ~~mima~~-Mima Mounds, shall ~~should~~ not be used for mining purposes. Additional significant geologic features may be identified by future study. ~~Prime and unique farmland (as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service) should not be used for mining purposes unless they can be restored to their original production capacity as mining occurs.~~

To determine the location of mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance, the County applies the criteria ~~in the provided by the~~ Washington State Department of ~~Commerce Community, Trade and Economic Development's (CTED) (DOC), "Minimum Guidelines to Classify Agriculture, Forest, Mineral Lands, and Critical Areas."~~ Based on the ~~DOC CTED~~ Guidelines and additional considerations to protect public health, safety, and the environment, the County has developed the following criteria to designate mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance.

#### **MINIMUM DESIGNATION CRITERIA**

1. Mineral Deposits. ~~Designated mineral resource lands should contain Existing deposits consisting of sand and gravel, coal, sandstone, basalt, or other igneous rock, based on U.S. Geological Survey maps or site-specific information prepared by a geologist, or as indicated by State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) mining permit data.~~

2. Location. ~~Designated m~~Mineral resource lands are ~~shall be located outside separated by a distance of at least~~ 1,000 feet from public parks and preserves, which include parks, national wildlife refuges, state conservation areas, wild life areas, and other government owned preserves, but excluding exclusive hunting areas. In addition, ~~designated mineral resource lands should be and, at least~~ 1,000 feet from urban growth areas and rural residential areas with existing densities that are predominantly greater than one dwelling unit per five acres or higher, in order to minimize land use conflicts during the long-term operation of the mine.

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To qualify for mineral resource designation, at least 60% of the area within 1,000 feet of a proposed site must be made up of parcels larger than 5 acres in size. Additionally, the proposed site must be at least 500 feet from the boundary of any residential zoning district that has a density greater than one dwelling unit per five acres.

~~3. Minimum Area Width Site Size. The minimum area width is 500 feet for sand and gravel, coal, and basalt, which allows for 100-foot setbacks and a 300-foot width for the working site and reclamation. A parcel proposed for mineral resource lands designation should be at least 5 acres in size, with a minimum width of 500 feet at its narrowest point.~~

~~4. Marketability. Mineral resource lands shall ~~should~~ contain non-strategic minerals which are minable, recoverable and marketable in the present or foreseeable future (with at a minimum of 20 years supply) as determined by a licensed professional geologist.~~

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~~5. Minimum Value. The resource value over the life of the mine must exceed certain thresholds. The minimum threshold values in 1990 equivalent dollars are as follows:~~

- ~~a. Construction materials: \$5,000,000.~~
- ~~b. Quarried rock: \$1,000,000.~~
- ~~c. Industrial and chemical mineral materials: \$1,000,000.~~
- ~~d. Metallic and rare minerals: \$500,000.~~
- ~~e. Non-fluid mineral fuels: \$1,000,000.~~

~~5. Mineral resource lands may not include delineated wellhead protection areas, critical aquifers, and other critical areas not excluded by the criteria above. Non-delineated wellhead protection areas, critical aquifers, and other critical areas ~~Potential impacts to these areas~~ will be evaluated at the permitting stage.~~

~~6. Mineral extraction must be excluded from priority habitats defined by the state ~~important habitats~~ and species areas and their buffers as established by the Critical Areas Ordinance at the time of permitting.~~

~~7. Mineral resource lands shall be located outside agriculture lands of long term commercial significance, historical/cultural preservation sites, and any Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100 year floodplain.~~

~~8. Mineral resource lands may contain class 3 and 4 wetlands, but shall not contain class 1 or 2 wetlands or their protective buffers.~~

~~9. Relationship to other designated resource lands. Designated mineral resource lands may include lands designated for long-term forestry, provided that there is no net loss in forest lands of long term commercial significance as provided in a reclamation plan.~~

Designation process.

~~Mining operations meeting the above criteria, and which have all legally required permits at the onset of the extraction operation are may be designated as long term commercially significant mineral resource lands. Mining operations that meet the criteria above may apply for designation status concurrently with application for a Special Use Permit under the Zoning Ordinance. In addition, the County may, through a Comprehensive Plan Amendment process, designate additional mineral lands of long term commercial significance without requiring an active Special Use Permit. This type of d Designation does not consider site specific environmental impacts, which are reviewed at the permitting stage. The applicant shall provide detailed information (such as a wetland delineation, habitat evaluation, and geotechnical report) prepared by a qualified expert. Such designation does not guarantee or forecast that a permit for mineral extraction will be granted. Such designation should not be used as a basis for granting a special use permit. Mine operators must go through all required review and permitting prior to beginning any mining activity on designated land. Map M-43 identifies the existing mining sites meeting the designation criteria, although this map is provided for reference only. An updated map of designated mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance is the "Official Designated Mineral Resource Lands" map accompanying the official zoning map, available at the Development Services Department County. This map is immediately updated following approval of a new designated site.~~

Long-term commercially significant (designated) mineral deposits should be conserved for long-term resource extraction. To this end, the following measures should be implemented:

- Resource use notice ~~should~~ shall be provided to new developments within 1,000 feet of designated mineral lands and existing mining operations outside designated mineral lands, informing prospective property owners of the long-term resource use nearby; and
- Limit private nuisance claims against operators of designated mines when certain conditions are met.

These measures are intended to assure that the use of lands adjacent to designated mineral lands shall not interfere with the continued use, in accordance with best management practices (BMPs), of the designated lands for mineral extraction.

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**GOAL 7: MINERAL RESOURCE LANDS OF LONG-TERM COMMERCIAL SIGNIFICANCE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO BE USED BY EXTRACTION INDUSTRIES, WITH MINIMAL HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT.**

**OBJECTIVE A:** The County should provide regulatory mechanisms that balance and minimize the conflicts between extractive industries, other land uses, and general environmental concerns.

**POLICIES:**

1. Mineral extraction industries should be allowed to locate where prime natural resource deposits exist.

2. Designated mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance should be conserved for mineral extraction, and the use of adjacent lands should not interfere with the continued use of the designated mining sites that are being operated in accordance with applicable best management practices and other laws and regulations.

3. Designated mineral resource sites that are being operated in accordance with applicable best management practices and other laws and regulations should be given increased protection from nuisance claims from landowners who have been notified of the presence of the long-term mineral extraction site.

4. Restoration of mineral extraction sites should occur as the site is being mined. The site should be restored for appropriate future use and should blend with the adjacent landscape and contours.

5. Prime and unique farmland (as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service) should not be used for mineral or soil mining purposes unless they can be restored to their original production capacity as mining occurs.

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6.5. New residential uses should shall be discouraged from locating near prime designated mineral deposit sites until mineral extraction is completed unless adequate buffering is provided by the residential developer.

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7.6. Extraction industries should not adversely impact adjacent or nearby land uses, or public health and safety.

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8.7. Proposed mining activities shall should not alter significant geologic features such as mima mounds.

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9.8. Areas where existing residential uses at densities of greater than 1 unit per five predominate shall should be protected against intrusion by mineral extraction operations.

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10.9. Mineral extraction activities shall should not negatively affect nor endanger surface and ground water flows and quality.

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11.10. County information on the location and quality of mineral resource deposits should be updated according to new information provided by as information

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becomes available from the Department of Natural Resources, United States Geological Survey or other licensed geologist. This information can be useful in planning for future designations of mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance.

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## Chapter 20.30B DESIGNATED MINERAL LANDS

### **20.30B.010 Purpose.**

This chapter establishes the requirements and procedures for a mineral extraction site to receive designation as mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance. The requirements and procedures are designed to conserve long-term commercially significant mineral lands and to minimize land use conflicts by allowing designation status only where a long-term mining operation would be compatible with surrounding land uses and by providing notification to surrounding property owners of the long-term nature of a designated mining operation. This chapter also provides increased protection to designated mineral extraction operations by limiting nuisance claims from neighboring property owners. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting mineral extraction on nondesignated sites. Sites must be designated under this chapter before new mineral extraction activities may occur.

### **20.30B.020 Designation of existing mineral lands.**

Mineral lands previously designated shall remain designated unless removed pursuant to this chapter. extraction operations existing on the effective date of this chapter which meet the criteria established in Section 20.30B.030(1), and as Lands shown on the map entitled, "Official Designated Mineral Resource Lands," on file with the development services department County, are recognized designated as mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance, and are hereafter referred to as designated mineral resource lands. The precise boundaries of these designated lands are as indicated in the DNR permit associated with the land as shown on the table on this map.

### **20.30B.025 Designation process for future mineral lands.**

1. No new or expanded mineral extraction activities may be permitted by the County on sites not designated under the requirements of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing the ongoing operation of existing, permitted mines in Thurston County in accordance with their DNR and/or special use permit conditions. However, expansion of existing, permitted mineral extraction operations will require designation pursuant to this Chapter and will require a new special use permit pursuant to Chapter 20.54. Legal nonconforming mines are allowed to continue to pursuant to any and all laws that applies to such mines.

2. The County will review designation applications through the Comprehensive Plan amendment process (CITE).

3. Upon approval, all designated mineral resource lands shall be mapped on the "Official Designated Mineral Resource Lands" map and shall accompany the "Official Thurston County Zoning Map," on file in the County.

### **20.30B.030 Designation criteria of future mineral lands.**

1. Criteria for Designation. A mineral extraction site may be designated as mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance if it meets all of the following criteria:

a. The site must contain nonstrategic minerals which are minable, recoverable, and marketable under the technologic and economic conditions that exist at the time of application for designation or which can be estimated to exist in the foreseeable future (with at a minimum of fifty 20 years supply).

~~b. The following threshold values in 1990 equivalent dollars shall be met or exceeded. Threshold value is the projected value (gross selling price) of the first marketable product from an individual mineral deposit, upon completion of the extraction and any required mineral separation and processing. These threshold values are intended to indicate in a general way the approximate minimum size of a mineral deposit that will be considered significant for designation. The values are not intended, nor in practice could they be, for use as precise cut-off values. For some deposits in some areas, larger or smaller values than those specified would be required for a marketable deposit.~~

~~i. Construction Materials. Sand, gravel, and pit run rock, capable of being used in construction, that normally receive minimal processing (commonly washing and grading). Minimum value: five million dollars;~~

~~ii. Quarried Rock. Quarried rock products, such as shot rock, meeting all strength and durability specifications of the Washington State Department of Transportation's 1988 Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge and Municipal Construction (or later editions). Due to the limited availability of such rock within Thurston County, a lower threshold value, than that used for pit run rock, is applied. Minimum value: one million dollars;~~

~~iii. Industrial and Chemical Mineral Materials. Nonmetallic mineral materials, such as building and dimension stone, or specialty sands, that normally receive extensive processing. Minimum value: one million dollars;~~

~~iv. Metallic and Rare Minerals. Metallic elements and minerals, gemstones, and minerals that possess special properties valuable to science or industry. Minimum value: five hundred thousand dollars;~~

~~v. Nonfluid Mineral Fuels. Nonhydrothermal mineral fuels occurring in sedimentary rocks such as coal, coal bed methane, lignite, peat, organic shale, tar sand, uranium and thorium. Minimum value: one million dollars.~~

e b. At least sixty percent of the area within one thousand feet of the a site must have parcels larger than five acres in size, at the time of the

application for designation (see Appendix Figure 18) and be at least 500 feet from the boundary of any residential zoning district that has a density greater than one dwelling unit per five acres.

~~d c. No portion of any sand and gravel, coal or basalt extraction site shall be less than five hundred feet in width, to ensure sufficient land area for one hundred foot setbacks on each site boundary, and three hundred feet of land area for the working site and reclamation. A parcel proposed for mineral resource lands designation should be at least 5 acres acres with a minimum width of 500 feet at its narrowest point (unless exempted below).~~

~~e-d. The mineral extraction site must have a special use permit if required by Chapter 20.54 unless otherwise specified in Section 20.30B.035. Designation approval shall be contingent upon issuance of reclamation permit from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.~~

~~f-e. The site ~~must~~ shall be separated by a distance of at least 1,000 feet ~~outside from~~ ~~of a~~ public parks or preserves, which include national wildlife refuges, state conservation areas, wildlife areas, and other government-owned preserves, but excluding exclusive hunting areas.~~

~~f. If the site is located within an area zoned for Long Term Forestry, then the applicant must have an approved DNR reclamation plan that shows the site may be reasonably returned to forestry use after mining is completed.~~

~~g. Critical areas: Critical areas will be examined at the time of designation review using the County's Geodata information. If there are known critical areas and/or buffers predominantly covering the site ~~(over 51%),~~ it will not be designated. A more comprehensive critical areas review will be done at time of permitting. The applicant may provide detailed information (such as a wetland delineation, habitat evaluation, or geotechnical report) prepared by a qualified expert to clarify County mapping of critical areas~~

~~i. Mineral resource lands may not include delineated wellhead protection areas, critical aquifers, and other critical areas not specifically excluded by this chapter. Non-delineated wellhead protection areas, critical aquifers, and other critical areas Potential impacts to these areas will be evaluated at the permitting stage.~~

~~ii. Mineral resource lands may contain class 3 and 4 wetlands, but shall not contain class 1 or 2 wetlands or their protective buffers.~~

~~iii. Mineral resource lands shall be located outside agriculture lands of long term commercial significance, historical/cultural preservation~~

sites, and any Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100 year floodplain.

~~2. Process for Future Designation. Sites in addition to those designated under Section 20.30B.020 may be designated as mineral lands of long-term commercial significance through the following process, unless otherwise specified in Section 20.30B.035:~~

~~a. An application for designation shall be filed with the development services department and shall include:~~

~~i. A report and any associated maps developed by a qualified geologist to provide evidence of the marketability and threshold value of the mineral deposit. A qualified geologist earns his or her livelihood from the field of geology and has received a degree from an accredited four-year institution of higher education;~~

~~ii. Evidence of application for a reclamation permit from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources;~~

~~iii. A map at a scale of one inch equals eight hundred feet or greater (providing greater detail) of the project site and surrounding area, including the area within one thousand feet of the site, and which shows parcel boundaries, to demonstrate that Sections 20.30B.030(1)(c) and 20.30B.030(1)(d) have been complied with.~~

~~b. The hearing examiner shall review the application for designation concurrently with the review of any required special use permit for the mineral extraction operation. A public hearing shall be held, with the concomitant public notice, in accordance with Section 20.60.020(3). The hearing examiner shall grant designation status if all of the criteria listed in Section 20.30B.030(1) are met.~~

~~c. All future designated mineral resource lands shall be mapped on the "Official Designated Mineral Resource Lands" map and shall accompany the "Official Thurston County Zoning Map," on file in the development services department.~~

~~d. The decision of the hearing examiner may be appealed to the board of county commissioners pursuant to Chapter 2.06 TCC.~~

#### **20.30B.035 County designation of future mineral lands.**

~~1. The county may, through a comprehensive plan amendment process, designate additional mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance without requiring an active special use permit or reclamation permit. These lands must still meet the criteria described in Section 20.30B.030(1)(a) through (d), and (f). Such designation shall not be used as the basis for granting a special use permit. The county may also remove designated lands through an amendment~~

~~process if the sites no longer meet the criteria described in Section 20.30B.030(1).~~

**20.30B.035 Application requirements**

1. An application for designation shall be filed with the department as a Comprehensive Plan amendment and shall include:

a. A report and any associated maps developed by a qualified geologist to provide evidence of the marketability and threshold value of the mineral deposit. A qualified geologist earns his or her livelihood from the field of geology and has received a degree from an accredited four-year institution of higher education;

b. Evidence of application for a reclamation permit from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources;

c. A map at a scale of one inch equals eight hundred feet or greater of the project site and surrounding area, including the area within one thousand feet of the site, and which shows parcel boundaries, adjacent land uses and zoning, and known critical areas and their type or class, if known, as defined in Chapter 17.15 TCC to demonstrate that the requirements of this chapter have been complied with.

**20.30B.040 Removal of designation status.**

1. Removal of designation by the Board of County Commissioners will be processed as a Comprehensive Plan Amendment during the next available amendment cycle. No fee will be charged to the applicant for designation removal.

~~4~~ 2. The property owner may file an application for removal of designated mineral resource lands with the development services department. The application shall be reviewed by the hearing examiner according to the procedure set out in section 20.30B.030(2)(b). The hearing examiner Board of County Commissioners which shall may grant the application if one or more of the following conditions exist:

a. The mineral resource is depleted to a point that it is no longer economically feasible to continue mining on the site.

b. Market conditions have changed to such a degree that it is no longer economically feasible to continue mining on the site.

c. Conditions in the surrounding area have changed to such a degree that the site no longer meets the criteria for designation in Section 20.30B.030(4)(e).

~~2. The decision of the hearing examiner may be appealed to the board of county commissioners pursuant to Chapter 2.06 TCC.~~

3. ~~The development services department director shall remove the designation of any site which no longer has the permits required by Section 20.30B.030(1)(e).~~

**20.30B.050 Mineral extraction protection.**

1. For purposes of this section, a site is a protected, legally operating mine when it meets the following requirements:

- a. The site is designated as mineral resource lands ~~of long-term commercial significance~~;
- b. The extraction operation has a valid special use permit;
- c. The extraction operation is carried out in accordance with governing law and any applicable best management practices;
- d. The extraction operation does not have any substantial adverse effect on the public health or safety; and
- e. The site obtained designation status before the notice under Chapters 18.04, 14.20 or 14.44 TCC was given.

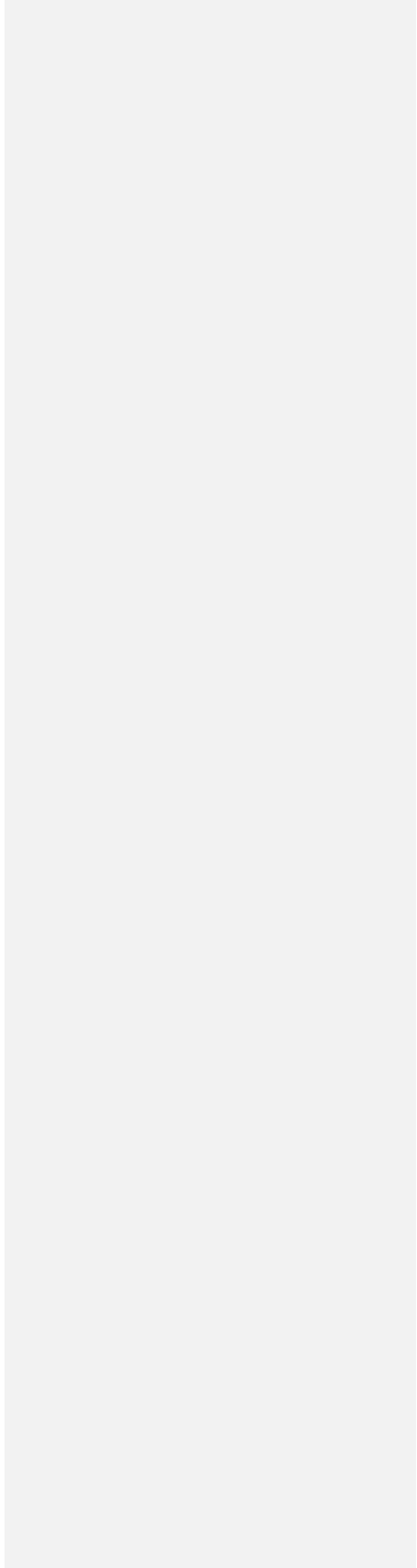
2. An owner or occupier of real property for which notice has been given pursuant to Chapters 14.20, 14.44 or 18.04 TCC may not bring a private nuisance claim against a protected, legally operating mine.

**20.30B.055 Designation is not a permit.**

Designation as mineral resource lands does not imply that mineral extraction will be permitted on the site. All mineral extraction operations are subject to special use permitting requirements of Chapter 20.54, associated environmental review and all other applicable laws.

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1. Academic schools*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2. Airfields and landing strips*	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Animal/bone black, rendering, bone distillations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 Asphalt production	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
...																								
21. Mineral extraction on designated mineral lands pursuant to Chapter 20.30B	X	X	X	X	-	X	-				X	X			X							X		X

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