



Kenai Peninsula Borough

144 North Binkley Street
Soldotna, AK 99669

Meeting Agenda Committee of the Whole

Tuesday, February 7, 2023

12:00 PM

Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers

Zoom Link: [https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88473739641?](https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88473739641?pwd=dW1sY2RYV0F4dURjV25yVW9WUGw3QT09)

[pwd=dW1sY2RYV0F4dURjV25yVW9WUGw3QT09](https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88473739641?pwd=dW1sY2RYV0F4dURjV25yVW9WUGw3QT09)

Material Site Assembly Subcommittee - Ordinance 2022-36

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1. Assembly Discussion and Action Regarding Proposed Amendments to Ordinance 2022-36

[2022-36](#) An Ordinance Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley) (Hearing on 03/14/23) (Referred to Lands Committee)

Attachments:

[Ordinance 2022-36](#)
[Tupper Amendments #1-6](#)
[Derkevorkian Amendments #1-#14](#)
[Johnson Amendments #1-#6](#)
[Administrative Amendments #1-#9 \(addressed @ 11/15/22 subcommittee\)](#)
[Chesley Amendments #1-#5](#)
[LAYDOWN Chesley Amendment Clerical Edits](#)
[LAYDOWN Chesley Amendment #6](#)
[Sectional Analysis with Potential Amendments - Planning Department](#)
[Memo](#)
[Final Material Site Sectional Analysis](#)
[Material Site Subcommittee Presentation](#)
[Review Notes by Charley Palmer](#)
[Takings Overview presentation](#)
[Public Comments](#)
[102522 Public Comments](#)
[111522 Public Comment](#)
[121322 Public Comments](#)
[010323 Public Comment](#)
[Reference Copy R2018-004 SUB](#)
[Reference Copy O2019-30](#)
[Reference Copy O2021-41](#)
[Reference Copy O2021-41 SUB](#)

Introduced by:	Johnson, Chesley
Date:	08/09/22
Hearing:	09/06/22 & 09/20/22
Action:	Introduced and set for public hearing
Vote:	7 Yes, 2 No, 0 Absent
Date:	09/06/22
Action:	Postponed to 10/25/22
Vote:	9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent
Date:	10/25/22
Action:	Postponed to 12/13/22
Vote:	9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent
Date:	12/13/22
Action:	
Vote:	

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2022-36**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB CHAPTER 21.25 AND KPB CHAPTER 21.29
REGARDING CONDITIONAL LAND USE PERMITS AND MATERIAL SITE
PERMITS, UPDATING NOTICE, APPLICABILITY, PERMIT TYPES, APPLICATION
REQUIREMENTS, STANDARDS AND PERMITS CONDITIONS**

WHEREAS, there are goals and objectives within the 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan to establish policies that better guide land use to minimize land use conflicts, maintain property values, protect natural systems and support individual land use freedoms, as well as strategy objectives to update the Borough’s existing conditional use regulations for gravel extraction and other uses to better address reoccurring land use conflicts; and

WHEREAS, land use conflicts related to earth materials extraction and processing sites remain a point of contention within the Borough; and

WHEREAS, under current state law a first or second class borough shall provide for planning, platting, and land use regulation on an areawide basis, except where such powers have been delegated to a city within the Borough; and

WHEREAS, land use regulation includes zoning powers; and

WHEREAS, the Borough has enacted KPB Chapter 21.04, Zoning Districts, and has established two zoning districts: the municipal district and the rural district; and

WHEREAS, within the rural district, KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

- WHEREAS,** approximately 253 registered prior existing use material sites and approximately 104 conditional land use permits for material sites have been granted since 1996; and
- WHEREAS,** the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of Resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** the ordinance, Ordinance 2019-30, incorporating the final report and work group recommendations, failed enactment following public hearing and a vote during the assembly's October 24, 2019 meeting; and
- WHEREAS,** in late 2021, due to continued conflict including costly administrative and court appeals, the administration brought this land use issue back to the assembly and requested assembly action regarding the permitting process related to earth materials extraction and processing; and
- WHEREAS,** throughout this process the planning department, the material site work group, the planning commission, and the assembly have received many verbal and written public comments from Borough residents, professionals, and site operators; and
- WHEREAS,** the assembly first considered this issue by looking at the same ordinance that failed in 2019, relabeled Ordinance 2021-41; and
- WHEREAS,** Ordinance 2021-41 and a related substitute ordinance were tabled by the assembly at its February 1, 2022 to allow for consideration by the assembly as a committee of the whole, and
- WHEREAS,** the availability of three different types of conditional land use permits for material sites are designed to separate impacts of such uses and tailor applicable conditions and requirements to the associated impacts; and
- WHEREAS,** the Kenai Peninsula Borough recognizes the importance of implementing bonding, as applicable, to ensure neighboring properties and water sources are insured; and
- WHEREAS,** implementing a systematic process to determine a prior-existing use will allow the planning department to better identify the number of and types of pre-existing use sites in existence on the Kenai Peninsula and address complaints regarding nonconforming prior existing material sites; and
- WHEREAS,** requiring all prior-existing use operations to comply with reclamation plan and hours of operation requirements protects public health, safety, and general welfare; and
- WHEREAS,** requiring all prior-existing use operations which extract material below or within four feet of the seasonal highwater table to conduct operations in accordance with

the requirements outlined in the relevant sections of code protects public health, safety, and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, buffer zones, dust control, hours of operation, and setbacks as mandatory conditions applicable to all permits, along with the discretionary conditions and conditions specific to processing or extraction with the water table, will reduce dust, noise, and attractive nuisances, thereby promoting public health, safety, and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, providing the planning director or planning commission the ability to add certain discretionary conditions recognizes the unique challenges material sites on the Kenai Peninsula present and that all conditions appropriate for one material site on one part of the Kenai Peninsula may not be appropriate for another site located on another part of the Kenai Peninsula; and

WHEREAS, after many years of work, public input, and public deliberative process, this ordinance enacts a new notice section to align with notice requirements of Title 20 of Borough code and enacts a new chapter of code related to material sites wherein it establishes a multi-permit system with standards and conditions applicable to each permit type that are intended to encourage responsible development while also protecting and promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare of all residents and visitors of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

WHEREAS, the planning commission at its regularly scheduled meeting held on _____ 2022, recommended _____;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That KPB 21.25.050 is hereby amended as follows.

21.25.050. Permit considerations—Public hearing required.

- A. Within [21]30 days of receiving an application, the planning director or designee shall review the submitted application for completeness and compliance with this chapter. If it is incomplete or does not meet the requirements of this chapter, the planning director shall notify the applicant in writing. The planning director shall thereafter either return the application to the applicant or schedule the application to be considered by the planning commission at the next appropriate scheduled meeting.

...

SECTION 2. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by repealing and reenacting KPB Chapter 21.25.060, Notice, which shall read as follows:

21.25.060. Notice.

- A. Except for counter permits for material sites issued under KPB 21.29.020(A) or expressly excepted elsewhere in this title, notice of any pending application required under this title shall be given in accordance with this section.
- B. Required forms of notice are as follows:
 - 1. Notice of the pending application will be published on the borough website.
 - 2. When available, the notice will also be posted on a public bulletin of the impacted community.
 - 3. At the beginning of the notice period a copy of the notice will be sent by First Class U.S. Mail to all owners and/or leaseholders of record of property located with a radius of one-half mile of the subject property.
- C. The notice must contain a description of the proposed location, the type of proposed land use or a description of the action requested, as applicable, the applicant's name, where written comments may be submitted, the last deadline for submitting written comments to the planning commission, and the date, time and location of the public hearing.
- D. The failure of any person to receive any notice required under this section, where the records of the borough indicate the notice was provided in a timely and proper manner, shall not affect the validity of any proceeding under this title or be basis for appeal.

SECTION 3. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by repealing and reenacting KPB Chapter 21.29, Material Site Permits, which shall read as follows:

21.29.005. Intent and Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a land use permitting process to regulate the operation, scope, and duration of earth materials extraction and processing within the borough while promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. It is the further purpose of this chapter to promote compatible, orderly development.

21.29.010. Applicability.

- A. This chapter applies to all private and public lands in the borough except where the use is prohibited by ordinance within a local option zoning district or exempt under KPB 21.29.015.
- B. This chapter does not apply within the incorporated cities of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.
- C. Earth material extraction within 300 linear feet from riparian wetlands and the seasonal high-water level of naturally-occurring open water bodies, such as a lake, pond, river, stream, or ocean, is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to man-made water bodies or isolated ponds of less than one acre on private property.
- D. All operations must be conducted in accordance with the current publication of the State of Alaska, Alaska DEC User’s Manual Best Management Practices for Gravel/Rock Aggregate Extraction Projects. In the event a provision of this chapter conflicts with the State of Alaska’s manual, this chapter controls.

21.29.015. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 32 feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area do not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption must provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.
- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, on or before January 1, 2026, a prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 must: (1) provide a reclamation plan under KPB 21.29.060 that is approved by the planning director or designee; and (2) come into compliance with the buffer zone requirements under KPB 21.29.050(A)(1).

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

- A. Counter permit. A counter permit is required for earth material extraction which disturbs more than one acre and less than 10 cumulative un-reclaimed acres. Material processing, screening, or crushing, and material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under a counter permit. A counter permit is valid for a period of two years. Upon request from the applicant, the planning director, or designee, may grant one 12-month extension on a counter permit. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, or designees, and are not subject to notice requirements under KPB 21.25.060. The planning director’s decision to approve or deny a counter permit may be appealed to the planning commission, which must act as the hearing officer, in accordance with KPB 21.20.
- B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:
1. Earth Materials Extraction CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 10 or more cumulative acres. Material processing, screening or crushing, or extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The standard conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 are applicable to this type of CLUP.
 2. Earth Materials Processing CLUP. An Earth Materials Processing CLUP is required for any operation that includes earth materials processing, screening, or crushing activities. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the conditions set out in KPB 21.29.055 for material extraction processing area applicable to this type of CLUP.
 3. Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP is required for material extraction and operations of any size within four feet of the seasonal high-water table. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 for material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table are applicable to this type of CLUP.

An applicant may request a CLUP that includes one, two or all three of the above permit types. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. A CLUP may be renewed in accordance with KPB 21.29.070. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPs and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

21.29.030. Application procedure.

A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP under this chapter, an applicant must first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application must include the following items, without which the application will be deemed incomplete:

1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
2. Expected life span of the material site;
3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1);
4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
5. The depth of excavation;
6. Type of material to be extracted;
7. A site map provided by a professional surveyor licensed in the State of Alaska to include the following:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including but not limited to, easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to submitting the application;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes, contingent on approval from the governmental agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the road;
 - f. Location of any processing areas on the parcel, if applicable;
 - g. North arrow;
 - h. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;
 - i. Preparer's name and date; and
 - j. Field verification must include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.
8. A site plan, prepared by a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska to include the following:

- a. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
- b. Location and elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, based on the seasonal high-water table. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes must be at least four feet below the proposed lowest elevation of excavation depth;
- c. Location of all private wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary; and
- d. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by best available data.

9. A statement by the operator of the site that the requirements of KPB 21.29.045 have been satisfied.

B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director may provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise and other impacts of earth materials extraction sites through setbacks, buffer zones, and street-level visual screening. Prior to granting a counter permit or conditional land use permit under this chapter, the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, must make the following findings:

- 1. That the use is not inconsistent with the applicable comprehensive plan;
- 2. That the use will not be harmful to the public's health, safety, and general welfare;
- 3. That sufficient setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards are being provided consistent with this chapter; and
- 4. That the use provides for a reclamation plan consistent with this chapter.

21.29.045. Required compliance with State and Federal laws

A. All applicants for permits for earth materials extraction are required to demonstrate compliance with state and federal law. Prior to final approval of the permit, the applicant or agent must provide written documentation from the permitting agency of compliance with the following:

1. Mining license as required by the Alaska State Department of Revenue, pursuant to A.S. 43.65;
2. Mining permit as required by the Alaska State Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) if extraction activities are to take place on state land;
3. Reclamation plan as required by ADNR, pursuant to A.S. 27.19;
4. Notice of intent for construction general permit or multi-sector general permit and storm water pollution prevention plan, and other associated permits or plans required by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) pursuant to the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) requirements;
5. United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1344, if material extraction activity requires USACE approval; and
6. Any other applicable state or federal agency with regulatory authority of mining activities or earth materials extraction.

B. In addition to the requirements in subsection (A) of this section, all activity must be conducted in compliance with state or federal regulations governing the items listed below. Written documentation of compliance with these regulations is not required. Complaints received by the borough of violations of requirements within this section will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement, this includes but is not limited to:

1. *Air quality.*
 - a. EPA air quality control permit is required for asphalt plants and crushers;
 - b. ADNR burn permit is required for brush or stump burning. Combustibles must be stockpiled separate from noncombustibles, and burn permit requirements must be followed; and
 - c. ADEC dust control and air quality regulations pertaining to burning activities must be followed.
2. *Water quality.* EPA or ADEC regulations controlling spills, spill reporting, storage and disposal of oil, anti-freeze and hydrocarbons.
3. *Hazardous Materials.* Use and storage of hazardous materials, waste and explosives.
 - a. EPA regulations controlling use of hazardous materials must be followed; and

- b. U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives regulations must be followed when storing or using explosives.

- C. Failure to comply with any of the requirements in subsections (A) and (B) of this section is a violation of the permit, and is subject to enforcement pursuant to KPB Chapter 21.50.

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

- A. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, must impose the following mandatory conditions prior to approval of a permit under this chapter:
 - 1. Buffer Zone.
 - a. A buffer area of 32 feet must be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation that provides sufficient noise and street-level visual screening; an eight-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope; or a minimum eight-foot fence;
 - b. A 2:1 slope must be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if the site plan provides the timeframe for removal and verification that suitable, stabilizing material will replace the removed material within 30 days of removal;
 - c. Where an easement exists, a buffer must not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable; and
 - d. This requirement may only be waived upon a finding by the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, that a lot line where the waiver is requested is directly adjacent to another material site.
 - 2. Water source separation.
 - a. Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited unless the applicant is issued a CLUP Material Extraction Within Water Table Permit and the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 are satisfied;
 - b. Dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining that removes water from the site or causes water to leave the site is prohibited;

- c. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 linear feet of any private well or water source existing prior to original permit issuance; and

 - d. On site movement of water may be permitted pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 and if: (i) the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska that the dewatering will not lower any known water systems; and (ii) the applicant posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages in an amount equivalent to the cost to replace each water wells within a 300-foot radius of the site. The rebuttable presumption is that the cost per well is a minimum of \$10,000.
- 3. Roads. Operations that impact borough roads must be conducted in accordance with the requirements and remedies of KPB Chapter 14.40.
 - 4. Dust control. Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
 - 5. Hours of operation. Material extraction activities, including equipment operation, may only occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Alaska Standard Time (AKST), or as determined by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to be appropriate based on information presented.
 - a. Seasonal, project-based waiver. An applicant may request a seasonal, project-based waiver of the hours of operation requirements under this subsection. A waiver granted under this subsection is valid for six consecutive calendar months. To grant a waiver under this subsection, the commission must find that the waiver is necessary for a specific project, and that the waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents.
 - 6. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring well four feet below the proposed excavation per ten acres of excavated area.
 - 7. Setback. Material site excavation areas must be 250 feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, childcare facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care

facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation must be in addition to the 250-foot setback.

8. Permit boundaries. The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area must be staked at sequentially visible intervals. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes must be in place prior to issuance of the permit.

9. Processing. Material extraction of any size that includes processing, screening, or crushing activities is prohibited unless the applicant is issued an Earth Materials Processing CLUP and the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.055 are imposed on the permit.

B. Discretionary Conditions. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may set conditions of approval for issuance of a counter permit or CLUP, as appropriate for the area in which the development is sited, for the following:

1. Setbacks/Buffer Area.

a. The mandatory buffer area condition in subsection (A) above may be increased, up to a maximum of 100 feet between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries, if the planning commission finds based on substantial evidence presented that increasing the buffer area is necessary for the public health, welfare and safety of the surrounding community;

i. Upon request of the applicant, in lieu of any additional buffer area under this subsection designed to separate the use of material site activities from neighboring parcel boundaries, an eight-foot-high berm above the preexisting elevation may be constructed, prior to excavation, around the excavation area. If the excavation site area expands, the berm may move toward the permitted boundary until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at eight-foot height while permitted activity is occurring.

b. All other requirements of KPB 21.29.050(A)(1) apply; and

c. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.

2. Road maintenance and repair. In consultation with the Road Service Area Director, road maintenance or repair of public right-of-way haul routes may be required of the permittee.
3. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an “Approval to Construct” or the borough road service area, as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
4. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on public right-of-way haul routes.
5. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).
6. Street-level screening. Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, and lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040.

21.29.055. Earth materials processing.

In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(2), a n Earth Materials Processing CLUP is required for earth materials processing activities, such as material screening or crushing. Prior to issuing a permit under this subsection, the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as the planning commission deems appropriate. In addition, the following requirements and permit conditions specific to an Earth Materials Processing CLUP apply:

- A. Setback. In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
- B. Hours of operation.
 1. Processing equipment may only be operated between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. AKST, or as determined by the planning commission.

2. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing in the event of an emergency or a good-cause finding that the increased hours of operation serve a public purpose and are not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents. Such an exception shall not exceed 120 days.

3. Seasonal, project-based waiver. An applicant may request a seasonal, project-based waiver of the hours of operation requirements under this section. A waiver granted under this subsection is valid for six consecutive calendar months. To grant a waiver under this subsection, the commission must find that the waiver is necessary for a specific project, and that the waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents.

21.29.057. Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table.

In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(3), a CLUP is required for material extraction of material below or within four feet of the seasonal high water table. Prior to a permit being issued the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as deemed appropriate. In accordance with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(b) dewatering is prohibited. The following additional application requirements and permit conditions specific to a Material Extraction within the Water Table CLUP apply:

- A. Prior to application for a water table extraction permit, the following requirements must be met:
 1. Installation of a sufficient number of monitoring wells and test pits, as recommended by a qualified professional, to adequately determine groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, water table and seasonal high-water table elevation. Monitoring well and test pit locations must provide the qualified professional with adequate information to characterize the entire property that will be permitted for material extraction. Well casing elevations must be surveyed to a vertical accuracy of 0.01 feet by a registered land surveyor and tied to NAVD 1988.

 2. Determination of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, and water table elevation for the site must be measured under the supervision of a qualified professional.

 3. A written report must be completed by a qualified professional that makes a determination about the potential adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation, groundwater and surface water quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. The determination must be

based on available data, interpretations of the data and knowledge of groundwater processes.

4. The report must be submitted with the CLUP application and must:
 - a. Identify existing public water system sources (i.e., wells, springs, surface water intakes), as identified by the state, that are located within one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place;
 - b. Identify actual or presumed private drinking water wells located within one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place and include a copy of the available well logs;
 - c. Identify existing regulated potential sources of contamination within at least one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place;
 - d. Contain maps at appropriate scales presenting the results of the well search, the setbacks required by subsection (C)(7) of this section, and illustrating wetlands and water bodies; at least one map must show identified potential sources of contamination;
 - e. Include the water table elevation monitoring data, monitoring well logs and records of any test pits, and a discussion of the seasonal high-water table determination; and
 - f. Evaluate subsurface hydrologic conditions and identify potential adverse effects that may occur as a result of material extraction. The evaluation of the hydrologic conditions must include identifying confining layers.

B. In addition to the application requirements for a CLUP for earth materials extraction, the application for a water table extraction permit must include:

1. A description of the proposed extent and depth of material extraction beneath the seasonal high-water table.
2. A written report that meets the requirements of subsection (A)(4) of this section, a monitoring plan, and a spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan as required by this section.

C. Conditions. In addition to the requirements of KPB 21.29.050, operating conditions for extraction within or below four feet of the seasonal high-water table are as follows:

1. Implement a monitoring plan that meets the requirements of this chapter. If existing wells will provide sufficient data, no additional wells are required.
2. Implement the spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency's requirements for

above ground storage tank operations regardless of the quantity of petroleum products on site.

3. Groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, and groundwater table elevation for the subject parcel must be measured at least monthly during active extraction. Monitoring wells must be maintained or replaced with equivalent monitoring wells.
4. Water elevation monitoring data must be retained for two years following completion of reclamation activities and must be provided to the planning director upon request.
5. A qualified professional must annually submit a report to the department that includes water table elevation monitoring data.
6. Operations must not breach or extract material from a confined aquifer or a confining layer beneath a perched aquifer.
 - a. If evidence suggests a confined aquifer or confining layer has been breached, or if groundwater or surface water elevation changes rapidly or beyond natural variation, the director must be notified within 24 hours.
 - i. A hydrologic assessment, conducted by a qualified professional, to determine the affected area and the nature and degree of effects and a description of potential repair or mitigation options must be submitted to the director within 14 calendar days of notification; and
 - ii. Repair or mitigation sufficient to address identified effects must be initiated as soon as practical, not to exceed 45 calendar days from the date the assessment is received by the director.
7. Operations must maintain the following setbacks:
 - a. 500 feet from the nearest down-gradient drinking water source;
 - b. 350 feet from the nearest cross-gradient drinking water source;
 - c. 200 feet from the nearest up-gradient drinking water source; and
 - d. Minimum separation distances do not apply to drinking water sources constructed after a permit to extract material below the water table has been issued.

21.29.060. – Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation must be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit renewal request.
- B. The applicant may revegetate and must reclaim all disturbed land within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition wherein a 2:1 slope is maintained. Any revegetation must be done with a non-invasive plant species. Bonding must be required at \$750.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director may accept a qualified professional’s estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough’s bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans will be enforced under KPB 21.50.
- C. The following measures must be considered in the preparation, approval and implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan:
1. The area will be backfilled, graded and re-contoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for revegetation under KPB 21.29.060(B).
 2. The topsoil used for reclamation must be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by an independent, professional civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska.
 3. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation must be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
 4. Topsoil mine operations must ensure a minimum of four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
 5. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.

6. The area will be reclaimed in a manner that screens the site from becoming a public attractive nuisance and in a manner that is not harmful to public health, safety, and general welfare.
- D. The five-year reclamation plan must describe the total acreage to be reclaimed relative to the total excavation plan.
- E. Close-out. Reclamation plans and requirements survive expiration, termination, or revocation of a permit granted under this chapter. In order to close-out a permit, the planning director must be provided adequate proof that reclamation has been conducted in accordance with the reclamation plan. If a permit expires, terminates, or is revoked prior to permit close-out, the remedies under KPB 21.50 apply and the planning director may hold applicable fines and remedies in abeyance upon a finding that reclamation is actively ongoing.

21.29.065. Effect of permit denial.

- A. No reapplication concerning the same counter permit application may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the planning director's final denial action except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original application was filed.
- B. No reapplication concerning the same CLUP may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the final denial action except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original application was filed.
- C. For the purposes of this section, the applicant bears the burden of proof of demonstrating that new evidence or circumstances exist and that they were not available or present with the original application was filed.

21.29.070. Permit renewal, modification and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a renewal application every five years after the permit is issued. A renewal application must be submitted at least 90 days prior to expiration of the CLUP.
- B. The planning director may administratively approve a renewal application that meets the following requirements: (i) the permittee is in compliance with all permit conditions and no modification to operations or conditions are proposed; and (ii) the borough did not issue a notice of violation under the permit during the two calendar years preceding the renewal application. If the renewal application does not satisfy the foregoing requirements or if the planning director determines a review by the planning commission is warranted, then the planning commission will hear the renewal application.

- C. In the event the renewal application is heard by the planning commission, the planning commission must hold a public hearing on the renewal application. If the applicant is complying with all permit conditions and requirements and is not in violation of borough code, then the renewal must be granted by the planning commission. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the commission determines, after public hearing, that discretionary conditions are appropriate on renewal then the commission may modify the CLUP by imposing conditions as deemed appropriate under the circumstances. Permit renewal applications will be denied if the permittee is in violation of the original permit requirements and conditions or borough code. A renewal application heard by the planning commission must be processed in accordance with the notice requirements of KPB 21.25.060.

- D. A permittee may request a modification of a CLUP or counter permit, as needed. A modification application will be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030 through KPB 21.29.050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060. A permit modification is required if the permittee's operations are no longer consistent with the original permit application.

- E. The fee for a permit renewal or modification is the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.

- F. Failure to submit a permit renewal will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.

- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.50.

21.29.080. Permit Close-out.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests close-out of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to close-out. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for close-out, a permit close-out document will be issued to the permittee to terminate the permit and associated requirements. Reclamation plans and requirements survive permit expiration and revocation. The planning director is only authorized to close-out a permit following reclamation. A permit close-out determination shall release any bonding associated with the permit.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the

documents. The operator or owner of the material site is responsible for all associated permit recording fees.

21.29.110. Violations.

Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.50 and this chapter.

21.29.115. Permit transfers.

Permits issued under this chapter do not automatically transfer upon a conveyance or transfer of the applicable real property. The planning director will issue a letter of approval or disapproval upon receipt of the following: (1) a written permit transfer request is provided to the planning department that includes: legal description of the parcel, former owner name, new owner name, and a copy of the approved permit or the legal PEU status; and (2) a recorded conveyance instrument listing the new owner. The requesting party may appeal a disapproval letter to the planning commission. Permit transfer approvals are not subject to administrative appeal.

21.29.120. Prior-existing uses.

- A. *Determination.* Prior-existing uses (PEU) in effect on October 1, 2022 are allowed to continue operation subject to the requirements of this section. The burden of proof that the prior-existing use existed before October 1, 2022 is on the applicant. If the planning director denies prior-existing use status, the applicant must comply with the permit requirements of this chapter. Failure to apply for a prior-existing use determination by January 1, 2024 will result in termination of all rights to continued operation as a nonconforming use and require full compliance with all provisions of this chapter.
- B. *Decision.* The planning director will give notice of the application for a prior-existing use determination to property owners within 100 feet of the subject parcel boundaries. The notice shall include a summary of the application, a vicinity map, and a deadline for submitting written comments or evidence regarding the existence of the use prior to the planning director issuing a decision. The planning director will issue a decision regarding the prior-existing use status based on the written application, written comments, or evidence regarding the existence of the use. The planning director's decision may be appealed by the applicant or affected property owners to the planning commission within 15 days of distribution of the decision.
- C. *Discontinuance.* Any prior-existing use which has ceased by discontinuance for an uninterrupted period of 365 days must thereafter conform to the permit requirements of this chapter. Lack of intent to cease use or abandon the use does not suspend the 365-day time period. If a prior-existing use is discontinued or abandoned, it may not be recommenced.

- D. Expansion Prohibited. A prior-existing use may not be increased, intensified, or expanded or moved to any other part of the lot, tract, or parcel it occupies after October 1, 2022, nor may the prior-existing use be moved to a parcel which is subject to this chapter. If a parcel is subdivided, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where material extraction or processing had not previously occurred or was not lawfully established in accordance with this section.
- E. Standards. In order to qualify as a legal prior-existing use, the use must meet the following standards, on or before October 1, 2022:
 - 1. A use must have been legally established under prior law.
 - 2. A use must be operational in accordance with the type of use.
- F. In accordance with 21.29.015, on or before January 1, 2026, all legal prior-existing-use extraction operations shall comply with KPB 21.29.060 (reclamation plan) and applicable hours of operation requirements under this chapter.
- G. Materials extraction operations with legal prior-existing use status which extract material below or within four feet of the seasonal highwater table shall conduct operations in accordance with the requirements outlined in KPB 21.29.057, except that KPB 21.29.057(C)(7) will not apply.
- H. For the purposes of this section, “increased, intensified, or expanded” means: (1) enlarging the area of excavation; (2) increasing the depth of excavation to go within four feet of the seasonal high-water table; or (3) adding a use that was not in existence as of the date of the PEU status determination, to include adding earth materials processing to a use that did not previously include processing.

21.29.130. Definitions.

- A. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to material site permits and activities:
 - 1. Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.
 - 2. Aggrieved Party means a party of record adversely impacted by the decision of the hearing officer who participated before the hearing officer either by written or oral presentation.
 - 3. Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

4. *Aquifer-confining layer* means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.
5. *Assisted-living home* means a residential facility to which AS 47.33 applies, as described in AS 47.33.010.
6. *Commercial* means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.
7. *Conditioning or processing material* means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.
8. *Exhausted* means that all material of a commercial quality in a sand, gravel, or material site has been removed.
9. *Groundwater* means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.
10. *Inactive site walls* means a wall with a slope steeper than 1.5:1 where there has been no exaction activity for 180 consecutive days.
11. *Isolated pond* means no surface water inlet or outlet is present at any time of the year.
12. *Person* shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.
13. *Qualified professional* means a licensed professional engineer, hydrologist, hydrogeologist, or other similarly-licensed professional.
14. *Quarter or Quarterly* means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December;
15. *Sand, gravel or material site* means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.
16. *Seasonal high groundwater table* means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.
17. *Stable condition* means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.
18. *Surface water* means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.
19. *Topsoil* means material suitable for vegetative growth.
20. *Waterbody* means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which stormwater runoff is directed.

21. Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

SECTION 4. That this ordinance is effective immediately upon enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY OF * 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Michele Turner, CMC, Acting Borough Clerk

08/09/22 Vote on motion to introduce and set for public hearing:

Yes: Bjorkman, Chesley, Cox, Ecklund, Hibbert, Tupper, Johnson

No: Elam, Derkevorkian

Absent: None

09/06/22 Vote on motion to postpone to 10/25/22:

Yes: Bjorkman, Chesley, Cox, Derkevorkian, Ecklund, Elam, Hibbert, Tupper, Johnson

No: None

Absent: None

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Mike Tupper, Assembly Member *MT*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Tupper Amendment #1** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.020(A), as follows:

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

A. Counter permit. A counter permit is required for earth material extraction which disturbs more than one acre and less than **2.5** cumulative unreclaimed acres. Material processing, screening, or crushing, and material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under a counter permit. A counter permit is valid for a period of two years. Upon request from the applicant, the planning director, or designee, may grant one 12-month extension on a counter permit. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, or designees, and are not subject to notice requirements under KPB 21.25.060. The planning director's decision to approve or deny a counter permit may be appealed to the planning commission, which must act as the hearing officer, in accordance with KPB 21.20.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Mike Tupper, Assembly Member *MT*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Tupper Amendment #2** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.020(B), as follows:

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:

1. ~~[Earth Materials Extraction CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 10 or more cumulative acres. Material processing, screening or crushing, or extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The standard conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 are applicable to this type of CLUP.]~~ Type 1 CLUP. Earth Materials Extraction with Restricted Processing CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction with Restricted Processing CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 2.5 or more cumulative acres. Processing is restricted to one portable two-deck screen capable of screening or classifying material, limited to a maximum of 500 cubic yards per day. Extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 and .055 are applicable to this type of CLUP.

Page 2 of 2
October 13, 2022
Re: Tupper Amendment #2 to O2022-36

2. **[Earth materials processing] Type 2 CLUP. A [n-Earth Materials Processing] Type 2** CLUP is required for any operation that includes earth materials processing, screening or crushing activities. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the conditions set out in KPB 21.29.055 for material extraction processing area applicable to this type of CLUP.

3. **[Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table] A Type 3** CLUP. A **[n-Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table] Type 3** CLUP is required for material extraction and operations of any size within four feet of the seasonal high-water table. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 for material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table are applicable to this type of CLUP.

An applicant may request a CLUP that includes one, two or all three of the above permit types. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. A CLUP may be renewed in accordance with KPB 21.29.070. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPs and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Mike Tupper, Assembly Member *MT*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Tupper Amendment #3** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.040, as follows:

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, **visual**, and other impacts of earth materials extraction to properties in the vicinity through setbacks and buffer zones. Prior to granting a counter permit or a conditional land use permit under this chapter, the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, must make the following findings:

1. That the use is not inconsistent with the applicable comprehensive plan;
2. That the use will not be harmful to the public's health, safety, and general welfare;
3. That sufficient setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards are being provided consistent with this chapter; ~~and~~
4. That the use provides for a reclamation plan consistent with this chapter~~;~~ ; ~~and~~

Page 2 of 2
October 13, 2022
Re: Tupper Amendment #3 to O2022-36

5. That the use will preserve the value and character of the surrounding area.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Mike Tupper, Assembly Member *MT*

DATE: November 15, 2022

SUBJECT: **Tupper Amendment #4 Replacement** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.050(A)(1) and (2), as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

A. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, must impose the following mandatory conditions prior to approval of a permit under this chapter:

1. Buffer Zone.

a. ~~[A buffer area of 32 feet must be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation that provides sufficient noise and street-level visual screening; an eight-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope; or a minimum eight-foot fence.]~~ **The buffer zone for counter permits and CLUPs shall be of sufficient height, density, and setback to provide visual and noise screening of the proposed use to parcels in the vicinity as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or planning director. Buffer requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit. There is no requirement to buffer the material site from uses which commence after the approval of the permit.**

- b. A buffer zone shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer zone for a Counter Permit and a Type 1 CLUP shall consist of one or any combination of the following: Fifty feet of natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, a minimum six-foot earthen berm with a minimum 2:1 slope. The buffer zone for a Type 2 or a Type 3 CLUP shall consist of one of the following: Minimum eight-foot fence, or a minimum fifty feet of natural vegetation and a minimum ten-foot earthen berm with a minimum 2:1 slope.**
- [b.]c. A 2:1 slope must be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if the site plan provides the timeframe for removal and verification that suitable, stabilizing material will replace the removed material within 30 days of removal;**
- [e.]d. Where an easement exists, a buffer must not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable; and**
- [d.]e. This requirement may **[only]** be waived upon a finding by the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, that a lot line where the waiver is requested is **[directly adjacent to] adjoining** another material site **or industrial use.****
- f. Geographic Information System (GIS), photogrammetry, or LIDAR may be utilized in the design of the buffer zone when differing elevations exist between the proposed site and properties in the vicinity. Using this technology, line of sight profile drawings from the uppermost inhabitable level of existing properties located in the vicinity may be utilized in the determination of sufficiency of the buffer zone.**
- g. At its discretion the planning director or planning commission (as applicable) may waive or reduce buffer requirements when screening proves to be not necessary or not feasible.**

2. Water source separation.

- a. Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited unless the applicant is issued a CLUP Material Extraction Within Water Table Permit and the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 are satisfied;
- b. Dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining that removes water from the site or causes water to leave the site is prohibited;

Page 3 of 3

November 15, 2022

Re: Tupper Amendment #4 to O2022-36 Replacement

- c. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 linear feet of any private well or water source existing prior to original permit issuance; and
- d. On site movement of water may be permitted pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 and if: (i) the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska that the dewatering will not lower any known water systems; and (ii) the applicant posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages in an amount equivalent to the cost to replace each water wells within a 300-foot radius of the site. The rebuttable presumption is that the cost per well is a minimum of \$10,000.
- e. **All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction inside the boundaries of a mapped tsunami hazard zone within 500 linear feet of any existing private well or water source.**

Your consideration of these amendments is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Mike Tupper, Assembly Member *MT*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Tupper Amendment #5** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.050(B), as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

B. Discretionary Conditions. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may set conditions of approval for issuance of a counter permit or CLUP, as appropriate for the area in which the development is sited, for the following:

1. Setbacks/Buffer Area.

a. The mandatory buffer area condition in subsection (A) above may be increased ~~[, up to a maximum of 100 feet]~~ between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries if the planning commission finds based on substantial evidence presented that increasing the buffer area is necessary for the public health, welfare and safety of the ~~[surrounding community]~~ vicinity;

i. ~~[Upon request of the applicant, in lieu of any additional buffer area under this subsection designed to separate the use of material site activities from neighboring parcel boundaries, an eight-foot-high berm above the preexisting elevation may be constructed, prior to excavation, around the excavation area. If the excavation site area expands, the berm may move toward the permitted~~

Page 2 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Tupper Amendment #5 to O2022-36

~~boundary until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at eight-foot height while permitted activity is occurring.~~ The planning commission may require that an earthen berm with a minimum 2:1 slope of the height determined by the planning commission under KPB 21.29.050 shall be constructed above preexisting elevation around the excavation area. As the excavation area expands, the berm shall be moved toward negatively-impacted properties in the vicinity until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at the predetermined height while permitted activity is occurring. This earthen berm may be in addition to other buffer zone conditions imposed by the planning commission, or required by KPB 21.29.050.

- b. All other requirements of KPB 21.29.050(A)(1) apply; and
- c. When a buffer area has been denuded **less than a year** prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.
- 2. Road ~~[maintenance and]~~ repair. In consultation with the Road Service Area Director, ~~[road maintenance or]~~ repair of public right-of-way haul routes may be required of the permittee.
- 3. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may ~~[determine]~~ **suggest** the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an "Approval to Construct" or the borough road service area, as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
- 4. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on ~~[public right-of-way haul routes]~~ **haul routes within permit boundaries.**
- 5. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).

Page 3 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Tupper Amendment #5 to O2022-36

~~**6. Street-level screening. Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, and lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040.]**~~

7. Noise suppression. At the discretion of the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, multi-frequency (white noise) back-up alarms may be required on all equipment and vehicular traffic on site as a condition to help meet the noise impact standard in accordance with and in consideration of existing uses in the vicinity.

Your consideration of these amendments is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Mike Tupper, Assembly Member *MT*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Tupper Amendment #6** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.050 by adding KPB 21.29.050(C), as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.


C. Volunteered Permit Conditions. Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission or planning director, as applicable. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040. Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the condition will be in the best interest of the borough and surrounding property owners. Volunteered permit conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in volunteered conditions may be proposed at permit renewal.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #1** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.010, as follows:

21.29.010. Applicability.


- A. This chapter applies to all private and public lands in the borough except where the use is prohibited by ordinance within a local option zoning district or exempt under KPB 21.29.015.
- B. This chapter does not apply within the incorporated cities of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.
- C. Earth material extraction within 300 linear feet from riparian wetlands and the seasonal high-water level of naturally occurring open water bodies, such as a lake, pond, river, **fish-bearing** stream, or ocean, is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to **existing** man-made water bodies or isolated ponds of less than one acre on private property **or the construction of waterbodies within the permitted area.**
- D. All operations must be conducted in accordance with the current publication of the State of Alaska, Alaska DEC User's Manual Best Management Practices for Gravel/Rock Aggregate Extraction Projects. In the event a provision of this chapter conflicts with the State of Alaska's manual, this chapter controls.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #2** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.015, as follows:

21.29.015. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within ~~[32]~~10 feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area do not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption must provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.
- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, on or before January 1, 2026, a prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 must: (1) provide a reclamation plan under KPB 21.29.060 that is approved by the planning director or designee; and (2) come into compliance with the buffer zone requirements under KPB 21.29.050(A)(1).


D. Material extraction from a public or private property which is necessary for the construction of a public or private development on the same property does not require a material extraction permit.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #3** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.020, as follows:

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

- A. Counter permit. A counter permit is required for earth material extraction which disturbs more than one acre and less than ~~10~~**2.5** cumulative unreclaimed acres. Material ~~[processing,]~~ screening **over 500 cubic yards per day, [or]** crushing, ~~[and material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table]~~ **and excavation within two feet of a confining layer is prohibited under a counter permit. A maximum of five feet excavation, and 7,500 square feet below seasonal high-water table is allowed. The excavation below water table must be 200 feet from the nearest potable water well.** A counter permit is valid for a period of two years. Upon request from the applicant, the planning director, or designee, may grant one 12-month extension on a counter permit. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, or designees, and are not subject to notice requirements under KPB 21.25.060. The planning director's decision to approve or deny a counter permit may be appealed to the planning commission, which must act as the hearing officer, in accordance with KPB 21.20. **The limited excavation within two feet of the seasonal high-water table included in this permit is exempt from KPB 21.29.057.**

B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:

1. ~~Earth Materials Extraction CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 10 or more cumulative acres. Material processing, screening or crushing, or extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The standard conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 are applicable to this type of CLUP.~~ A Type 1 CLUP. A Type 1 CLUP permit is required for earth material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative un-reclaimed acres. Material screening over 500 cubic yards per day, or crushing, is prohibited under a type 1 permit. A maximum of five feet excavation below seasonal high-water table is allowed. The excavation below water table must be 200 feet from the nearest potable water well. Excavation within two feet of a confining layer is prohibited. No more than ten percent of the parcels total acreage may be in the water table. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the conditions set out in KPB 21.29.055 for material extraction processing area applicable to this type of CLUP. The limited excavation within two feet of seasonal high-water table included in this permit is exempt from KPB 21.29.057.

2. ~~Earth materials processing~~ A Type 2 CLUP. A ~~Earth Materials Processing~~ Type 2 CLUP is required for any operation that includes earth materials ~~processing~~ screening over 500 cubic yards per day, or crushing activities. A maximum of eight feet excavation below seasonal high-water table is allowed. The excavation below water table must be 200 feet from the nearest potable water well. Excavation within two feet of a confining layer is prohibited. No more than ten percent of the parcels total acreage may be in the water table. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the conditions set out in KPB 21.29.055 for material extraction processing area applicable to this type of CLUP. The limited excavation within two feet of seasonal high-water table included in this permit is exempt from KPB 21.29.057.

3. ~~Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table~~ A Type 3 CLUP. A ~~Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table~~ Type 3 CLUP is required for material extraction and operations of any size within ~~four~~ two feet of the seasonal high-water table unless specified exempt from KPB 21.29.057. The excavation below water table must be 200 feet from the nearest

potable water well. Excavation within two feet of a confining layer is prohibited. Screening and crushing is allowed. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 for material extraction within ~~four~~ two feet of the seasonal high-water table are applicable to this type of CLUP.


An applicant may request a CLUP that includes one, two or all three of the above permit types. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. A CLUP may be renewed in accordance with KPB 21.29.070. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPs and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #4** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.030, as follows:

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP under this chapter, an applicant must first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application must include the following items, without which the application will be deemed incomplete:
1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
 2. Expected life span of the material site;
 3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1);
 4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
 5. The depth of excavation;
 6. Type of material to be extracted;

7. A site map professional surveyor licensed in the State of Alaska to include the following:
- a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including but not limited to, easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to submitting the application;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes; [~~contingent on approval from the governmental agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the road;~~]
 - f. Location of any processing areas on the parcel, if applicable;
 - g. North arrow;
 - h. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;
 - i. Preparer's name and date; and
 - j. Field verification must include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.
8. A site plan, [~~prepared by a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska~~] to include the following:
- a. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
 - b. Location and elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, based on the seasonal high-water table. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes must be at least four feet below the proposed lowest elevation of excavation depth **unless proposed depth is deeper than conventional equipment can dig without stage excavation;**
 - c. Location of all private wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary; and
 - d. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by best available data.

9. A statement by the operator of the site that the requirements of KPB 21.29.045 have been satisfied.


B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director may provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #5** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.050, as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

A. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, must impose the following mandatory conditions prior to approval of a permit under this chapter:

1. Buffer Zone.

a. ~~[A buffer area of 32 feet must be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation that provides sufficient noise and street-level visual screening; an eight-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope; or a minimum eight-foot fence;]~~
The buffer zone for counter permits and CLUPs shall be of sufficient height, density, and setback to provide noise screening of the proposed use to parcels in the vicinity as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or planning director. Buffer requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit. There is no requirement to buffer the material site from uses which commence after the approval of the permit.

- b. A buffer zone shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer zone for a Type 1 CLUP shall consist of one of the following in any geographical area: fifty feet of natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, or a minimum six-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope. The buffer zone for a Type 2 or Type 3 CLUP shall consist of one of the following in any geographical area: fifty feet of natural vegetation, a minimum eight-foot fence, or a minimum ten-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope. If the minimum buffers are insufficient to approve the permit, the applicant may modify the proposed buffers with evidence to a sufficient size in consideration of, and in accordance with the existing uses of properties in the vicinity for approval of a permit.**
- [b.]c. A 2:1 slope must be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if the site plan provides the timeframe for removal and verification that suitable, stabilizing material will replace the removed material within 30 days of removal;**
- [e.]d. Where an easement exists, a buffer must not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable; and**
- [d.]e. This requirement may only be waived upon a finding by the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, that a lot line where the waiver is requested is directly adjacent to another material site.**
- f. GIS, LIDAR, and photogrammetry may be utilized in the design of the buffer zone when differing elevations exist between the proposed site and properties in the vicinity. Using this technology's line of sight profile drawings from the uppermost inhabitable level of existing properties located in the vicinity may be utilized in the determination of sufficiency of the buffer zone.**
- g. At its discretion the planning director or planning commission (as applicable) may waive or reduce buffer requirements when screening proves to be not necessary or not feasible.**
- 2. Water source separation.**
- a. Material extraction below or within ~~four~~ two feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited unless the applicant is issued a CLUP Material Extraction Within Water Table Permit and the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 are satisfied **or the depth and****

size of excavation is exempt from KPB 21.29.057 as specified in the permit:

- b. Dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining that removes **more than 5,000 gallons of water per day** from the site or causes water to leave the site is prohibited **unless permitted by State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources**;
 - c. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 linear feet of any private well or **applicable** water source existing prior to original permit issuance; and
 - d. On site movement of water may be permitted pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 and if: (i) the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska that the dewatering will not lower any known water systems; and (ii) the applicant posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages in an amount equivalent to the cost to replace each water wells within a 300-foot radius of the site. The rebuttable presumption is that the cost per well is a minimum of \$10,000.
3. Roads. Operations that impact borough roads must be conducted in accordance with the requirements and remedies of KPB Chapter 14.40.
 4. Dust control. Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the **CLUP** material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
 5. Hours of operation. Material extraction activities, including equipment operation, may only occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Alaska Standard Time (AKST), or as determined by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to be appropriate based on information presented.
 - a. ~~[Seasonal.]~~ **Project-based waiver.** An applicant may request a ~~[seasonal.]~~ project-based waiver of the hours of operation requirements under this subsection. A waiver granted under this subsection is valid for **up to** six consecutive calendar months. To grant a waiver under this subsection, the commission must find that the waiver is necessary for a specific project, and that the waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents.

6. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring well four feet below the proposed excavation per ten acres of excavated area.
 7. Setback. Material site excavation areas must be 250 feet from the property boundaries of any ~~[local option zoning district,]~~existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, **licensed** childcare facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. ~~[If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation must be in addition to the 250-foot setback.]~~
 8. Permit boundaries. The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area must be staked at sequentially visible intervals. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes must be in place prior to issuance of the permit.
 9. Processing. Material extraction of any size that includes processing, screening, or crushing activities is prohibited unless the applicant is issued an Earth Materials Processing CLUP and the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.055 are imposed on the permit.
- B. Discretionary Conditions. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may set conditions of approval for issuance of a counter permit or CLUP, as appropriate for the area in which the development is sited, for the following:
1. Setbacks/Buffer Area.
 - a. The mandatory buffer area condition in subsection (A) above may be increased, up to a maximum of 100 feet between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries, if the planning commission finds based on substantial evidence presented that increasing the buffer area is necessary for the public health, welfare and safety of the surrounding community;
 - i. Upon request of the applicant, in lieu of any additional buffer area under this subsection designed to separate the use of material site activities from neighboring parcel boundaries, an eight-foot-high berm above the preexisting elevation may be constructed, prior to excavation, around the excavation area. If the excavation site

area expands, the berm may move toward the permitted boundary until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at eight-foot height while permitted activity is occurring.


- b. All other requirements of KPB 21.29.050(A)(1) apply; and
 - c. When a buffer area has been denuded **less than a year** prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.
2. Road ~~[maintenance and]~~ repair. In consultation with the Road Service Area Director, ~~[road maintenance or]~~ repair of public right-of-way haul routes may be required of the permittee.
 3. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may **[determine] suggest** the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an "Approval to Construct" or the borough road service area, as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
 4. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on **[public right-of-way haul routes] haul routes within permit boundaries.**
 5. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).
 6. Street-level screening. Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, and lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040.

Your consideration of these amendments is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #6** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.055(B), as follows:

21.29.055. Earth materials processing.

~~[In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(2), an Earth Materials Processing CLUP is required for earth materials processing activities, such as material screening or crushing.]~~ Prior to issuing a Type 2 CLUP [permit] under this subsection, the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as the planning commission deems appropriate. In addition, the following requirements and permit conditions specific to a Type 2 CLUP ~~[an Earth Materials Processing CLUP]~~ apply:

...

B. Hours of operation.

1. Processing equipment may only be operated between ~~[8:00]~~ 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. AKST, or as determined by the planning commission.


...

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #7** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.057, as follows:

21.29.057. Material extraction below or within ~~four~~ two feet of the seasonal high-water table.

In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(3), a CLUP is required for material extraction of material below or within ~~four~~ two feet of the seasonal high water table. Prior to a permit being issued the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as deemed appropriate. In accordance with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(b) dewatering **over 5,000 gallons per day** is prohibited **unless permitted by the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources.** The following additional application requirements and permit conditions specific to a Material Extraction within the Water Table CLUP apply:


....

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #8** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.060 as follows:

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation must be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit renewal request. **All acreage planned for a post-mining use is exempt from reclamation.**
- B. The applicant may revegetate and must reclaim all disturbed land within the time period approved with the reclamation plan **if the planned resource extraction has been exhausted and no post-mining use is planned**, so as to leave the land in a stable condition wherein a 2:1 slope is maintained. Any revegetation must be done with a non-invasive plant species. Bonding must be required at \$750.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director may accept a qualified professional's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans will be enforced under KPB 21.50.
- C. The following measures must be considered in the preparation, approval and implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan:


1. The area will be backfilled, graded and re-contoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for revegetation under KPB 21.29.060(B).
 2. The topsoil used for reclamation must be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by an independent, professional civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska.
 3. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation must be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
 4. Topsoil mine operations must ensure a minimum of four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
 5. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.
 6. The area will be reclaimed in a manner ~~[that screens the site from becoming a public attractive nuisance and in a manner]~~ that is not harmful to public health, safety, and general welfare.
- D. The five-year reclamation plan must describe the total acreage to be reclaimed relative to the total excavation plan.
- E. Close-out. Reclamation plans and requirements survive expiration, termination, or revocation of a permit granted under this chapter. In order to close-out a permit, the planning director must be provided adequate proof that reclamation has been conducted in accordance with the reclamation plan. If a permit expires, terminates, or is revoked prior to permit close-out, the remedies under KPB 21.50 apply and the planning director may hold applicable fines and remedies in abeyance upon a finding that reclamation is actively ongoing.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #9** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

- Amend KPB Chapter 21.29 by adding Section 21.29.063, as follows:

21.29.063. Decision.


The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications whereby mandatory standards under KPB 21.29.040 have been met through implementation of conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050, KPB 21.29.055, and KPB 21.29.057 or shall deny applications when conditions do not meet the mandatory standards in KPB 21.29.040. The decision shall include written findings detailing how the conditions under KPB 21.29.050, KPB 21.29.055, and KPB 21.29.057 meet, or do not meet the mandatory standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040 and evidence to support those findings. The decision shall be distributed to the parties of record before the planning commission, with notice of right to appeal.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #10** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

- Amend KPB Chapter 21.29 by removing Section 21.29.065 in its entirety, as follows:

[21.29.065. Effect of permit denial.]

A. No reapplication concerning the same counter permit application may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the planning director's final denial action except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original application was filed.

B. No reapplication concerning the same CLUP may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the final denial action except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original application was filed.


C. For the purposes of this section, the applicant bears the burden of proof of demonstrating that new evidence or circumstances exist and that they were not available or present with the original application was filed.]

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #11** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.070, as follows:

21.29.070. Permit renewal, modification and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a renewal application every five years after the permit is issued. A renewal application must be submitted at least 90 days prior to expiration of the CLUP.
- B. The planning director may administratively approve a renewal application that meets the following requirements: (i) the permittee is in compliance with all permit conditions and no modification to operations or conditions are proposed; and (ii) the borough did not issue a notice of violation under the permit during the two calendar years preceding the renewal application. If the renewal application does not satisfy the foregoing requirements or if the planning director determines a review by the planning commission is warranted, then the planning commission will hear the renewal application.
- C. In the event the renewal application is heard by the planning commission, the planning commission must hold a public hearing on the renewal application. If the applicant is complying with all permit conditions and requirements and is not in violation of borough code, then the renewal must be granted by the planning commission. ~~[Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the commission determines, after public hearing, that discretionary~~

~~conditions are appropriate on renewal then the commission may modify the CLUP by imposing conditions as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.]~~ Permit renewal applications will be denied if the permittee is in violation of the original permit requirements and conditions or borough code. **The permittee will be given ninety days to correct violations. If the corrections are met, the permit will be renewed.** A renewal application heard by the planning commission must be processed in accordance with the notice requirements of KPB 21.25.060.


- D. A permittee may request a modification of a CLUP or counter permit, as needed. A modification application will be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030 through KPB 21.29.050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060. A permit modification is required if the permittee's operations are no longer consistent with the original permit application.
- E. The fee for a permit renewal or modification is the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.
- F. Failure to submit a permit renewal will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.50.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #12** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.115, as follows:

21.29.115. Permit transfers.


~~[Permits issued under this chapter do not automatically transfer upon a conveyance or transfer of the applicable real property. The planning director will issue a letter of approval or disapproval upon receipt of the following: (1) a written permit transfer request is provided to the planning department that includes: legal description of the parcel, former owner name, new owner name, and a copy of the approved permit or the legal PEU status; and (2) a recorded conveyance instrument listing the new owner. The requesting party may appeal a disapproval letter to the planning commission. Permit transfer approvals are not subject to administrative appeal.]~~ Permits must transfer with the sale or transfer of the real property unless the permittee is currently in violation of the original permit requirements and conditions or borough code. The permittee will be given ninety days to correct violations.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #13** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.120, as follows:

21.29.120. Prior-existing uses.

- A. Determination. Prior-existing uses (PEU) in effect on October 1, 2022 are allowed to continue operation subject to the requirements of this section. The burden of proof that the prior-existing use existed before October 1, 2022 and after May 21, 1996, is on the applicant. All other PEUs prior to May 21, 1996, are already recorded with the borough and are recognized. If the planning director denies prior-existing use status, the applicant must comply with the permit requirements of this chapter. Failure to apply for a prior-existing use determination by January 1, 2024 will result in termination of all rights to continued operation as a nonconforming use and require full compliance with all provisions of this chapter.
- B. Decision. The planning director will give notice of the application for a prior-existing use determination to property owners within 100 feet of the subject parcel boundaries. The notice shall include a summary of the application, a vicinity map, and a deadline for submitting written comments or evidence regarding the existence of the use prior to the planning director issuing a decision. The planning director will issue a decision regarding the prior-existing use status based on the written application, [written comments,] or evidence regarding the existence of the use. The planning director's decision may be appealed by the applicant or affected property

owners to the planning commission within 15 days of distribution of the decision.

- C. *Discontinuance.* Any prior-existing use which has ceased by discontinuance for an uninterrupted period of ~~[365 days]~~ **five years** must thereafter conform to the permit requirements of this chapter. Lack of intent to cease use or abandon the use does not suspend the ~~[365-day]~~ **five-year** time period. If a prior-existing use is discontinued or abandoned, it may not be recommenced. **Any activity such as extraction, excavation, processing, or reclamation is considered valid and a continuance of site use.**
- D. *Expansion Prohibited.* ~~[A prior-existing use may not be increased, intensified, or expanded or moved to any other part of the lot, tract, or parcel it occupies after October 1, 2022, nor may the prior-existing use be moved to a parcel which is subject to this chapter.]~~ **The prior-existing use may not be moved to a parcel that is subject to this chapter.** If a parcel is subdivided, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where material extraction or processing had not previously occurred or was not lawfully established in accordance with this section.
- E. *Standards.* In order to qualify as a legal prior-existing use, the use must meet the following standards, on or before October 1, 2022:
1. A use must have been legally established under prior law.
 2. A use must be operational in accordance with the type of use.
- F. In accordance with 21.29.015, on or before January 1, 2026, all legal prior-existing-use extraction operations shall comply with KPB 21.29.060 (reclamation plan) and applicable hours of operation requirements under this chapter.
- ~~[G. Materials extraction operations with legal prior-existing use status which extract material below or within four feet of the seasonal highwater table shall conduct operations in accordance with the requirements outlined in KPB 21.29.057, except that KPB 21.29.057(C)(7) will not apply.]~~
- ~~[H. For the purposes of this section, "increased, intensified, or expanded" means: (1) enlarging the area of excavation; (2) increasing the depth of excavation to go within four feet of the seasonal high-water table; or (3) adding a use that was not in existence as of the date of the PEU status~~

Page 3 of 3

September 20, 2022

Re: LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #13 to O2022-36


~~determination, to include adding earth materials processing to a use that did not previously include processing.]~~

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Richard Derkevorkian, Assembly member 

DATE: September 20, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Derkevorkian Amendment #14** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.130, as follows:

21.29.130. Definitions.

A. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to material site permits and activities:

...

8. Earthen berm means a berm constructed of aggregate or soil not to contain slash or brush that maintains a 2:1 slope. The berm is to be constructed above the preexisting elevation.

...

21. Vicinity means 1,000 linear feet from permitted boundary.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly Presider BJ

DATE: October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #1** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.25.050, as follows:

21.25.050. Permit considerations—Public hearing required.

Within 30 days of receiving an application, the planning director or designee shall review the submitted application for completeness and compliance with this chapter. If it is incomplete or does not meet the requirements of this chapter, the planning director shall notify the applicant in writing. The planning director shall thereafter either return the application to the applicant or schedule the application to be considered by the planning commission at the next appropriate scheduled meeting. **Upon receiving an application, the planning director or designee will forward a copy of the application to the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (“KBNERR”) for review and comment. KBNERR will have thirty days to provide its review and comment prior to submission of the application to the planning commission if the application is otherwise complete.**

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly Presiden BJ

DATE: October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #2** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.005, as follows:

21.29.005. Intent and Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a land use permitting process to regulate the operation, scope, and duration of earth materials extraction and processing within the borough while promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, **including the health of aquatic systems that support salmon.** It is the further purpose of this chapter to promote compatible, orderly development.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly President BJ

DATE: October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #3** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.030, as follows:

21.29.030. Application procedure.

A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP under this chapter, an applicant must first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application must include the following items, without which the application will be deemed incomplete:

1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
2. Expected life span of the material site;
3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1);
4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
5. The depth of excavation;

Page 2 of 3
October 25, 2022
Re: LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #3

6. Type of material to be extracted;
7. A site map professional surveyor licensed in the State of Alaska to include the following:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including but not limited to, easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to submitting the application;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes, contingent on approval from the governmental agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the road;
 - f. Location of any processing areas on the parcel, if applicable;
 - g. North arrow;
 - h. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;
 - i. Preparer's name and date; and
 - j. Field verification must include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.
8. A site plan, prepared by a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska to include the following:
 - a. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
 - b. Location and elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, based on the seasonal high-water table. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes must be at least four feet below the proposed lowest elevation of excavation depth;
 - c. Location of all private wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary; and
 - d. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by best available data [1];

Page 3 of 3

October 25, 2022

Re: LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #3

- e. Ground water protection measures for anadromous streams, especially with regard to juvenile salmon, as identified by shallow groundwater flowpaths and critical areas of aquifer connectivity, such as recharge, where this information is available.**
- 9. A statement by the operator of the site that the requirements of KPB 21.29.045 have been satisfied.
- B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director may provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly Presiden BJ

DATE: October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #4** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.040, as follows:

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise and other impacts of earth materials extraction to properties in the vicinity through setbacks, buffer zones, ~~[and]~~ street-level visual screening [;] **and protection of salmon-rearing waters.** Prior to granting a counter permit or conditional land use permit under this chapter, the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, must make the following findings:

1. That the use is not inconsistent with the applicable comprehensive plan;
2. That the use will not be harmful to the public's health, safety, ~~[and]~~ general welfare [;] **and the health of anadromous streams, particularly with regard to juvenile salmon;**
3. That sufficient setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards **such as avoidance of critical groundwater flowpaths and recharge areas** are being provided consistent with this chapter; and

Page 2 of 2
October 25, 2022
Re: LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #4

4. That the use provides for a reclamation plan consistent with this chapter.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly President BJ

DATE: October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #5** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.050, as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

B. Discretionary Conditions. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may set conditions of approval for issuance of a counter permit or CLUP, as appropriate for the area in which the development is sited, for the following:

1. Setbacks/Buffer Area.

a. The mandatory buffer area condition in subsection (A) above may be increased, up to a maximum of 100 feet between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries if the planning commission finds based on substantial evidence presented that increasing the buffer area is necessary for the public health, welfare and safety of the surrounding community;

i. Upon request of the applicant, in lieu of any additional buffer area under this subsection designed to separate the use of material site activities from neighboring parcel boundaries, an eight-foot-high berm above the preexisting elevation may be constructed, prior to excavation, around the excavation area. If the excavation site

Page 2 of 2
October 25, 2022
Re: LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #5

area expands, the berm may move toward the permitted boundary until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at eight-foot height while permitted activity is occurring.

- b. All other requirements of KPB 21.29.050(A)(1) apply; and
 - c. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.
2. Road maintenance and repair. In consultation with the Road Service Area Director, road maintenance or repair of public right-of-way haul routes may be required of the permittee.
 3. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an "Approval to Construct" or the borough road service area, as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
 4. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on public right-of-way haul routes.
 5. Surface water **and groundwater** protection. Use of surface **and ground** water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).
 6. Street-level screening. Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, and lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly President BJ

DATE: October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #6** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.057, as follows:

21.29.057(A). Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table.

In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(3), a CLUP is required for material extraction of material below or within four feet of the seasonal high water table. Prior to a permit being issued the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as deemed appropriate. In accordance with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(b) dewatering is prohibited. The following additional application requirements and permit conditions specific to a Material Extraction within the Water Table CLUP apply:

- A. Prior to application for a water table extraction permit, the following requirements must be met:
 1. Installation of a sufficient number of monitoring wells and test pits, as recommended by a qualified professional, to adequately determine groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, water table and seasonal high-water table elevation Monitoring well and test pit locations must provide the qualified professional with adequate information to characterize the entire property that will be permitted for material extraction. Well casing elevations must be surveyed to a

Page 2 of 2
October 25, 2022
Re: LAYDOWN Johnson Amendment #6

- vertical accuracy of 0.01 feet by a registered land surveyor and tied to NAVD 1988.
2. Determination of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, and water table elevation for the site must be measured under the supervision of a qualified professional.
 3. A written report must be completed by a qualified professional that makes a determination about the potential adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation, groundwater and surface water quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. The determination must be based on available data, interpretations of the data and knowledge of groundwater processes.
 4. The report must be submitted with the CLUP application and must:
 - a. Identify existing public water system sources (i.e., wells, springs, surface water intakes), as identified by the state, that are located within one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place;
 - b. Identify actual or presumed private drinking water wells located within one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place and include a copy of the available well logs;
 - c. Identify existing regulated potential sources of contamination within at least one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place;
 - d. Contain maps at appropriate scales presenting the results of the well search, the setbacks required by subsection (C)(7) of this section, and illustrating wetlands and water bodies; at least one map must show identified potential sources of contamination;
 - e. Include the water table elevation monitoring data, monitoring well logs and records of any test pits, and a discussion of the seasonal high-water table determination;
 - f. Evaluate subsurface hydrologic conditions and identify potential adverse effects that may occur as a result of material extraction. The evaluation of the hydrologic conditions must include identifying confining layers **and shallow ground water flowpaths.**

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor ^{MN}
Max Best, Chief of Staff ^{MB}

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director ^{RR}

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #1** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.010, as follows:

21.29.010. Applicability.

- A. This chapter applies to all private and public lands in the borough except where the use is prohibited by ordinance within a local option zoning district or exempt under KPB 21.29.015.
- B. This chapter does not apply within the incorporated cities of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.
- C. Earth material extraction within 300 linear feet from riparian wetlands and the seasonal high-water level of naturally occurring open water bodies, such as a lake, pond, river, stream, or ocean, is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to man-made water bodies or isolated ponds of less than one acre on private property.
- D. All operations must be conducted in accordance with the current publication of the State of Alaska, Alaska DEC User's Manual Best Management Practices for Gravel/Rock Aggregate Extraction Projects. In

Page 2 of 2
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #1

the event a provision of this chapter conflicts with the State of Alaska's manual, this chapter controls.

- E. Up to 5,000 gallons of water per day may be withdrawn from a well. Proof of an ADNR use authorization is required for withdrawal of water in excess of 5,000 gallons per day from a well, as long as there is no open pond with active excavation. Open water is allowed only with an approved settling pond per KPB 21.29.055 or in conjunction with a CLUP approved pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 (earth materials extraction within the water table CLUP).**

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor ^{MN}
Max Best, Chief of Staff ^{MB}

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director ^{RR}

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #2** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.015, as follows:

21.29.015. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. ~~[There will be no excavation within 32 feet of a lot line.] An owner or operator exempt under this subsection must register with the borough on a form provided by the planning department and must comply with KPB 21.29.010(C).~~
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area do not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption must provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.

Page 2 of 2

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #2

C. A prior existing use **that is in full compliance with all provisions of [under]** KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit. **[Notwithstanding the foregoing, on or before January 1, 2026, a prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 must: (1) provide a reclamation plan under KPB 21.29.060 that is approved by the planning director or designee; and (2) come into compliance with the buffer zone requirements under KPB 21.29.050(A)(1).]**

D. **A 300-foot buffer from riparian and riverine wetlands must be maintained.**

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor *MN*
Max Best, Chief of Staff *MB*

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director *RR*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #3** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.030, as follows:

21.29.030. Application procedure.

A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP under this chapter, an applicant must first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application must include the following items, without which the application will be deemed incomplete:

1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
2. Expected life span of the material site;
3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1);

Page 2 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #3

4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
5. The depth of excavation;
6. Type of material to be extracted;
7. A site map professional surveyor licensed in the State of Alaska to include the following:
 - a. ~~Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase~~ Location and elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, based on the seasonal high-water table. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes must be at least four feet below the proposed lowest elevation of excavation depth;
 - b. ~~Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1), or alternate buffer plan~~ Location of all private wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including but not limited to, easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to submitting the application;
 - ~~e. Anticipated haul routes, contingent on approval from the governmental agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the road;~~
 - ~~f.] e. Location of any processing areas on the parcel, if applicable~~ Identify and label all drainage features entering and exiting property;
 - ~~g.] f. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by best available data;~~
 - g. North arrow;
 - ~~h.] h. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;~~
 - ~~i.] i. Preparer's name and date; and~~
 - ~~i.] j. Field verification must include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.~~
8. A site plan, prepared by a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska to include the following:

Page 3 of 3

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #3

- a. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
 - b. ~~Location and elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, based on the seasonal high-water table. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes must be at least four feet below the proposed lowest elevation of excavation depth;~~ Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - c. ~~Location of all private wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;~~ Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(1), or alternate buffer plan; and
 - ~~Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by best available data.;~~
 - d. Anticipated haul routes, contingent on approval from the governmental agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the road; and
 - e. Location of any processing areas on the parcel, if applicable.
9. A statement by the operator of the site that the requirements of KPB 21.29.045 have been satisfied.
- B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director may provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor *MN*
Max Best, Chief of Staff *MB*

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director *RR*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #4** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.045, as follows:

21.29.045. Required compliance with State and Federal laws

- A. All applicants for permits for earth materials extraction are required to demonstrate compliance with state and federal law. Prior to final approval of the permit, the applicant or agent must provide written documentation from the permitting agency of compliance with the following:
1. ~~[Mining license as required by the Alaska State Department of Revenue, pursuant to AS 43.65]~~ **An Alaska State Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) temporary water use authorization if the Applicant intends for water to leave the site. If water leaves the site, the applicant must adhere to the provisions of the ADNR temporary water use authorization;**
 2. Mining permit as required by ~~[the Alaska State Department of Natural Resources (ADNR)]~~ **ADNR** if extraction activities are to take place on state land;
 3. Reclamation plan as required by ADNR, pursuant to A.S. 27.19;

Page 2 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #4

4. Notice of intent for construction general permit or multi-sector general permit and storm water pollution prevention plan, and other associated permits or plans required by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) pursuant to the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) requirements;
 5. United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1344, if material extraction activity requires USACE approval; and
 6. Any other applicable state or federal agency with regulatory authority of mining activities or earth materials extraction.
- B. In addition to the requirements in subsection (A) of this section, all activity must be conducted in compliance with state or federal regulations governing the items listed below. Written documentation of compliance with these regulations is not required. Complaints received by the borough of violations of requirements within this section will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement, this includes but is not limited to:
1. Air quality.
 - a. EPA air quality control permit is required for asphalt plants and crushers;
 - b. ADNR burn permit is required for brush or stump burning. Combustibles must be stockpiled separate from noncombustibles, and burn permit requirements must be followed; and
 - c. ADEC dust control and air quality regulations pertaining to burning activities must be followed.
 2. Water quality. EPA or ADEC regulations controlling spills, spill reporting, storage and disposal of oil, anti-freeze and hydrocarbons.
 3. Hazardous Materials. Use and storage of hazardous materials, waste and explosives.
 - a. EPA regulations controlling use of hazardous materials must be followed; and
 - b. U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives regulations must be followed when storing or using explosives.

Page 3 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #4

C. Failure to comply with any of the requirements in subsections (A) and (B) of this section is a violation of the permit, and is subject to enforcement pursuant to KPB Chapter 21.50.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor ^{MN}
Max Best, Chief of Staff ^{MB}

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director ^{RR}

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #5** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.050, as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

A. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, must impose the following mandatory conditions prior to approval of a permit under this chapter:

1. Buffer Zone.

a. A buffer area of 32 feet must be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation that provides sufficient noise and street-level visual screening; an eight-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope; or a minimum eight-foot fence.

Berms should not alter natural drainage features;

b. A 2:1 slope must be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if the site plan provides

Page 2 of 5
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #5

- the timeframe for removal and verification that suitable, stabilizing material will replace the removed material within 30 days of removal;
 - c. Where an easement exists, a buffer must not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable; and
 - d. This requirement may only be waived upon a finding by the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, that a lot line where the waiver is requested is directly adjacent to another material site.
2. Water source separation.
- a. Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited unless the applicant is issued a CLUP Material Extraction Within Water Table Permit and the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 are satisfied;
 - b. Dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining that removes water from the site or causes water to leave the site is prohibited;
 - c. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 linear feet of any private well or water source existing prior to original permit issuance; and
 - d. On site movement of water may be permitted pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 and if: (i) the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska that the dewatering will not lower any known water systems; and (ii) the applicant posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages in an amount equivalent to the cost to replace each water wells within a 300-foot radius of the site. The rebuttable presumption is that the cost per well is a minimum of \$10,000.
3. Roads. Operations that impact borough roads must be conducted in accordance with the requirements and remedies of KPB Chapter 14.40.
4. Dust control. Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
5. Hours of operation. Material extraction activities, including equipment operation, may only occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Alaska Standard Time (AKST), or as determined by the planning

Page 3 of 5
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #5

commission or planning director, as applicable, to be appropriate based on information presented.

- a. Seasonal, project-based waiver. An applicant may request a seasonal, project-based waiver of the hours of operation requirements under this subsection. A waiver granted under this subsection is valid for six consecutive calendar months. To grant a waiver under this subsection, the commission must find that the waiver is necessary for a specific project, and that the waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents.
6. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring well four feet below the proposed excavation per ten acres of excavated area.
7. Setback. Material site excavation areas must be 250 feet from the property boundaries of any **[local option zoning district]** existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, childcare facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation must be in addition to the 250-foot setback.
8. Permit boundaries. The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area must be staked at sequentially visible intervals. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes must be in place prior to issuance of the permit.
9. Processing. Material extraction of any size that includes processing, screening, or crushing activities is prohibited unless the applicant is issued an Earth Materials Processing CLUP and the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.055 are imposed on the permit.
- B. Discretionary Conditions. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may set conditions of approval for issuance of a counter permit or CLUP, as appropriate for the area in which the development is sited, for the following:
 1. Setbacks/Buffer Area.

Page 4 of 5

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #5

- a. The mandatory buffer area condition in subsection (A) above may be increased, up to a maximum of 100 feet between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries, if the planning commission finds based on substantial evidence presented that increasing the buffer area is necessary for the public health, welfare and safety of the surrounding community;
 - i. Upon request of the applicant, in lieu of any additional buffer area under this subsection designed to separate the use of material site activities from neighboring parcel boundaries, an eight-foot-high berm above the preexisting elevation may be constructed, prior to excavation, around the excavation area. If the excavation site area expands, the berm may move toward the permitted boundary until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at eight-foot height while permitted activity is occurring.
 - b. All other requirements of KPB 21.29.050(A)(1) apply; and
 - c. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.
2. Road maintenance and repair. In consultation with the Road Service Area Director, road maintenance or repair of public right-of-way haul routes may be required of the permittee.
 3. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an "Approval to Construct" or the borough road service area, as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
 4. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on public right-of-way haul routes.
 5. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).

Page 5 of 5

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #5

6. *Street-level screening.* Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, and lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor *MN*
Max Best, Chief of Staff *MB*

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director *RR*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #6** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.055, as follows:

21.29.055. Earth materials processing.

In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(2), a n Earth Materials Processing CLUP is required for earth materials processing activities, such as material screening or crushing. Prior to issuing a permit under this subsection, the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as the planning commission deems appropriate. In addition, the following requirements and permit conditions specific to an Earth Materials Processing CLUP apply:

A. Setback. In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.

Page 2 of 2
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #6

B. Hours of operation.

1. Processing equipment may only be operated between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. AKST, or as determined by the planning commission.
2. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing in the event of an emergency or a good-cause finding that the increased hours of operation serve a public purpose and are not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents. Such an exception shall not exceed 120 days.
2. Seasonal, project-based waiver. An applicant may request a seasonal, project-based waiver of the hours of operation requirements under this section. A waiver granted under this subsection is valid for six consecutive calendar months. To grant a waiver under this subsection, the commission must find that the waiver is necessary for a specific project, and that the waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety, and general welfare of borough residents.

C. Onsite retention of settling pond water is allowed, including for the washing of materials, provided that the settling pond is not created by channeling or redirecting natural water bodies or natural drainage. However, if the settling pond is within four feet of the seasonal high water table, then an earth materials extraction within water table CLUP under KPB 21.29.057 is also required.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor *MN*
Max Best, Chief of Staff *MB*

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director *RR*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #7** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.060, as follows:

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation must be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit renewal request.

- B. The applicant may revegetate and must reclaim all disturbed land within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition wherein a 2:1 slope is maintained. Any revegetation must be done with a non-invasive plant species. Bonding must be required at \$750.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director may accept a qualified professional's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans will be enforced under KPB 21.50.

Page 2 of 3

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #7

C. The following measures must be considered in the preparation, approval and implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan:

1. The area will be backfilled, graded and re-contoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for revegetation under KPB 21.29.060(B).
2. The topsoil used for reclamation must be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by an independent, professional civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska.
3. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation must be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
4. Topsoil mine operations must ensure a minimum of four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
5. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.
6. The area will be reclaimed in a manner that screens the site from becoming a public attractive nuisance and in a manner that is not harmful to public health, safety, and general welfare.

D. The five-year reclamation plan must describe the total acreage to be reclaimed relative to the total excavation plan. **The five-year reclamation plan must also identify any drainage features which enter or exit the property.**

E. Close-out. Reclamation plans and requirements survive expiration, termination, or revocation of a permit granted under this chapter. In order to close-out a permit, the planning director must be provided adequate proof that reclamation has been conducted in accordance with the reclamation plan. If a permit expires, terminates, or is revoked prior to permit close-out, the remedies under KPB 21.50 apply and the planning director

Page 3 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #7

may hold applicable fines and remedies in abeyance upon a finding that reclamation is actively ongoing.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor *MN*
Max Best, Chief of Staff *MB*

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director *RR*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #8** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.120, as follows:

21.29.120. Prior-existing uses.

- A. Determination. Prior-existing uses (PEU) in effect on October 1, 2022 are allowed to continue operation subject to the requirements of this section. The burden of proof that the prior-existing use existed before October 1, 2022 is on the applicant. If the planning director denies prior-existing use status, the applicant must comply with the permit requirements of this chapter. Failure to apply for a prior-existing use determination by January 1, 2024 will result in termination of all rights to continued operation as a nonconforming use and require full compliance with all provisions of this chapter.
- B. Decision. The planning director will give notice of the application for a prior-existing use determination to property owners within 100 feet of the subject parcel boundaries. The notice shall include a summary of the application, a vicinity map, and a deadline for submitting written comments or evidence regarding the existence of the use prior to the planning director issuing a decision. The planning director will issue a decision regarding the prior-existing use status based on the written application, written

Page 2 of 3

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #8

comments, or evidence regarding the existence of the use. **Based on that information, the planning director will classify the PEU based upon the types defined in KPB 21.29.020 and will provide a written description of the existing operations. The planning director's decision will also set forth the reclamation plan as required by subsection (F) below.** The planning director's decision may be appealed by the applicant or affected property owners to the planning commission within 15 days of distribution of the decision.

- C. Discontinuance. Any prior-existing use which has ceased by discontinuance for an uninterrupted period of ~~365 days~~ **five (5) years** must thereafter conform to the permit requirements of this chapter. Lack of intent to cease use or abandon the use does not suspend the 365-day time period. If a prior-existing use is discontinued or abandoned, it may not be recommenced.
- D. Expansion Prohibited. A prior-existing use may not be increased, intensified, or expanded or moved to any other part of the lot, tract, or parcel it occupies after October 1, 2022, nor may the prior-existing use be moved to a parcel which is subject to this chapter. If a parcel is subdivided, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where material extraction or processing had not previously occurred or was not lawfully established in accordance with this section. **If a PEU material site has been exhausted as determined by the planning director, it cannot be used for earth materials processing without an earth materials processing CLUP.**
- E. Standards. In order to qualify as a legal prior-existing use, the use must meet the following standards, on or before October 1, 2022:
1. A use must have been legally established under prior law.
 2. A use must be operational in accordance with the type of use.
- F. In accordance with 21.29.015, on or before January 1, 2026, all legal prior-existing-use extraction operations shall comply with KPB 21.29.060 (reclamation plan) and applicable hours of operation requirements under this chapter. **The planning director may waive or modify any or all of the reclamation plan requirements set forth in KPB 21.29.060 as appropriate.**
- G. Materials extraction operations with legal prior-existing use status which extract material below or within four feet of the seasonal highwater table shall conduct operations in accordance with the requirements outlined in KPB 21.29.057, except that KPB 21.29.057(C)(7) will not apply.

Page 3 of 3

October 13, 2022

Re: Administrative Amendment #8

H. For the purposes of this section, "increased, intensified, or expanded" means: (1) enlarging the area of excavation **beyond the classification set forth in the planning director's decision or beyond the written description of existing operations as set forth by the planning director under subsection (B) above;** (2) increasing the depth of excavation to go within four feet of the seasonal high-water table; or (3) adding a use that was not in existence as of the date of the PEU status determination, to include adding earth materials processing to a use that did not previously include processing.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Thru: Mike Navarre, Mayor *MN*
Max Best, Chief of Staff *MB*

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director *RR*

DATE: October 13, 2022

SUBJECT: **Administrative Amendment #9** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.130, as follows:

21.29.130. Definitions.

A. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to material site permits and activities:

1. Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.
2. Aggrieved Party means a party of record adversely impacted by the decision of the hearing officer who participated before the hearing officer either by written or oral presentation.

3. Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.
4. Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.
5. Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.
6. Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, **blasting**, washing, and crushing by use of machinery. **It does not include stripping and segregation with excavation equipment.**
7. Exhausted means that all material of a commercial quality in a sand, gravel, or material site has been removed.
8. Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.
9. Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.
10. Quarter or Quarterly means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December;
11. Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.
12. Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.
13. Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.
14. Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.
15. Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.
16. Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which stormwater runoff is directed.

Page 3 of 3
October 13, 2022
Re: Administrative Amendment #9

17. Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly member *lc*

DATE: January 26, 2023

SUBJECT: **Chesley Amendment #1** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.010, as follows:

21.29.010. Applicability—Prohibitions.

- A. This chapter applies to all private and public lands in the borough except where the use is prohibited by ordinance within a local option zoning district or exempt under KPB 21.29.015.
- B. This chapter does not apply within the incorporated cities of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.
- C. Earth material extraction within 300 linear feet from riparian wetlands and the seasonal high-water level of naturally occurring open water bodies, such as a lake, pond, river, stream, or ocean, is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to man-made water bodies or isolated ponds of less than one acre on private property.
- D. **Earth materials excavation, extraction, hauling, conditioning or processing, within 1,000 feet of the main entrance to a public campground is prohibited from the last Monday of May through the first Monday of September each year. The distance will be measured from the entrance of the public campground to the outer boundary of a parcel for which an applicant has requested a counter permit or conditional land use permit under this chapter.**

~~[D.]~~ E. All operations must be conducted in accordance with the current publication of the State of Alaska, Alaska DEC User's Manual Best Management Practices for Gravel/Rock Aggregate Extraction Projects. In the event a provision of this chapter conflicts with the State of Alaska's manual, this chapter controls.

~~[E.]~~ F. Up to 5,000 gallons of water per day may be withdrawn from a well. Proof of an ADNR use authorization is required for withdrawal of water in excess of 5,000 gallons per day from a well, as long as there is no open pond with active excavation. Open water is allowed only with an approved settling pond per KPB 21.29.055 or in conjunction with a CLUP approved pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 (earth materials extraction within the water table CLUP).

Your consideration is appreciated.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly member *lc*

DATE: January 26, 2023

SUBJECT: **Chesley Amendment #2** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.015(A), as follows:

21.29.015. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction **limited to one acre per parcel** [~~which disturbs an area of less than one acre~~] that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B) [~~does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries,~~] does not require a permit. **There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a public right-of-way or within 10 feet of a lot line.** An owner or operator exempt under this subsection must register with the borough on a form provided by the planning department and must comply with KPB 21.29.010(C). **Material extraction within four feet of seasonal high-water table and all material crushing or screening activities is prohibited under this exemption.**

Your consideration is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly member ^K

DATE: January 26, 2023

SUBJECT: **Chesley Amendment #3** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.020(A), as follows:

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

A. Counter permit. A counter permit is required for earth material extraction which disturbs more than one acre and less than 5 cumulative unreclaimed acres and is limited to one counter permit per parcel. Material processing, screening, or crushing, and material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under a counter permit. A counter permit is valid for a period of two years. Upon request from the applicant, the planning director, or designee, may grant one 12-month extension on a counter permit. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, or designees, and are not subject to notice requirements under KPB 21.25.060. The planning director's decision to approve or deny a counter permit may be appealed to the planning commission, which must act as the hearing officer, in accordance with KPB 21.20.

Your consideration is appreciated.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly member *LC*

DATE: January 26, 2023

SUBJECT: **Chesley Amendment #4** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.010, as follows:

21.29.065. Effect of permit denial.

- A. **Absent new evidence or a material change in circumstances that even with due diligence the applicant could not have presented with the original application, [N] no reapplication concerning the same counter permit application may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the planning director's final denial action. [except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original application was filed.]**
- B. **Absent new evidence or a material change in circumstances that even with due diligence the applicant could not have presented with the original application, [N] no reapplication concerning the same CLUP may be filed within [one] five calendar years of the date of the final denial action. [except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original application was filed.]**
- C. **For the purposes of this section, the applicant bears the burden of proof of demonstrating that new evidence or a material change of**

circumstances exist and that ~~[they were not available or present,]~~
even with due diligence the applicant could not have presented the
information with the original application. ~~[was filed.]~~

Your consideration is appreciated.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly member *lc*

DATE: January 26, 2023

SUBJECT: **Chesley Amendment #5** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.130, as follows:

21.29.130. Definitions.

A. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to material site permits and activities:

1. Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.
2. Aggrieved Party means a party of record adversely impacted by the decision of the hearing officer who participated before the hearing officer either by written or oral presentation.
3. Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

4. Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.
5. **Camp or camping means to use a vehicle, tent, or shelter, or to arrange bedding, or both, with the intent to stay overnight.**
6. **Campsite means any space designated for camping within a public campground.**
- ~~[5.]~~ 7. Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.
- ~~[6.]~~ 8. Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, blasting, washing, and crushing by use of machinery. It does not include stripping and segregation with excavation equipment.
- ~~[7.]~~ 9. Exhausted means that all material of a commercial quality in a sand, gravel, or material site has been removed.
- ~~[8.]~~ 10. Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.
- ~~[9.]~~ 11. Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.
12. **Public campground means an area, developed and maintained by a public entity, that is open to the public and contains one or more campsites.**
- ~~[10.]~~ 13. Quarter or Quarterly means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December;
- ~~[11.]~~ 14. Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.
- ~~[12.]~~ 15. Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.
- ~~[13.]~~ 16. Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.
- ~~[14.]~~ 17. Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

~~[15.]~~ **18.** Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

~~[16.]~~ **19.** Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which stormwater runoff is directed.

~~[17.]~~ **20.** Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

Your consideration is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly member (L/C) for L.C.

DATE: February 7, 2023

SUBJECT: **LAYDOWN Chesley Motion Re Clerical Edits to** Ordinance 2022-36,
Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional
Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability,
Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions
(Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Motion:

To authorize the Borough Legal Department to make necessary non-substantive wording or clerical edits for the purposes of consistency and readability as subcommittee amendments are incorporated into a Substitute Ordinance to bring back for public hearing and Assembly consideration.

Your consideration is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly Member (M.W.) for L.C.

DATE: January 26, 2023

SUBJECT: **Chesley Amendment #6** Amending Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend KPB 21.29.020(B), as follows:

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:

A. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:

1. Type I CLUP – Earth Materials Extraction. A Type I CLUP is required for any earth materials excavation or extraction which disturbs 5 or more cumulative acres. Earth materials conditioning or processing activities and excavation or extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The requirements and conditions in KPB 21.29.050 apply to a Type I CLUP.

~~[Earth Materials Extraction CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 10 or more cumulative acres. Material processing, screening or crushing, or extraction within four feet of the seasonal high water table is prohibited under this permit. The standard conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 are applicable to this type of CLUP.]~~

2. Type II CLUP – Earth Materials Conditioning or Processing. A Type II CLUP is required for any operation that includes earth materials

conditioning or processing activities. The conditions in KPB 21.29.050 and KPB 21.29.055 apply to a Type II CLUP.

~~[Earth Materials Processing CLUP. An Earth Materials Processing CLUP is required for any operation that includes earth materials processing, screening, or crushing activities. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the conditions set out in KPB 21.29.055 for material extraction processing area applicable to this type of CLUP.]~~

3. **Type III CLUP – Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table. A Type III CLUP is required for operations of any size that excavate or extract earth materials within four feet of the seasonal high-water table. The requirements and conditions in KPB 21.29.050 and KPB 21.29.057 for a Type III CLUP. If the application includes earth materials conditioning or processing activities, then the requirements and conditions in KPB 21.29.055 apply.**

~~[Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP is required for material extraction and operations of any size within four feet of the seasonal high-water table. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 for material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high water table are applicable to this type of CLUP.]~~

An applicant may request a CLUP that includes one, two or all three of the above permit types. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. A CLUP may be renewed in accordance with KPB 21.29.070. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPs and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

Your consideration is appreciated.

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
KPB 21.25.050	30-day staff review period of an application.	21-day staff review period of an application.	Increase from 21 to 30 days.	
KPB 21.25.060 - Notice	Notice published on KPB website; public bulletin; mailed to all owners/leaseholders within ½ mile radius of proposed site.	Requires notice published two times in newspaper, posted in the post office, copy of the notice sent by regular mail to all owners and/or leaseholders within one-half mile.	Expressly does not apply to counter permits. No longer requires newspaper publication but allows for publication on KPB website.	
KPB 21.29.005 - Intent and Purpose	Establishes an intent and purpose section for KPB Chapter 21.29 with focus on public health, safety and general welfare, and to promote compatible, orderly development.	N/A	New code section.	
KPB 21.29.010 - Applicability	A. Applies to all private and public lands, except as preempted by other law; B. Does not apply within the incorporated cities; C. Prohibits extraction within 300 feet of riparian wetlands and naturally-occurring open water bodies;	N/A	New code section to clarify applicability of chapter and fact that it does apply to both public and private lands outside of the incorporated cities unless otherwise exempt.	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>D. Operations must be conducted in accordance with current Alaska DEC Manual for extraction projects.</p>			
<p>KPB 21.29.015 -Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit</p>	<p>A. Exempts extraction disturbing less than one acre if: -Not in floodplain; -Does not enter water table; and -Does not cross property boundaries.</p> <p>No excavation within 32' of lot line.</p> <p>B. Exempts dewatered bars within SBCFSA/Snow River.</p> <p>C. Exempts PEUs but by 2026 must: -Provide reclamation plan -Comply with buffer zone requirements</p>	<p>Currently 21.29.010</p> <p>A. Exempts extraction disturbing less than one acre if: -Not in floodplain; -Does not enter water table; and -Does not cross property boundaries.</p> <p>No excavation within 20 feet of ROW or 10 feet of lot line.</p> <p>B. Exempts dewatered bars within SBCFSA/ Snow River.</p> <p>C. PEUs exempt but floodplain permit required within mapped special flood hazard area.</p>	<p>New code section.</p> <p>No excavation within 32' of lot lines.</p> <p>PEUs exempt but must provide reclamation plan & comply with buffer zone requirements by 2026.</p>	<p>Require registration of excavation <1 acre. Addresses the concern of how can KPB state no permit required yet stipulate buffer requirements, clarify that the buffer is not part of the 1 acre limitation.</p>

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
<p>KPB 21.29.020- Types of permits available</p>	<p>Counter permit -1 to 10 acres -No processing -No water table extraction -Only 21.29.050 conditions apply.</p> <p>Earth Materials Extraction CLUP -Activity disturbing more than 10 acres -No processing -No water table extraction -Only 21.29.050 conditions apply</p> <p>Earth Materials Processing CLUP -Required for all on- site processing, screening, or crushing -21.29.050 and 21.29.055 conditions apply</p> <p>Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP -Required for all earth materials extraction within water table -21.29.050 and</p>	<p>Counter permit and generic CLUP only.</p> <p>CLUP application requires all mandatory conditions and covers all uses.</p>	<p>Counter permit and three types of CLUPs.</p> <p>1 to 10 acres eligible for counter permit if no processing or water table extraction.</p> <p>Three different CLUP categories: earth materials extraction (more than ten acres), earth materials processing, and earth materials extraction within water table.</p> <p>Applicant may apply for one, two, or all CLUP types.</p>	<p>Counter Permits and Earth Materials Extraction CLUP - Allow for up to 5k gallons of water withdrawal/ day, from well. Require proof of ADNR water withdrawal for amount in excess of 5k/ gallons/ day from a well, not create open pond with active excavation. Open water allowable, but requires water CLUP</p> <p>Allow for up to 500 cubic yards of processing material between hours of 8AM to 6PM.</p> <p>Earth Materials Processing CLUP Add blasting as a type of processing. Clarify processing does not mean striping and</p>

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	21.29.057 conditions apply			segregation with excavation equipment.
KPB 21.29.030- Application procedure	Very similar to current procedure. Requires site map from professional surveyor and site plan from professional engineer	-Legal description -Life span -Buffer plan -Reclamation plan -Excavation depth -Type of materials and equipment -Any voluntary permit conditions -Site plan	Breaks apart site map (professional surveyor) from site plan (professional engineer) Application will be deemed incomplete without all items listed. (Not in current code.)	Revise to stipulate that Survey function is limited to existing site conditions prior to any activity. Require engineer w/seal for all future site lay out plans
KPB 21.29.040- Standards for sand, gravel or material sites	Planning Director (counter permits) or Planning Commission (CLUPs) must find: -Use is not inconsistent with applicable comp plan -Use will not be harmful to public's health, safety and general welfare -Provides sufficient setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards -Reclamation plan	-Protects against lowering of water sources serving other properties and damage to other properties -Minimizes off-site dust movement, noise disturbance, visual impacts & alternate post-mining land uses	All new standards/"may issue" Focus on legitimate public purpose to protect against damage to public roads and adjacent properties as well as dust, noise and other impacts through setbacks, buffer zones, and street-level visual screening.	Amount of visual screening, if any, is a significant question, which we recognize from public testimony. Significant policy call with legal input.
KPB 21.29.045	Applicants required to demonstrate compliance with state and federal law through written	N/A	New code section. Requires compliance with applicable	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>documentation from pertinent authorities: -Mining license (AK Dept of Revenue) -Mining permit (ADNR) -Permits and plans required by DEC -Permits from USACE, if applicable -Other applicable permits from other regulatory bodies authorized to regulate mining activities or earth materials extraction</p> <p>Must comply with other regulations such as air and water quality, and hazardous materials</p> <p>Violations subject to enforcement under 21.50</p>		<p>state/federal agencies prior to approval of KPB permit.</p> <p>All activity must comply with state/federal regulations governing air/water quality and hazardous materials.</p> <p>Violations subject to enforcement under 21.50.</p>	<p>Explicitly add ADNR for temporary water withdrawals</p>
<p>KPB 21.29.050</p>	<p>NINE MANDATORY CONDITIONS</p> <p>1. Buffers: 32-foot buffer/may include natural vegetation for street-level visual and noise screening; 8-foot fence or berm with a 2:1</p>	<p>Buffers: 50' of undisturbed natural vegetation, or 6' berm with at least 2:1 slope, or 6' fence. Material from slope may be removed if site plan provides removal timeframe and verification material will</p>	<p>Allows flexibility to meet demands of a specific application vs. "one size fits all" of current code.</p> <p>Buffers: -Street-level noise and visual screening (as</p>	<p>Berm height needs to be more flexible if screening requirements are to consider more 8' above elevation at property boundaries.</p>

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>slope; 2:1 slope between buffer zone and floor on all inactive site walls. Material from slope may be removed if site plan provides removal timeframe and verification material will be replaced within 30 days.</p> <p>2. Water source separation: No extraction below or within 4' of seasonal high-water table unless new section 21.29.057 conditions are met (Material Extraction within Water Table CLUP/see below); no off-site dewatering; no extraction within 100 feet of private well.</p> <p>3. Roads: Operations impacting KPB roads must comply with 14.40 and subject to remedies in 14.40.</p> <p>4. Dust control: Water or calcium chloride on haul</p>	<p>be replaced within 30 days. Planning Commission may waive where topography or placement of natural barriers make screening not feasible or unnecessary</p> <p>Water source separation: No material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to permit issuance. Counter permits require four-foot vertical separation from seasonal high water table. CLUPs require two-foot vertical separation from seasonal high water table. No dewatering unless PC grants exemption.</p> <p>Roads: Operations impacting KPB roads must comply with KPB 14.40.175 and subject to remedies in 14.40.</p>	<p>opposed to generic “noise and visual screening/impacts -Decrease from 50' vegetation to 32' -Increase from 6' to 8' minimum -Decision-maker may waive if lot line is directly adjacent to another material site</p> <p>Water source separation: -Operations within water table governed by new section, 21.29.057 (see below) and require Material Extraction within Water Table CLUP -On site water movement permitted if qualified independent civil engineer provides statement under seal that dewatering will not lower any known water systems and applicant posts bond for potential accrued</p>	<p>Clarify that street level means elevation at property boundaries.</p> <p>“Note adjacent means adjoining in this instance, not separated by a ROW”</p>

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>roads within boundaries of material site</p> <p>5. Hours of operation: 6 am-9m but decision-maker may waive for specific seasonal project. Waiver valid for six consecutive months.</p> <p>6. Groundwater elevation: Requires groundwater monitoring/one well 4' below proposed excavation per ten acres of excavated area.</p> <p>7. Setback: 250' from LOZD/school/senior center/child care facility/etc.</p> <p>8. Boundaries: Must stake buffers, ROWs, easements at visible intervals by professional land surveyor. Stakes must be placed prior to permit issuance.</p>	<p>Dust control: Water or calcium chloride on haul roads within boundaries of material site</p> <p>Hours of operation: Rock crushing equipment shall not be operated between 10 pm and 6 am.</p> <p>Boundaries: Staked at sequentially visible intervals where boundaries are within 300' of excavation perimeter. Verification and staking by professional land surveyor.</p> <p>Processing: See below.</p>	<p>damages in amount equivalent to replace each water well within 300-foot radius of site. Rebuttable presumption is each well is minimum of \$10,000.</p> <p>Roads/Dust control: Essentially the same.</p> <p>Hours of operation: For all extraction activities, 6 am to 9 pm but decision-maker can waive or adjust for specific seasonal project for period of six consecutive months.</p> <p>Groundwater elevation: Requires groundwater monitoring.</p> <p>Setback: 250' from LOZD/school/senior center/child care facility/etc.</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>9. Processing: Must comply with conditions in new section 21.29.055 (Earth Materials Processing CLUP/see below.)</p> <p>SIX DISCRETIONARY CONDITIONS</p> <p>1. Setbacks/Buffer Areas: Up to maximum of 100' if PC finds based on substantial evidence that increase is necessary for public health, welfare, and safety; potential for rolling berms instead.</p> <p>2. Road maintenance and repair: Permittee may be required to maintain/repair damaged public roads; requires consultation with RSA Director.</p> <p>3. Ingress/egress: Decision-maker may require driveway authorization.</p>		<p>Boundaries: Stakes must be placed prior to permit issuance rather than time of application.</p> <p>Processing: Requires compliance with new section 21.29.055 and Earth Materials Processing CLUP.</p> <p>Adds discretionary conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Additional setbacks or rolling berms -Maintenance and repair of damaged public roads -Driveway authorization -Dust suppression on public ROWs -Surface water protections as set forth in 21.29.030(A)(8)(a) -Street-level screening as appropriate for surrounding area and 	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>4. Dust suppression: On public ROWs when natural precipitation inadequate to suppress dust generated by material site traffic.</p> <p>5. Surface water protection: As specified in 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).</p> <p>6. Street-level screening: Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, & lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with 21.29.040 standards set to protect against attractive nuisance issues.</p>		to protect against attractive nuisances	
KPB 21.29.055- Earth materials processing	<p>In addition to mandatory conditions in 21.29.050(A).</p> <p>A. Conditioning or processing equipment must be operated at least 300' from parcel boundaries. PC may waive or reduce distance</p>	<p>300' setback for conditioning or processing equipment.</p> <p>PC may waive or reduce in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent property at the time.</p>	<p>New code section.</p> <p>PC may waive or reduce in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the "properties in the vicinity". Present code</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>requirement in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of properties in the vicinity.</p> <p>B. Hours of operation for processing equipment between 8am and 7pm or as PC determines.</p> <p>PC may also grant exceptions (not to exceed 120 days) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergencies -Good cause finding that increase serves public purpose and is not harmful to public health, safety, and general welfare <p>Applicant may request waiver (not to exceed six consecutive months) for specific seasonal project. PC must also find waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety and general welfare.</p>		<p>is "adjacent property".</p> <p>Processing equipment may only be operated between 8am and 7pm, may be increased for emergencies, to serve a public purpose or for specific, seasonal project.</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
<p>KPB 21.29.057- Material extraction in water table</p>	<p>In addition to mandatory conditions in 21.29.050(A).</p> <p>Dewatering prohibited (21.29.050(A)(2)(b)).</p> <p>A. Applicant must meet the following requirements prior to applying:</p> <p>1. Installation of sufficient monitoring wells and test pits to provide qualified professional with adequate information to characterize the entire property that will be permitted for excavation.</p> <p>2. Under the supervision of a qualified professional, measurement of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient and water table elevation.</p>	<p>Excavation within 300' horizontal feet of water source may be permitted based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No negative impact to quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources; -Minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation; and -Quarterly measurements of groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for at least four quarters prior to application. Tubes or wells must be kept in place for duration of excavation in water table. -Operations shall not breach aquifer-confining layer. <p>No extraction activities within 100 linear feet from waterbodies.</p>	<p>New code section.</p> <p>In addition to 21.29.050 conditions, sets forth additional requirements and conditions primarily to protect water quantity.</p> <p>Qualified professional must be able to characterize entire property permitted for excavation through sufficient monitoring wells and test pits.</p> <p>Qualified professional must supervise measurement of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient and water table elevation. Based upon available data, interpretations of data and knowledge of groundwater</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>3. A qualified professional's report determining the potential adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation and quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. Determination based upon available data, interpretations of data and knowledge of groundwater processes.</p> <p>4. Report must be submitted with CLUP application. Subsection lists what must be included in the report.</p> <p>B. Must also include:</p> <p>1. Description of proposed extent and depth of material extraction beneath seasonal high-water table.</p> <p>2. Report 21.29.057(A)(4) report, monitoring plan</p>	<p>Additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams and riparian wetlands may be required.</p> <p>-Permits may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.</p>	<p>processes, qualified professional will report potential detrimental adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation and quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. Must be submitted with application and also include extent and depth of extraction beneath seasonal high-water table, spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan.</p> <p>Conditions: -Implementation of monitoring and spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan; -Monthly measurement of groundwater and retention of groundwater data for two years after</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>and spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan.</p> <p>C. Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement monitoring plan 2. Implement spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan 3. Monthly measurement (during active extraction) of groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient and groundwater table elevation 4. Retain water elevation monitoring data for two years after completion of reclamation activities 5. Annual report including water table elevation monitoring data from qualified professional 6. Operations must not breach or extract material from a confined 		<p>completion of reclamation activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual report from qualified professional; -No breach or extraction from a confined aquifer or a confining layer beneath a perched aquifer; and -Setbacks from existing drinking water sources. 	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>aquifer or a confining layer beneath a perched aquifer. Subsection sets forth what must be done if there is a breach.</p> <p>7. Setbacks: -500' from nearest down-gradient drinking water source -350' from nearest cross-gradient drinking water source -200' from nearest up-gradient drinking water source -Do not apply to drinking water sources constructed after permit issued</p>			
<p>KPB 21.29.060 -Reclamation plan</p>	<p>A. Reclamation with site plan required. 5 year reclamation plan must be submitted with permit renewal request.</p> <p>B. Applicant may re-vegetate and reclaim all disturbed land upon exhausting the material site or time determined</p>	<p>A. Reclamation Plan required.</p> <p>B. Applicant shall vegetate and reclaim all disturbed land upon exhausting the material site or time determined by plan to leave land in a stable condition.</p>	<p>"May" rather than "shall" revegetate.</p> <p>Bonding required.</p> <p>Plan survives permit termination and must list total acreage to be reclaimed.</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>by plan to leave land in a stable condition. 2:1 slope must be maintained. \$750 per acre bond required unless state bond. Enforcement under KPB 21.50.</p> <p>C. Measures listed must be considered as part of every reclamation plan, 6 reclamation measures including ponding and protection against public nuisance.</p> <p>D. Plan must list total acreage to be reclaimed.</p> <p>E. Close-out – reclamation survives permit expiration, termination or revocation.</p>	<p>Reclamation must occur for area exceeding 5 acres prior to 5 year renewal or as PC specifies.</p> <p>C. Measures listed must be considered as part of every reclamation plan, 6 reclamation measures including ponding.</p> <p>D. Plan must list total acreage to be reclaimed each year, a list of equipment and a time schedule for reclamation measures.</p>	<p>Protection against public nuisance.</p>	
<p>KPB 21.29.065 -Effect of permit denial</p>	<p>A. Applicant denied counter permit cannot reapply within same calendar year w/out new evidence or circumstances.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>An applicant cannot immediately reapply for a permit after denial.</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>B. Applicant denied CLUP permit cannot reapply within same calendar year w/out new evidence or circumstances.</p> <p>C. Applicant bears burden of proof.</p>			
<p>KPB 21.29.070 -Permit renewal, modification and revocation</p>	<p>A. Renewal by application every 5 years.</p> <p>B. Administrative approval if compliance with all conditions, no modification and no violation in prior 2 years.</p> <p>C. Public hearing on renewal required when there is a modification, permit violation, or as determined by planning director. Permit in compliance with no violations must be approved for renewal but the commission can add additional conditions where appropriate.</p>	<p>A. Must request permit extension every 5 years, 30 days prior to expiration.</p> <p>B. If no modification to operations or conditions proposed, a permit extension certificate may be issued by planning director.</p> <p>C. Extension may be denied if: (1) not in compliance with reclamation requirements; (2) non-compliance with permit conditions; (3) permit violation in last 2 years and still in non-compliance.</p>	<p>Renewal application not request in writing.</p> <p>Possibility for public hearing on renewal and additional discretionary conditions on renewal.</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>D. Modifications processed per KPB 21.29.030 -.050</p> <p>E. Renewal fee is same as original permit fee.</p> <p>F. Failure to apply for renewal = permit expiration.</p> <p>G. Permits revoked per KPB 21.50.</p>	<p>D. Modification processed per KPB 21.29.030-.050.</p> <p>E. No fee for permit extensions approved by planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB 21.29.070(D) requires original permit fee.</p> <p>F. Failure to apply for renewal = permit expiration.</p> <p>G. Permits revoked per KPB 21.50.</p>		
<p>KPB 21.29.080 -Permit Close-out</p>	<p>Requires permittee to request close-out of permit and verification of reclamation compliance.</p> <p>Bonding released at close-out.</p>	<p>Current code section is titled "Permit Termination" and provides for a termination document and verification of site reclamation.</p>	<p>Terminology change from permit "termination" to "close-out". Explicit that reclamation requirement survives permit expiration or revocation & that bonds are released upon close-out.</p>	

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
KPB 21.29.100 -Recordation	Provides for recordation of permits, etc. issued under KPB 21.29. Owner/operator responsible for cost.	Similar recordation requirement.	Owner/operator responsible for recording costs.	
KPB 21.29.110 -Violations	Violations governed by KPB 21.50.	Same but also has subsection (B) which provides for bonding if owner/operator has 3 violations within a 3-year period.	Violations governed by KPB 21.50 remain unchanged. No subsection B related to bonding requirement if there are 3 violations in 3 year period.	
KPB 21.29.115 -Permit transfers	Planning director approves or disapproves permit transfers. Permits do not run with the land.	N/A	New section of code.	
KPB 21.29.120 -Prior-existing uses	<p>A. Determination – mirrors process under KPB 21.44 (LOZD) for nonconforming-use determination</p> <p>B. Director provides notice of application and issues decision. Decision can be appealed to the Planning Commission.</p> <p>C. Establishes 365-day period for abandonment.</p>	<p>A. Requires determination that use as a material site commenced or operated after May 21, 1986 and prior to May 21, 1996. Limited subdivision rights. PEU runs with land.</p> <p>B. Must have applied to be registered as a PEU prior to January 1, 2001.</p>	<p>By 1/1/2026, PEUs required to come into compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reclamation requirements; -Hours of operation; & -Buffer area. <p>365 period of nonuse/ no operations = Abandonment</p>	Modify 365 days of no use to: 5years=abandonment

Code Section	ORD 2022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes	Potential amendments Planning Director
	<p>D. Prohibits increasing, intensifying or expanding or moving the use.</p> <p>E. Establishes standards to guide decision-making process.</p> <p>F. Requires PEU compliance with KPB 21.29 reclamation plan and hours of operation by January 1, 2026.</p> <p>G. Requires PEU compliance with code requirements for extraction within water table under KPB 21.29.057, except the water source separation requirements do not apply.</p>	<p>C. Abandonment if no operation as a material site between 5/21/1996 and 5/21/2011. Owner may protest finding of abandonment and may appeal decision to the Planning Commission.</p>		<p>F. ADD some flexibility to the acceptable reclamation plans for PEUs that can demonstrate hardship in achieving standards.</p> <p>i.e.: Topsoil requirements <i>Sites that have not planned for this may have undue hardship.</i></p>

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly President *BJ*
Lane Chesley, Assembly Member *(L)*

DATE: July 28, 2022

RE: Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions (Johnson, Chesley)

In 2021, the Borough administration brought the issue of land use conflicts related to earth material extraction and processing sites back before the Assembly and requested Assembly consideration and action to address the regulatory process related to conditional land use permits issued under KPB Chapter 21.29, Material sites.

After receiving public comment on Ordinance 2021-41, the Assembly ultimately tabled the ordinance and a related substitute ordinance. The Assembly formed a committee of the whole to review the permitting process with a fresh perspective.

This ordinance will repeal and re-enact KPB Chapter 21.29. This ordinance shifts the conditional land use permit (CLUP) process for earth materials extraction and processing away from a “one size fits all” approach and instead establish a multi-permit structure wherein activities related to materials processing and extraction within the water table require heightened protections for the public good but activities of lesser impact to surrounding properties do not require the same level of protections. This ordinance maintains important mandatory conditions found in current code that are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of Borough residents. This ordinance also presents a permitting system that will provide for more flexibility to meet the needs of the particular application through discretionary conditions that may only apply when appropriate under the circumstances.

Your consideration of the ordinance is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Legal Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly
Blair Martin, Planning Commission Chair
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission

FROM: Robert Ruffner, Planning Director
Sean Kelley, Borough Attorney
A. Walker Steinhage, Deputy Borough Attorney

COPY: Charlie Pierce, Mayor

DATE: August 30, 2022

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2022-36: Sectional Analysis

The following provides a sectional analysis for Ordinance 02022-36, An Ordinance Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits, Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permit Conditions (“Ordinance 02022-36”).

The purpose of this Sectional Analysis is to provide an easy reference to compare present KPB code with Ordinance 02022-36. Ideally it will supplement and cement the presentation to the Committee of the Whole on August 23, 2022. For the quickest summation of the changes proposed in Ordinance 02022-06, simply refer to the final column, “Highlighted Changes”.

Finally, many of the features in Ordinance 02022-36—especially dimensional or durational descriptions like the 365-day period for prior-existing use abandonment—are intended to act as “springboards” for Assembly legislative policy decisions.

ORDINANCE 02022-36 SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Code Section	02022-36	Current Code	Highlighted Changes
KPB 21.25.050	30-day staff review period of an application.	21-day staff review period of an application.	Increase from 21 to 30 days.
KPB 21.25.060 - Notice	Notice published on KPB website; public bulletin; mailed to all owners/leaseholders within ½ mile radius of proposed site.	Requires notice published two times in newspaper, posted in the post office, copy of the notice sent by regular mail to all owners	Expressly does not apply to counter permits. No longer requires newspaper publication but allows

		and/or leaseholders within one-half mile.	for publication on KPB website.
KPB 21.29.005 - Intent and Purpose	Establishes an intent and purpose section for KPB Chapter 21.29 with focus on public health, safety and general welfare, and to promote compatible, orderly development.	N/A	New code section.
KPB 21.29.010 - Applicability	<p>A. Applies to all private and public lands, except as preempted by other law;</p> <p>B. Does not apply within the incorporated cities;</p> <p>C. Prohibits extraction within 300 feet of riparian wetlands and naturally-occurring open water bodies;</p> <p>D. Operations must be conducted in accordance with current Alaska DEC Manual for extraction projects.</p>	N/A	New code section to clarify applicability of chapter and fact that it does apply to both public and private lands outside of the incorporated cities unless otherwise exempt.
KPB 21.29.015 -Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit	<p>A. Exempts extraction disturbing less than one acre if: -Not in floodplain; -Does not enter water table; and -Does not cross property boundaries.</p> <p>No excavation within 32' of lot line.</p> <p>B. Exempts dewatered bars within SBCFSA/Snow River.</p>	<p>Currently 21.29.010</p> <p>A. Exempts extraction disturbing less than one acre if: -Not in floodplain; -Does not enter water table; and -Does not cross property boundaries.</p> <p>No excavation within 20 feet of ROW or 10 feet of lot line.</p> <p>B. Exempts dewatered bars within SBCFSA/</p>	<p>New code section.</p> <p>No excavation within 32' of lot lines.</p> <p>PEUs exempt but must provide reclamation plan & comply with buffer zone requirements by 2026.</p>

	<p>C. Exempts PEUs but by 2026 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide reclamation plan -Comply with buffer zone requirements 	<p>Snow River.</p> <p>C. PEUs exempt but floodplain permit required within mapped special flood hazard area.</p>	
<p>KPB 21.29.020- Types of permits available</p>	<p>Counter permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 to 10 acres -No processing -No water table extraction -Only 21.29.050 conditions apply. <p>Earth Materials Extraction CLUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activity disturbing more than 10 acres -No processing -No water table extraction -Only 21.29.050 conditions apply <p>Earth Materials Processing CLUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Required for all on-site processing, screening, or crushing -21.29.050 and 21.29.055 conditions apply <p>Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Required for all earth materials extraction within water table -21.29.050 and 21.29.057 conditions apply 	<p>Counter permit and generic CLUP only.</p> <p>CLUP application requires all mandatory conditions and covers all uses.</p>	<p>Counter permit and three types of CLUPs.</p> <p>1 to 10 acres eligible for counter permit if no processing or water table extraction.</p> <p>Three different CLUP categories: earth materials extraction (more than ten acres), earth materials processing, and earth materials extraction within water table.</p> <p>Applicant may apply for one, two, or all three CLUP types.</p>
<p>KPB 21.29.030- Application procedure</p>	<p>Very similar to current procedure. Requires site map from professional surveyor and site plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legal description -Life span -Buffer plan -Reclamation plan 	<p>Breaks apart site map (professional surveyor)</p>

	from professional engineer	-Excavation depth -Type of materials and equipment -Any voluntary permit conditions -Site plan	from site plan (professional engineer) Application will be deemed incomplete without all items listed. (Not in current code.)
KPB 21.29.040- Standards for sand, gravel or material sites	Planning Director (counter permits) or Planning Commission (CLUPs) must find: -Use is not inconsistent with applicable comp plan -Use will not be harmful to public's health, safety and general welfare -Provides sufficient setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards -Reclamation plan	-Protects against lowering of water sources serving other properties and damage to other properties -Minimizes off-site dust movement, noise disturbance, visual impacts & alternate post-mining land uses	All new standards/"may issue" Focus on legitimate public purpose to protect against damage to public roads and adjacent properties as well as dust, noise and other impacts through setbacks, buffer zones, and street-level visual screening.
KPB 21.29.045	Applicants required to demonstrate compliance with state and federal law through written documentation from pertinent authorities: -Mining license (AK Dep't of Revenue) -Mining permit (ADNR) -Permits and plans required by DEC -Permits from USACE, if applicable -Other applicable permits from other regulatory bodies authorized to regulate mining activities or earth materials extraction Must comply with other regulations such as air	N/A	New code section. Requires compliance with applicable state/federal agencies prior to approval of KPB permit. All activity must comply with state/federal regulations governing air/water quality and hazardous materials. Violations subject to enforcement under 21.50.

	<p>and water quality, and hazardous materials</p> <p>Violations subject to enforcement under 21.50</p>		
<p>KPB 21.29.050</p>	<p align="center">NINE MANDATORY CONDITIONS</p> <p>1. Buffers: 32-foot buffer/may include natural vegetation for street-level visual and noise screening; 8-foot fence or berm with a 2:1 slope; 2:1 slope between buffer zone and floor on all inactive site walls. Material from slope may be removed if site plan provides removal timeframe and verification material will be replaced within 30 days.</p> <p>2. Water source separation: No extraction below or within 4' of seasonal high-water table unless new section 21.29.057 conditions are met (Material Extraction within Water Table CLUP/see below); no off-site dewatering; no extraction within 100 feet of private well.</p> <p>3. Roads: Operations impacting KPB roads must comply with 14.40 and subject to remedies in 14.40.</p> <p>4. Dust control: Water or calcium chloride on haul</p>	<p>Buffers: 50' of undisturbed natural vegetation, or 6' berm with at least 2:1 slope, or 6' fence. Material from slope may be removed if site plan provides removal timeframe and verification material will be replaced within 30 days. Planning Commission may waive where topography or placement of natural barriers make screening not feasible or unnecessary</p> <p>Water source separation: No material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to permit issuance. Counter permits require four-foot vertical separation from seasonal high water table. CLUPs require two-foot vertical separation from seasonal high water table. No dewatering unless PC grants exemption.</p> <p>Roads: Operations impacting KPB roads must comply with KPB 14.40.175 and subject to remedies in 14.40.</p>	<p>Allows flexibility to meet demands of a specific application vs. "one size fits all" of current code.</p> <p>Buffers: -Street-level noise and visual screening (as opposed to generic "noise and visual screening/impacts" -Decrease from 50' vegetation to 32' -Increase from 6' to 8' minimum -Decision-maker may waive if lot line is directly adjacent to another material site</p> <p>Water source separation: -Operations within water table governed by new section, 21.29.057 (see below) and require Material Extraction within Water Table CLUP -On site water movement permitted if qualified independent civil engineer provides statement under seal that dewatering will not lower any known water systems and applicant posts bond for potential accrued</p>

	<p>roads within boundaries of material site</p> <p>5. Hours of operation: 6 am-9m but decision-maker may waive for specific seasonal project. Waiver valid for six consecutive months.</p> <p>6. Groundwater elevation: Requires groundwater monitoring/one well 4' below proposed excavation per ten acres of excavated area.</p> <p>7. Setback: 250' from LOZD/school/senior center/child care facility/etc.</p> <p>8. Boundaries: Must stake buffers, ROWs, easements at visible intervals by professional land surveyor. Stakes must be placed prior to permit issuance.</p> <p>9. Processing: Must comply with conditions in new section 21.29.055 (Earth Materials Processing CLUP/see below.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SIX DISCRETIONARY CONDITIONS</p> <p>1. Setbacks/Buffer Areas: Up to maximum of 100' if PC finds based on substantial evidence that increase is necessary for</p>	<p>Dust control: Water or calcium chloride on haul roads within boundaries of material site</p> <p>Hours of operation: Rock crushing equipment shall not be operated between 10 pm and 6 am.</p> <p>Groundwater elevation: See below.</p> <p>Setback: Not addressed.</p> <p>Boundaries: Staked at sequentially visible intervals where boundaries are within 300' of excavation perimeter. Verification and staking by professional land surveyor.</p> <p>Processing: See below.</p> <p>No provision for discretionary conditions.</p>	<p>damages in amount equivalent to replace each water well within 300-foot radius of site. Rebuttable presumption is each well is minimum of \$10,000.</p> <p>Roads/Dust control: Essentially the same.</p> <p>Hours of operation: For all extraction activities, 6 am to 9 pm but decision-maker can waive or adjust for specific seasonal project for period of six consecutive months.</p> <p>Groundwater elevation: Requires groundwater monitoring.</p> <p>Setback: 250' from LOZD/school/senior center/child care facility/etc.</p> <p>Boundaries: Stakes must be placed prior to permit issuance rather than time of application.</p> <p>Processing: Requires compliance with new section 21.29.055 and Earth Materials Processing CLUP.</p>
--	---	---	---

	<p>public health, welfare, and safety; potential for rolling berms instead.</p> <p>2. Road maintenance and repair: Permittee may be required to maintain/repair damaged public roads; requires consultation with RSA Director.</p> <p>3. Ingress/egress: Decision-maker may require driveway authorization.</p> <p>4. Dust suppression: On public ROWs when natural precipitation inadequate to suppress dust generated by material site traffic.</p> <p>5. Surface water protection: As specified in 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).</p> <p>6. Street-level screening: Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, & lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with 21.29.040 standards set to protect against attractive nuisance issues.</p>		<p>Adds discretionary conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Additional setbacks or rolling berms -Maintenance and repair of damaged public roads -Driveway authorization -Dust suppression on public ROWs -Surface water protections as set forth in 21.29.030(A)(8)(a) -Street-level screening as appropriate for surrounding area and to protect against attractive nuisances
<p>KPB 21.29.055-Earth materials processing</p>	<p>In addition to mandatory conditions in 21.29.050(A).</p> <p>A. Conditioning or processing equipment must be operated at</p>	<p>300' setback for conditioning or processing equipment.</p> <p>PC may waive or reduce in consideration of and in accordance with</p>	<p>New code section.</p> <p>PC may waive or reduce in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the</p>

	<p>least 300' from parcel boundaries. PC may waive or reduce distance requirement in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of properties in the vicinity.</p> <p>B. Hours of operation for processing equipment between 8am and 7pm or as PC determines.</p> <p>PC may also grant exceptions (not to exceed 120 days) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergencies -Good cause finding that increase serves public purpose and is not harmful to public health, safety, and general welfare <p>Applicant may request waiver (not to exceed six consecutive months) for specific seasonal project. PC must also find waiver is not harmful to the public health, safety and general welfare.</p>	<p>existing uses of adjacent property at the time.</p>	<p>"properties in the vicinity". Present code is "adjacent property".</p> <p>Processing equipment may only be operated between 8am and 7pm, may be increased for emergencies, to serve a public purpose or for specific, seasonal project.</p>
<p>KPB 21.29.057- Material extraction in water table</p>	<p>In addition to mandatory conditions in 21.29.050(A).</p> <p>Dewatering prohibited (21.29.050(A)(2)(b)).</p> <p>A. Applicant must meet the following requirements prior to applying:</p>	<p>Excavation within 300' horizontal feet of water source may be permitted based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No negative impact to quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources; -Minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings to determine flow direction, flow rate, 	<p>New code section.</p> <p>In addition to 21.29.050 conditions, sets forth additional requirements and conditions primarily to protect water quantity.</p> <p>Qualified professional must be able to characterize entire</p>

	<p>1. Installation of sufficient monitoring wells and test pits to provide qualified professional with adequate information to characterize the entire property that will be permitted for excavation.</p> <p>2. Under the supervision of a qualified professional, measurement of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient and water table elevation.</p> <p>3. A qualified professional's report determining the potential adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation and quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. Determination based upon available data, interpretations of data and knowledge of groundwater processes.</p> <p>4. Report must be submitted with CLUP application. Subsection lists what must be included in the report.</p> <p>B. Must also include:</p> <p>1. Description of proposed extent and depth of material extraction beneath</p>	<p>and water elevation; and</p> <p>-Quarterly measurements of groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for at least four quarters prior to application. Tubes or wells must be kept in place for duration of excavation in water table.</p> <p>-Operations shall not breach aquifer-confining layer. No extraction activities within 100 linear feet from waterbodies.</p> <p>Additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams and riparian wetlands may be required.</p> <p>-Permits may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.</p>	<p>property permitted for excavation through sufficient monitoring wells and test pits.</p> <p>Qualified professional must supervise measurement of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient and water table elevation. Based upon available data, interpretations of data and knowledge of groundwater processes, qualified professional will report potential detrimental adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation and quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. Must be submitted with application and also include extent and depth of extraction beneath seasonal high-water table, spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan.</p> <p>Conditions: -Implementation of monitoring and spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan;</p>
--	--	--	---

	<p>seasonal high-water table.</p> <p>2. Report 21.29.057(A)(4) report, monitoring plan and spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan.</p> <p>C. Conditions</p> <p>1. Implement monitoring plan</p> <p>2. Implement spill prevention/control/countermeasures plan</p> <p>3. Monthly measurement (during active extraction) of groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient and groundwater table elevation</p> <p>4. Retain water elevation monitoring data for two years after completion of reclamation activities</p> <p>5. Annual report including water table elevation monitoring data from qualified professional</p> <p>6. Operations must not breach or extract material from a confined aquifer or a confining layer beneath a perched aquifer. Subsection sets forth what must be done if there is a breach.</p> <p>7. Setbacks:</p>		<p>-Monthly measurement of groundwater and retention of groundwater data for two years after completion of reclamation activities;</p> <p>-Annual report from qualified professional;</p> <p>-No breach or extraction from a confined aquifer or a confining layer beneath a perched aquifer; and</p> <p>-Setbacks from existing drinking water sources.</p>
--	---	--	--

	<p>-500' from nearest down-gradient drinking water source -350' from nearest cross-gradient drinking water source -200' from nearest up-gradient drinking water source -Do not apply to drinking water sources constructed after permit issued</p>		
<p>KPB 21.29.060 -Reclamation plan</p>	<p>A. Reclamation with site plan required. 5-year reclamation plan must be submitted with permit renewal request.</p> <p>B. Applicant may re-vegetate and reclaim all disturbed land upon exhausting the material site or time determined by plan to leave land in a stable condition. 2:1 slope must be maintained. \$750 per acre bond required unless state bond. Enforcement under KPB 21.50.</p> <p>C. Measures listed must be considered as part of every reclamation plan, 6 reclamation measures including ponding and protection against public nuisance.</p> <p>D. Plan must list total acreage to be reclaimed.</p>	<p>A. Reclamation Plan required.</p> <p>B. Applicant shall vegetate and reclaim all disturbed land upon exhausting the material site or time determined by plan to leave land in a stable condition. Reclamation must occur for area exceeding 5 acres prior to 5 year renewal or as PC specifies.</p> <p>C. Measures listed must be considered as part of every reclamation plan, 6 reclamation measures including ponding.</p> <p>D. Plan must list total acreage to be reclaimed each year, a list of equipment and a time schedule for reclamation measures.</p>	<p>“May” rather than “shall” revegetate.</p> <p>Bonding required.</p> <p>Plan survives permit termination and must list total acreage to be reclaimed.</p> <p>Protection against public nuisance.</p>

	<p>E. Close-out – reclamation survives permit expiration, termination or revocation.</p>		
<p>KPB 21.29.065 -Effect of permit denial</p>	<p>A. Applicant denied counter permit cannot reapply within same calendar year w/out new evidence or circumstances.</p> <p>B. Applicant denied CLUP permit cannot reapply within same calendar year w/out new evidence or circumstances.</p> <p>C. Applicant bears burden of proof.</p>	N/A	<p>An applicant cannot immediately reapply for a permit after denial.</p>
<p>KPB 21.29.070 -Permit renewal, modification and revocation</p>	<p>A. Renewal by application every 5 years.</p> <p>B. Administrative approval if compliance with all conditions, no modification and no violation in prior 2 years.</p> <p>C. Public hearing on renewal required when there is a modification, permit violation, or as determined by planning director. Permit in compliance with no violations must be approved for renewal but the commission can add additional conditions where appropriate.</p>	<p>A. Must request permit extension every 5 years, 30 days prior to expiration.</p> <p>B. If no modification to operations or conditions proposed, a permit extension certificate may be issued by planning director.</p> <p>C. Extension may be denied if: (1) not in compliance with reclamation requirements; (2) non-compliance with permit conditions; (3) permit violation in last 2 years and still in non-compliance.</p> <p>D. Modification processed per</p>	<p>Renewal application, not request in writing.</p> <p>Possibility for public hearing on renewal and additional discretionary conditions on renewal.</p>

	<p>D. Modifications processed per KPB 21.29.030 -.050</p> <p>E. Renewal fee is same as original permit fee.</p> <p>F. Failure to apply for renewal = permit expiration.</p> <p>G. Permits revoked per KPB 21.50.</p>	<p>KPB 21.29.030-.050.</p> <p>E. No fee for permit extensions approved by planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB 21.29.070(D) requires original permit fee.</p> <p>F. Failure to apply for renewal = permit expiration.</p> <p>G. Permits revoked per KPB 21.50.</p>	
KPB 21.29.080 -Permit Close-out	<p>Requires permittee to request close-out of permit and verification of reclamation compliance.</p> <p>Bonding released at close-out.</p>	<p>Current code section is titled "Permit Termination" and provides for a termination document and verification of site reclamation.</p>	<p>Terminology change from permit "termination" to "close-out". Explicit that reclamation requirement survives permit expiration or revocation & that bonds are released upon close-out.</p>
KPB 21.29.100 -Recordation	<p>Provides for recordation of permits, etc. issued under KPB 21.29. Owner/operator responsible for cost.</p>	<p>Similar recordation requirement.</p>	<p>Owner/operator responsible for recording costs.</p>
KPB 21.29.110 -Violations	<p>Violations governed by KPB 21.50.</p>	<p>Same but also has subsection (B) which provides for bonding if owner/operator has 3 violations within a 3-year period.</p>	<p>Violations governed by KPB 21.50 remain unchanged. No subsection B related to bonding requirement if there are 3 violations in 3 year period.</p>
KPB 21.29.115 -Permit transfers	<p>Planning director approves or disapproves permit transfers. Permits do not run with the land.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>New section of code.</p>

<p>KPB 21.29.120 -Prior-existing uses</p>	<p>A. Determination – mirrors process under KPB 21.44 (LOZD) for nonconforming-use determination</p> <p>B. Director provides notice of application and issues decision. Decision can be appealed to the Planning Commission.</p> <p>C. Establishes 365-day period for abandonment.</p> <p>D. Prohibits increasing, intensifying, expanding or moving the use.</p> <p>E. Establishes standards to guide decision-making process.</p> <p>F. Requires PEU compliance with KPB 21.29 reclamation plan and hours of operation by January 1, 2026.</p> <p>G. Requires PEU compliance with code requirements for extraction within water table under KPB 21.29.057, except the water source separation requirements do not apply.</p>	<p>A. Requires determination that use as a material site commenced or operated after May 21, 1986 and prior to May 21, 1996. Limited subdivision rights. PEU runs with land.</p> <p>B. Must have applied to be registered as a PEU prior to January 1, 2001.</p> <p>C. Abandonment if no operation as a material site between 5/21/1996 and 5/21/2011. Owner may protest finding of abandonment and may appeal decision to the Planning Commission.</p>	<p>By 1/1/2026, PEUs required to come into compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reclamation requirements; -Hours of operation; & -Buffer area. <p>365 period of nonuse/ no operations = Abandonment</p>
--	---	--	--

O2022-36

Material site permitting
process overview

1

Section 1

KPB 21.25.050

- Increased review time of application for permit from 21 days to 30 days.

Section 2

KPB 21.25.060

- New notice section applicable to CLUPs
- Tracks Title 20 notice and maintains ½ mile notice radius.
- Provides for notice via borough website

Section 3

New Chapter KPB 21.29, Material Site Permits

- Establishes a multi-permit stratification system intended to increase decision-making flexibility while protecting against uses with highest impacts on public health, safety, and general welfare.
- Four permit types
 - Counter Permit (CP): anything from over 1 acre to 10 acres, no processing, no extraction in water table.
 - 3 Conditional Land Use Permit (CLUP) types:
 - Earth Materials Extraction CLUP: extraction activity disturbs more than 10 acres, no processing, no extraction in water table.
 - Earth Materials Processing CLUP: required for all on-site processing, screening, or crushing.
 - Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP: provides for heightened protections for uses within water table.

KPB Chapter 21.29

(as proposed in O2022-36)

- KPB 21.29.005 – Intent and Purpose
- KPB 21.29.010 – Applicability
- KPB 21.29.015 – Material extraction exempt
- KPB 21.29.020 – Types of permits available
- KPB 21.29.030 – Application procedure
- KPB 21.29.040 – Standards for sand, gravel or material sites
- KPB 21.29.045 – Required compliance with State/Federal laws
- KPB 21.29.050 – Permit conditions applicable to all permits
- KPB 21.29.055 – Earth materials processing
- KPB 21.29.057 – Material extraction in water table
- KPB 21.29.060 – Reclamation plan
- KPB 21.29.065 – Effect of permit denial
- KPB 21.29.070 – Permit renewal, modification, revocation
- KPB 21.29.080 – Permit close-out
- KPB 21.29.100 – Recordation
- KPB 21.29.110 – Violations
- KPB 21.29.115 – Permit transfers
- KPB 21.29.120 – Prior existing uses
- KPB 21.29.130 – Definitions

Section 3

KPB 21.29.005 – Intent and Purpose

- Sets forth intent and purpose for chapter in borough code regulating material sites.
- General purpose:
 - Promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of KPB residents and visitors.
 - Promotes compatible, orderly development.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.010 – Applicability

- Chapter applies to all private and public lands in the borough, unless otherwise exempt by law.
- Does not apply within the incorporated cities.
 - Zoning powers have been delegated by the borough to all incorporated cities within the borough
- Prohibits earth materials extraction within 300 feet of riparian wetlands or naturally-occurring open water bodies.
- References State of Alaska, DEC Best Management Practices.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.015 – Material extraction exempt

- Exempts extraction disturbing less than one acre under circumstances set out
- Exempts dewatered bars within SBCFSA
- PEUs exempt BUT
 - Requires that by 2026, a legally established PEU:
 - 1. Provide a reclamation plan per KPB 21.29.060
 - 2. come into compliance with buffer zone requirements under KPB 21.29.050(A)(1)
 - Note: KPB 21.29.120 also requires PEUs to come into compliance with hours of operation requirements – this Section could be amended to include that as well.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.020 – Types of permits available.

- Current code: counter permit and CLUP. CLUP application requires all mandatory conditions and covers all uses.
- Proposed KPB 21.29.020 = 4 permit types
 - Counter Permit (CP): anything from over 1 acre to 10 acres, no processing, no extraction in water table. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 apply.
 - 3 Conditional Land Use Permit (CLUP) types:
 - Earth Materials Extraction CLUP: extraction activity disturbs more than 10 acres, no processing, no extraction in water table, only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 apply.
 - Earth Materials Processing CLUP: required for all on-site processing, screening, or crushing. Conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 + conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.055 apply.
 - Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP: Required for any earth materials extraction within water table. Conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 + conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 apply.
 - A CLUP applicant may request 1, 2 or all three CLUP types at the time of application.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.030 – Application procedure

- Very similar to current code application procedure
- Breaks apart a site map (professional surveyor) from site plan (professional engineer)

Section 3

KPB 21.29.040 – Standards for sand, gravel or material sites

- All new standards.
- Regulations serve legitimate public purpose to protect against damage of public roads, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise and other impacts through setbacks, buffer zones, and street-level visual screening.
- In granting a permit the Planning Director or Planning Commission must find:
 - Use is not inconsistent with applicable comp plan.
 - Use will not be harmful to public's health, safety, and general welfare.
 - Sufficient setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards are provided.
 - Use provides for a reclamation plan.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.045 – Required compliance with State and Federal laws

- Requires evidence of compliance with applicable state/federal agency prior to approval of KPB permit.
- Requires all activity conducted in manner that complies with state/federal protections including but not limited to air quality, water quality, hazardous materials.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.050 – Permit conditions applicable to all permits

- In lieu of current exhaustive conditions in borough code that apply as a “one size fits all” this section establishes 9 mandatory conditions and provides 6 potentially applicable discretionary conditions.
- Allows for flexibility to meet the demands of a specific application.
- Is a move away from the “one size fits all” system.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.050 – Permit conditions

...Continued

- 9 mandatory conditions:
 1. Buffer Zone: 32 feet, 8 foot berm or fence, 2:1 slope, buffer zone can only be waived when site is next to adjacent pit.
 2. Water source separation: extraction within water table is prohibited unless requirements of KPB 21.29.057 are met; dewatering off site is prohibited; material extraction within 100 feet of any private well is prohibited.
 3. Roads: Operations that impact KPB roads must be in accordance with KPB Chapter 14.40.
 4. Dust control: Dust suppression required within material site haul roads.
 5. Hours of operation: Applicable to all operations, 6am to 9pm, but can be adjusted by decision-maker and/or waived for seasonal project.
 6. Groundwater elevation: Requires monitoring of groundwater.
 7. Setback: 250 ft from LOZD, school, senior center, child care facility, etc.
 8. Permit boundaries: Must stake buffers, ROWs.
 9. Processing: Requires compliance with KPB 21.29.050 conditions and KPB 21.29.055.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.050 – Permit conditions

...Continued

- 6 discretionary conditions:
 1. Setbacks/Buffer Areas: Up to a maximum of 100 feet based on circumstances, potential for “rolling berms”.
 2. Road maintenance and repair: Permittee may be required to maintain/repair damaged roads.
 3. Ingress/Egress: As determined by decision-makers, driveway authorization required.
 4. Dust Suppression: May be required on public ROWs.
 5. Surface water protection: Use of surface water protection measures specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).
 6. Street-level screening: Street-level visual screening, noise mitigation, and lighting restrictions as appropriate for the surrounding area and in accordance with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040 to protect against attractive nuisance issues.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.055 – Earth materials processing

- In addition to KPB 21.29.050 conditions, this new Section sets forth 2 additional conditions:
 1. Setback – must process 300 feet from parcel boundaries, or lesser distance as appropriate.
 2. Hours of operation: 8am to 7pm, or as determined by the PC.
 - Provides for exceptions for emergency or good-cause findings.
 - Seasonal, project-based waiver available.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.057 – Material extraction in water table

- In addition to KPB 21.29.050 conditions sets forth additional requirements & conditions aimed primarily at protecting water quantity:
 - 21.29.057(A): establishes 6 additional application requirements when applicant requests to extract within the water table.
 - Requires groundwater study and report from a professional to characterize and monitor the condition of groundwater at the permitted site. Elevations of groundwater will be tied to real-world elevation datum. Focuses on water quantity concern over water quality concerns
 - 21.29.057(C): establishes 7 additional conditions applicable when applicant requests to extract within the water table.
 - Setback: up to 500 feet setback required related to proximity to drinking water source.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.060 – Reclamation plan

- Similar to current code. Requires reclamation plan. Must be submitted with renewal application as well.
- Requires reclamation of site to leave land in stable condition with 2:1 slopes and presumably revegetation.
- Requires \$750 per acre bond.
- Reclamation plan and bond survives close-out, expiration, termination or revocation of permit.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.065 - .115

- KPB 21.29.065 – Effect of permit denial: no reapplication within 1 year without new evidence.
- KPB 21.29.070 – Permit renewal, modification, revocation: renewal required every 5 years, administrative if no changes, violations or complaints; public hearing otherwise.
- KPB 21.29.080 – Permit close-out: adds formal close-out process.
- KPB 21.29.100 – Recordation
- KPB 21.29.110 – Violations
- KPB 21.29.115 – Permit transfers: permits do not run with land, transfers must be approved.

Section 3

KPB 21.29.120 – Prior existing uses

- Recognizes “grandfather” rights, also known as non-conforming uses or prior existing uses (PEU).
- Must apply for PEU status. Determination by Planning Director appealable to Planning Commission (similar to LOZD nonconforming use process).
- Abandonment after 365 days of non-use; expansion prohibited.
- MAJOR CHANGE - BY JANUARY 1, 2026 – PEU must:
 - Comply with KPB 21.29.060 (reclamation plan)
 - Comply with KPB 21.29.057 (extraction within water table)
 - Comply with applicable hours of operation requirements

Issues that O2022-36 addresses to move the conversation forward

- One Size Fits All = rigid, not flexible to meet needs of application
 - Exhaustive list of mandatory conditions, no discretionary conditions, no room for adjustment
- Clarifies standards, and private vs. public viewshed concerns
- Provides for heightened requirements, conditions and protective measures for uses that could have highest detrimental impact on public health, safety, and general welfare.
- Address PEU issues, provides for formal process to establish use and status; requires eventual compliance with reclamation plan, hours of operation, and extraction within water table.

21.29.010. Applicability.

D. All operations must be conducted in accordance with the current publication of the State of Alaska, Alaska DEC User's Manual Best Management Practices for Gravel/Rock Aggregate Extraction Projects. In the event a provision of this chapter conflicts with the State of Alaska's manual, this chapter controls.

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:

3. Earth Materials Extraction Within Water Table CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table CLUP is required for material extraction and operations of any size within four feet of the seasonal high-water table. The conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 plus the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 for material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table are applicable to this type of CLUP.

May want to define "water table" and how this level fluctuates. May also want to differentiate it from a "potentiometric water level", or the water level expressed by a "confined aquifer".

21.29.030. Application procedure.

A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP under this chapter, an applicant must first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application must include the following items, without which the application will be deemed incomplete:

8. A site plan, prepared by a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska to include the following:

21.29.045. Required compliance with State and Federal laws

A. All applicants for permits for earth materials extraction are required to demonstrate compliance with state and federal law. Prior to final approval of the permit, the applicant or agent must provide written documentation from the permitting agency of compliance with the following:

4. Notice of intent for construction general permit or multi-sector general permit and storm water pollution prevention plan, and other associated permits or plans required by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) pursuant to the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) requirements;

B. In addition to the requirements in subsection (A) of this section, all activity must be conducted in compliance with state or federal regulations governing the items listed below. Written documentation of compliance with these regulations is not required. Complaints received by the borough of violations of requirements within this section will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement, this includes but is not limited to:

2. Water quality. EPA or ADEC regulations controlling spills, spill reporting, storage and disposal of oil, anti-freeze and hydrocarbons.

C. Failure to comply with any of the requirements in subsections (A) and (B) of this section is a violation of the permit, and is subject to enforcement pursuant to KPB Chapter 21.50.

21.29.050. Permit conditions applicable to all permits.

A. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, must impose the following mandatory conditions prior to approval of a permit under this chapter:

2. Water source separation.

- a. Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited unless the applicant is issued a CLUP Material Extraction Within Water Table Permit and the requirements and conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.057 are satisfied;
- b. Dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining that removes water from the site or causes water to leave the site is prohibited;
- c. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 linear feet of any private well or water source existing prior to original permit issuance; and

Does this include PWS sources??

- d. On site movement of water may be permitted pursuant to KPB 21.29.057 and if: (i) the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska that the dewatering will not lower any known water systems; and (ii) the applicant posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages in an amount equivalent to the cost to replace each water wells within a 300-foot radius of the site. The rebuttable presumption is that the cost per well is a minimum of \$10,000.

Re "...any known water systems..." - Does this include PWS sources?? If so, clarify.

6. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring well four feet below the proposed excavation per ten acres of excavated area.

Should this be clarified to mean one monitoring well in the same aquifer?

7. Setback. Material site excavation areas must be 250 feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, childcare facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation must be in addition to the 250-foot setback.

B. Discretionary Conditions. The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may set conditions of approval for issuance of a counter permit or CLUP, as appropriate for the area in which the development is sited, for the following:

1. Setbacks/Buffer Area.

- a. The mandatory buffer area condition in subsection (A) above may be increased, up to a maximum of 100 feet between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries, if the planning commission finds based on substantial evidence presented that increasing the buffer area is necessary for the public health, welfare and safety of the surrounding community;

5. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8)(a).

21.29.057. Material extraction below or within four feet of the seasonal high-water table.

In accordance with KPB 21.29.020(B)(3), a CLUP is required for material extraction of material below or within four feet of the seasonal high water table. Prior to a permit being issued the planning commission must impose the mandatory conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050(A) and discretionary conditions as deemed appropriate. In accordance with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(b) dewatering is prohibited. The following additional application requirements and permit conditions specific to a Material Extraction within the Water Table CLUP apply:

A. Prior to application for a water table extraction permit, the following requirements must be met:

1. Installation of a sufficient number of monitoring wells and test pits, as recommended by a qualified professional, to adequately determine groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, water table and seasonal high-water table elevation. Monitoring well and test pit locations must provide the qualified professional with adequate information to characterize the entire property that will be permitted for material extraction. Well casing elevations must be surveyed to a vertical accuracy of 0.01 feet by a registered land surveyor and tied to NAVD 1988.

Seems to conflict with 21.29.050(A)(6) that says "...one monitoring well...per ten acres...". Perhaps add "at least" to 21.29.050(A)(6) and reference this section for more details.

2. Determination of seasonal high-water table elevation, groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, and water table elevation for the site must be measured under the supervision of a qualified professional.

3. A written report must be completed by a qualified professional that makes a determination about the potential adverse effects to groundwater and surface water body elevation, groundwater and surface water quality, surrounding water users and adjacent properties. The determination must be based on available data, interpretations of the data and knowledge of groundwater processes.

4. The report must be submitted with the CLUP application and must:

- a. Identify existing public water system sources (i.e., wells, springs, surface water intakes), as identified by the state, that are located within one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place;

- Recommend changing to "Identify where the property boundary on which the activity will take place intersects a public water system (PWS) Drinking Water Protection Area, as identified by the state."
- See interactive public web map, titled "Alaska DEC Drinking Water Protection Areas", at <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=13ed2116e4094f9994775af9a62a1e85>.
- The link could be part of a supplemental fact sheet?

b. Identify actual or presumed private drinking water wells located within one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place and include a copy of the available well logs;

c. Identify existing regulated potential sources of contamination within at least one-half mile of the boundary of the property on which the activity will take place;

d. Contain maps at appropriate scales presenting the results of the well search, the setbacks required by subsection (C)(7) of this section, and illustrating wetlands and water bodies; at least one map must show identified potential sources of contamination;

e. Include the water table elevation monitoring data, monitoring well logs and records of any test pits, and a discussion of the seasonal high-water table determination; and

f. Evaluate subsurface hydrologic conditions and identify potential adverse effects that may occur as a result of material extraction. The evaluation of the hydrologic conditions must include identifying confining layers.

B. In addition to the application requirements for a CLUP for earth materials extraction, the application for a water table extraction permit must include:

1. A description of the proposed extent and depth of material extraction beneath the seasonal high-water table.

2. A written report that meets the requirements of subsection (A)(4) of this section, a monitoring plan, and a spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan as required by this section.

C. Conditions. In addition to the requirements of KPB 21.29.050, operating conditions for extraction within or below four feet of the seasonal high-water table are as follows:

1. Implement a monitoring plan that meets the requirements of this chapter. If existing wells will provide sufficient data, no additional wells are required.

2. Implement the spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency's requirements for above ground storage tank operations regardless of the quantity of petroleum products on site.

3. Groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, and groundwater table elevation for the subject parcel must be measured at least monthly during active extraction. Monitoring wells must be maintained or replaced with equivalent monitoring wells.

4. Water elevation monitoring data must be retained for two years following completion of reclamation activities and must be provided to the planning director upon request.

5. A qualified professional must annually submit a report to the department that includes water table elevation monitoring data.

6. Operations must not breach or extract material from a confined aquifer or a confining layer beneath a perched aquifer.

Define "confined aquifer", "confining layer", and "perched aquifer".

a. If evidence suggests a confined aquifer or confining layer has been breached, or if groundwater or surface water elevation changes rapidly or beyond natural variation, the director must be notified within 24 hours.

i. A hydrologic assessment, conducted by a qualified professional, to determine the affected area and the nature and degree of effects and a description of potential repair or mitigation options must be submitted to the director within 14 calendar days of notification; and

ii. Repair or mitigation sufficient to address identified effects must be initiated as soon as practical, not to exceed 45 calendar days from the date the assessment is received by the director.

7. Operations must maintain the following setbacks:

- a. 500 feet from the nearest down-gradient drinking water source;
- b. 350 feet from the nearest cross-gradient drinking water source;
- c. 200 feet from the nearest up-gradient drinking water source; and
- d. Minimum separation distances do not apply to drinking water sources constructed after a permit to extract material below the water table has been issued.

21.29.060. – Reclamation plan.

E. **Close-out.** Reclamation plans and requirements survive expiration, termination, or revocation of a permit granted under this chapter. In order to close-out a permit, the planning director must be provided adequate proof that reclamation has been conducted in accordance with the reclamation plan. If a permit expires, terminates, or is revoked prior to permit close-out, the remedies under KPB 21.50 apply and the planning director may hold applicable fines and remedies in abeyance upon a finding that reclamation is actively ongoing.

Is this a good place to include requirements for decommissioning any monitoring wells? See Section 9.2.12 Well Decommissioning of the DEC Gravel Extraction BMP Manual, <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/gravel/>.

TAKINGS OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

TAKINGS OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND PRINCIPLES

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION'S FIFTH AMENDMENT

“Takings Clause” or
“Just Compensation
Clause”

- Gov’t cannot take “private property...for public use, without just compensation.”
 - Gov’t’s power to take property (or lesser interests in property) = “eminent domain”
 - Exercise of eminent domain also called “condemnation”
 - “Just compensation” has been interpreted to mean FMV for property taken
- **Fundamental principle: Avoid unfairly burdening some individuals with expense of accomplishing public purposes**

ALASKA CONSTITUTION'S ARTICLE 1, SECTION 18

- “Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.”

BACKGROUND PRINCIPLES

(CONT'D)

-
- A taking can only occur where a private property interest exists.
 - People own property subject to government's reserved power to reasonably regulate
 - Nonetheless, a regulation of property still can go too far and become an indirect taking
 - Excessive government regulation of property can amount to compensable taking (i.e. "**Regulatory taking**" / "inverse condemnation")

TAKINGS

DOES A REGULATION AMOUNT TO AN
ACT OF EMINENT DOMAIN REQUIRING
COMPENSATION?

Significant “Takings” Cases

- ***Pennsylvania v. Mahon (1922)***: Excessive gov’t regulation could amount to a compensable taking.
- ***Penn Central Transportation v. New York City (1978)***: Delineated factors determining when gov’t regulation evolve into a taking: (1) the regulations economic impact on the property, (2) the extent to which the regulation has interfered with distinct investment-backed expectations and (3) the character of the government’s action. (“Government hardly could go on if to some extent values incident to property could not be diminished without paying for every such change in the general law.” ... “where State “reasonably conclude[s] that ‘the health, safety, morals, or general welfare’ would be promoted by prohibiting particular contemplated uses of land,” compensation need not accompany prohibition.”)
- ***Nollan v. California Coastal Commission (1987)***: an excessive exaction amounts to taking if there is no nexus between the condition and the purpose of the restriction/exaction. (“Our cases have not elaborated on the standards for determining what constitutes a ‘legitimate state interest[,]’ [but] [t]hey have made clear ... that a broad range of governmental purposes and regulations satisfy these requirements”)
- ***Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council (1992)***: Total deprivation of productive or economically beneficial use of land requires compensation. (“regulations that leave the owner of land without economically beneficial or productive options for its use—typically, as here, by requiring land to be left substantially in its natural state—carry with them a heightened risk that private property is being pressed into some form of public service under the guise of mitigating serious public harm”)
- ***Dolan v. City of Tigard (1994)***: excessive exaction (green space dedication and pedestrian plan required for permit approval) gov’t may not condition a permit on certain requirements unless those requirements have a “rough proportionality” to the proposed development’s impacts.

Types of “Takings”

- A Plaintiff seeking to challenge a government regulation as an uncompensated taking of private property must allege one of the following:
 - 1) A “Physical” taking
 - 2) A “*Lucas-type*” total regulatory taking
 - 3) A “*Penn Central* taking”
 - 4) A land-use exaction violating Nollan and Dolan “*per se* physical taking”

EXCESSIVE REGULATION = COMPENSATORY TAKING

- Regulation requires property owner to submit to **physical invasion of land/permanent physical occupation** of real/personal property
 - Right to exclude others is fundamental to private property ownership
- (Case is *Loretto*)
- Regulation deprives property owner of **all economically beneficial/productive** use of the land
- Even if it is, still may be justified by background principles of property law/nuisance law
- (Case is *Lucas*)

NOLLAN & DOLAN'S UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES: EXACTIONS

- “**Exaction**” = conditioning approval of development on dedication of property to public use, and they also can include conditioning development approval, e.g., permit subdivision plat, etc., upon developer making some financial commitment, such as requiring construction of public street, this is known as a “monetary exaction”.
- The term “**exaction**” encompasses both requirements that land be dedicated for street rights-of-way, parks, or utility easements and requirements that developers pay “impact” or “facility” fees reflecting their respective prorated shares of the cost of providing new roads, utility systems, parks, and similar facilities serving the entire area.

Nollan

- Gov't conditioned development request on condition the owner give the gov't unrelated property interest
- U.S. Supreme Court:
 - Exaction is unconstitutional if it doesn't somehow mitigate public harms that would justify outright denial of permission
 - *Dolan* calls this the "nexus" requirement

Dolan

- Exaction required property owner to dedicate land to the public for a bike and pedestrian path in order to obtain permission to expand owner's store
- Explained *Nollan* as an application of “unconstitutional conditions doctrine”:
 - Gov't can't require property owner to surrender constitutional right in exchange for discretionary public benefit
- U.S. Supreme Court said an exaction must:
 1. Mitigate harms of the proposed development (the “nexus” requirement from *Nollan*);
and
 2. Condition must also be roughly proportional to public harms threatened by proposed development.

*OTHERWISE,
THERE'S NO
DEFINITE LINE.*

Difficulty is determining when a regulation is “excessive”, requiring compensation

- Requires complex consideration of various factors
- “Ad hoc” / case-by-case determination
- But, the **greater the negative economic impact of the regulation, the more likely courts will consider it a taking**

HOW WILL COURTS ANALYZE A REGULATION THAT'S NOT SO CLEARLY DEFINED?

- *Penn Central's* balancing test:
 - **The character of the governmental action involved in the regulation;**
 - Remember, if the government's action is a physical action, rather than a "regulatory invasion", then the action is almost certainly a taking.
 - **The extent to which the regulation has interfered with the owner's reasonable investment-backed expectations for the parcel as a whole; and**
 - **The regulation's economic impact on the affected property owner.**

A FINAL CONSIDERATION: THE “NOXIOUS USE” TEST

- If a regulation adopted under the police power to protect the public health, safety or welfare, courts have said it is not a taking, even if the taking reduces the value of the property.

TAKINGS OVERVIEW

CONCLUSION/QUESTIONS



To whom it may concern:

The Kenai Peninsula Aggregate and Contractors Association does not support ordinance 2022-36. We feel that it is flawed in many ways, and in some respects, impossible to follow.

Below is a detailed list of our grievances with this document and reasons why. This includes, but is not limited to our concerns at this time. Our members are still digesting all applied situations applicable.

21.29.010 (c) This regulation gives us no access to any waterbody. It has been common in sites and mining to access non fish bearing streams and creeks within the state and even sometimes divert them for access to a commodity such as gravel or precious metals.

21.29.015 (a) This regulation went from 10ft to 32ft. 32ft buffer on a parcel less than 1 acre does not leave enough land to produce much at all. It would be extremely hard to operate in that space. Renders the exception almost useless.

(c) This regulation imposes current reclamation plans and buffers to PEU sites. While some consideration may be achieved on reclamation plans, the buffers of 32ft are likely impossible to achieve and considerably over-reaching. These PEU sites have been active or existing for sometimes longer than the KPB itself and have buffers less than 32ft. The material needed to comply may not be available and the work and cost associated to place 32ft of earth is enormous. Also, it is unbecoming of the KPB to change the deal struck years ago with the site operator or their successors.

21.29.020 (a) This regulation enlarged total acres from 2.5 to 10 acres, raised the floor 2 more feet, yet prohibits processing, screening, and crushing. This renders the permit useless as by definition, processing is what we do. 95% of our members or site operators screen material. Most have a small plant that makes very little dust or noise. Almost no complaints have been filed from this activity. Most small operations produce less than 750cu yds of material per day. The loss of 2 ft of material from the water table is unsubstantiated, and unnecessary. Not only does it create a loss of opportunity to the operator, but it takes a valuable commodity out of circulation and decreases the life of a site. This will only cause more contention with the public as more CLUP's will need to be applied for more frequently and in more areas. We feel this is going the wrong direction and we should be allowed to dig in the water table a minimum distance with standard conditions to extend the life of sites. Only if a major dig beyond the minimum distance, would a water table permit be needed.

(b) (1) Same grievance and reasoning as above.

(b) (2) Processing CLUP. This should not apply to small operations.

21.29.030 (a)(7)(e) This regulation sort of sheds the government's responsibility to construct and maintain standard roads and puts that responsibility on the site operator. All roads in the KPB should be up to KPB or State of AK standard. We pay taxes too.

(8)(b) This regulation demands we dig test holes 4 ft below proposed elevation. Some areas have deposits of gravel or peat that are deeper than common equipment can dig. It will commonly be an impossible or unnecessary task.

(9)(b) This regulation suggests the planning director may provide additional information. This information should be specifically specified as we may not always have a director that is as knowledgeable as our current director, as written, this promotes possible conflict of process.

21.29.040 (a) You have all heard my testimony on the lawfulness of viewshed rights and the few ways they are regulated or transferred. "Street-level visual screening" is just as unlawful as before, just a different angle of repose. There is no need for this language in the code, as if the operator is complying with the buffers, they will absolutely, inadvertently, achieve the screening.

21.29.050 (a)(1)(a) This regulation imposes 32ft buffer. We proposed a larger berm, and thus a buffer, but with access granted in the water table to offset the loss. One requirement without the other allowance is again, costing the operator, removing a valuable commodity from circulation with the public, and promoting more contention with the public as the frequency of new sites will surely increase because the need is naturally going to increase. The Street-level visual screening is the same as previously explained. The use of Undisturbed natural vegetation is unlawful. Please research Tigard v. Dolyn. Without giving the operator a alternative use for the property, it is a takings without just compensation.

(a)(1)(b) This regulation allows for the use of, and replacement of, the buffer slopes. We accept the idea, but 30 days is too short a time frame as material to replace the excavation may need to be hauled in as waste material from construction projects. 90 days is more suitable. Onsite material will surely be needed for reclamation since there is no provision in this document for the average pit to dig shallow ponds, thus shrinking the total area needed to reclaim.

(a)(2) This regulation prohibits use of any on site water. How are we to do any dust suppression? How do we make septic rock with a wash plant? Calcium chloride uses water to apply it as well. Traditionally we have used ponds in our sites to fill water trucks to suppress dust, run a wash plant, or obtain compaction on job sites. Without this availability, we would need outside sources, and truck it in. this goes against the intent of protecting the public safety, health, and welfare, by imposing unnecessary truck traffic. Also, the availability of outside sources is extremely small, as we can not pump out of any fish bearing source, and would not want to as responsible operators. A small pond or minimum dig in the water table should be allowed with every CLUP. Major or deep digs should be looked at with a separate permit and requirements. A minimum amount of dewatering should be allowed with each CLUP. 75,000 gallons per day should suffice. A water truck is 4,000 gal. We have been operating at this level on the KPB for 50 plus years and have no record of incident. The bonding of wells should only apply if the well is close horizontally or vertically to proposed excavation. If the dig is 15ft and the nearest well is 80ft....they are in two different aquifer formations and not connected. No need to burden the operator as we have no record of wells being damaged by a material site.

(a)(4) As explained before, this goes against the intent of this ordinance without access to a water source. May in some areas be an impossible task, as we will not be able to haul water fast enough to keep up.

(a)(6) How are we to install a monitor well if we are not allowed to excavate within 4ft of the water table? Even a drill excavates material by definition.

(a)(7) When will the setback not overlap? So this is really 282ft. Also, child care facility needs to be licensed.

(a)(9) As explained before, a permit without processing is useless. We process material by definition. We would simply be not able to operate.

(b)(1)(a),(i) Giving the planning commission discretion to 100ft eliminates any standard. How are we to speculate a suitable site if we do not have a standard that wont more than triple? Plannings discretion should not be over 300% of the standard. It should be less than 50%. “an eight-foot-high berm above the preexisting elevation may be constructed” may needs to be changed to must.

(b)(2) Roads should be kept to standard by the government. Maintenance is included in the gov. responsibility's. If we damage a road, its on the operator to repair it. Government should not shed it's responsibility. We pay taxes too.

(b)(3) ingress and egress. There is no need for this regulation. No one knows the best choice for placement than the operator. This is sort of a double regulation as we are already regulated to conform to all applicable agencies.

(b)(4) This regulation imposes operators to operate outside their ownership. Some operators don't have equipment designed for work outside the site boundary. Certain accesses may have restrictions or other permits required for activity within their ownership. A site operator can not control outside influences.

(b)(6) As stated before, any visual language should be struck from any ordinance. Viewshed rights don't allow for it.

21.29.055(b)(1) Processing hours have been limited from 6am-10pm to 8am-7pm. This is commonly not enough time to get the necessary projects done in the construction season. 7am-7pm is more appropriate as discussed with our members.

21.29.057 This regulation does not allow for any dewatering. As stated before, we need the tools to do the job. A minimum dig for a water source should be allowed with a maximum dewatering of 75,000gal. in all permits to comply with dust mitigation, wash plants for septic rock and other uses, and to be in harmony with the intent of this ordinance and not create unnecessary truck traffic.

21.29.060 There is no consideration here for post mining uses. We should be promoting post mining uses.

21.29.070 This regulation says if you meet all requirements, the planning commission MUST renew permit...but then says they may impose additional requirements and therefore, would deny the permit, in essence, if the operator did not agree with the new requirements. Government should not make a deal and then change the goal posts! Very unbecoming of the KPB to do so.

21.29.115 This regulation is probably the most egregious. Many PEU's were here before the KPB was. Many came from homesteads. Many have been passed down as a last wish of a generation to ensure the next had a form of value. Also, many sites, PEU and CLUP, have been operated for years, with the sweat equity of the operator, with the intention of someday selling the operation and retiring. This regulation almost guarantees that the value is lost. The site would immediately turn from an asset to a liability as the loss of the PEU or CLUP would initiate immediate reclamation, whether the commodity was exhausted or not. It would go against the Alaska constitution to use our resources to the fullest extent. The reality is that almost surely, the site was there before any surrounding residents were and if the site was forced to reapply for a permit, the half mile radius of opinions would not be in favor. Very unbecoming of the KPB to suggest this.

21.29.120(b) There needs to be clarification and standards in which the director would make a decision to approve or deny. We reserve our grievance on this portion of code until more information is provided.

(c) This regulation is the second most concerning. 365 days is not near enough time. This code also goes against the intent of this ordinance as it, like the lack of water, will create unnecessary truck traffic, dust,

noise, and general activity. Many larger sites sit dormant for very good reasons. Many are reserved quantities of resources for major state projects. Not unlike the four-lane connection between Soldotna and Sterling. It is finally scheduled and there's a few sites that have been waiting years for it to happen. It is not uncommon for an operator to get sick or hurt for a year and skip a construction season. The residents around some of the sites that have been dormant have enjoyed a reprieve from any activity. This regulation would end that enjoyment, and guarantee activity every year. Also, this is another case that the government is changing the deal struck with operators years ago. A longer time frame may be manageable. Our members have discussed 10 years.

(f) As these are old sites, and deals were struck years ago, it will almost surely be hard or impossible for these sites to conform to the new reclamation requirements. The material may not be there to do so. If ponding or post mining uses aren't allowed, it will make it even harder to accomplish. Also, the hours of operation and reclamation plan requirements is again, the government moving the goal posts. Unbecoming.

(h) This needs to be clarified as "permitted excavation" it reads as a cease and desist order as written.

Thank you for your consideration,

Ed Martin III, President, KPACA.

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Cc: [Turner, Michele](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fwd: Proposed KPB ordinance 2022-36 regarding CLUPs and MSPs
Date: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 6:08:09 PM

From: Katharine M. Tongue <kmtongue@icloud.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 5:51 PM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fwd: Proposed KPB ordinance 2022-36 regarding CLUPs and MSPs

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hi, Johni. I sent this to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Chesley on the 12th. Didn't hear anything back - of course they're super busy - but realized I should've cc'd you. Thanks very much. Enjoy the meeting.
Katie

Begin forwarded message:

From: Katharine Tongue <kmtongue@icloud.com>
Date: August 12, 2022 at 12:20:13 PM AKDT
To: bjohnson@kpb.us, lchesley@kpb.us
Cc: John & Katie <jbandkt@gmail.com>
Subject: **Proposed KPB ordinance 2022-36 regarding CLUPs and MSPs**

Dear Mr. Johnson and Mr. Chesley,

I'm writing with regard to proposed KPB ordinance **2022-36** regarding CLUPs and MSPs.

We are a small Kasilof operation, extracting our material in stages, over the long term, conscious of the wildlife, scenery, and reasonable use of all materials involved. We engage with our neighbors in the years we operate the pit and have very good relationships. While we have sold to large highway projects in the past, we prefer to limit our sales to individual contractors and neighbors.

I'm still working my way through your document, but 3 concerns are immediately apparent:

Under 21.29.120. *Prior-existing uses*, Clause D, *Expansion Prohibited* of your proposed ordinance, it sounds like you are asking that we clarify our footprint prior to October 1st in order to protect our PEU status. Do you mean that our entire PEU property must be cleared of trees? of topsoil? While beetle kill will soon render that suggestion somewhat less ridiculous, stripping our property in order to preserve our pre-existing right to extract our material strikes me as completely contrary to the goals of this amendment process. What is wrong with using current mapped parcel parameters? We can bulldoze our property/forrest but that seems counter to good sense. I think you are trying to prevent adjacent property purchasers from being offended after they did not look at a map when they purchased their land. That seems to be coddling at our expense (as well as current neighbors' when we are forced to clear a current visual and auditory barrier). Give thought to how you can achieve your goals without causing more neighborhood problems - as this directive will. We will be obliged to clear right to property lines which we have avoided thus far.

My second objection regards Clause C, *Discontinuance*. Again, given our historic and long term plan for extraction of material, there have been and may be years where there is no extraction. Why is that a problem? If you are looking to prevent operators from reopening old pits, consider a 3-5 or 10 year 'fallow' rule as opposed to one. One year is too draconian.

Third, regarding A. *Determination* and B. *Decision*, we went through this to comply with 21.29.120. (Prior existing uses. B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.) Why do you need to impose this burden again? If it is intended to weed out the pits whose owners are no longer engaged, then please make the application process simple for those of us you are imposing this burden upon.

Thank you for your consideration.

Katie Tongue.
Owner, JBKT, LLC



DATE: August 30, 2022

TO: KPB Assembly

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2022-36 Amending 21.25 & 21.29
Regarding CLUP & Material Site Permits

RE: Technical Recommendations

The proposed ordinance does a good job in laying out and addressing different aspects material site permitting and the areas that need improvement regarding material site permitting and management.

After initial review of the proposed ordinance, there are two sections that I am submitting written comment on currently.

21.29.030.A.7 & 21.29.030.A.8

The Application Procedure section designates which parts of site map and site plan should be prepared by a professional surveyor versus a professional engineer. As written, these sections do not properly differentiate responsibilities of the two disciplines. Recommended amendments are as follows:

Part 7 Subsection a. Separated into both professional qualifications as follows: areas of existing excavation should be shown on Surveyor's map & areas of proposed excavation & reclamation should be part of Part 8 Engineering.

Part 7 Subsection b. Proposed buffers should be included in Part 8 Engineering.

Part 7 Subsection d. Separated into both professional qualifications as follows: areas of existing ingress/egress should be shown on Surveyor's map & areas of proposed ingress/egress should be part of Part 8 Engineering.

Part 7 Subsection e. Anticipated haul routes should be included in Part 8 Engineering.

Part 7 Subsection f. Should be separated into both professional qualifications as follows: areas of existing processing should be shown on Surveyor's map & areas of proposed processing should be part of Part 8 Engineering.

Part 8 Subsection b. Locations of test holes and depth to groundwater should be included in Part 7 Surveying.

Part 8 Subsection c. Locations of private wells of adjacent property owners should be included in Part 7 Surveying.

Part 8 Subsection d. Locations of any waterbody on the parcel should be included in Part 7 Surveying.

Page 1 of 2



Basically, any existing conditions should be included Part 7 Surveying and planning related items should be included in Part 8 Engineering.

21.29.055 Earth Material Processing

The Borough needs to add in a reference to blasting. While blasting to mine or process material isn't very common in the Borough there are areas of the borough where hard-rock mining is taking place and should be covered in permitting. Blasting will also become more prevalent in the Borough as the high-quality riverbed deposited gravels are exhausted.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gina DeBardelaben".

Gina DeBardelaben, P.E.
Vice President

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Material site 2022-36
Date: Thursday, September 1, 2022 1:25:43 PM

Laydown public comment

From: Greg Turner <prudhoedude@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 1, 2022 1:25 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Material site 2022-36

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Unregulated or grandfathered Material Sites and Gravel Pits have a long history of causing harm and pollution in KPB.

We taxpayers need to be protected with regulations and control to work permits and monitoring. Helping to prevent on going problems and issues created by these uncontrolled sites doing what is now illegal in controlled sites. Some examples in my area Kobuk between Spruce and Big Eddy are mining gravel below the aquifer level. Not having proper site slopes adjacent to roads, and high pressure gas transmission lines. Dumping on site of organic or nor organic material. Non functioning Junk heavy equipment and big trucks, pickups and other items, Atco trailers, RV's equipment shops and buildings. These new regulations can help prevent problems.

Recent 8/23/22 unpermitted water release by Glen Martin's Gravel Pit doing business as Northern Enterprises from three large ponds, created by digging 30' below the waters surface that is the exposed aquifer level. This is the natural aquifer level in the area 35-40 ft below Kobuk Rd between Spruce and Big Eddy Road. The surface of those ponds are 12'-15' above Greenridge St, my neighborhood and they are 25-30 feet deep. The released water flowed through Doug Norris's Gravel Pit off of Joplin Ct and Greenridge St covering Greenridge St.

In the past Glen Martin has breached the artisan aquifer twice that we know of in the last seven years. Once resulting in flooding of Greenridge St neighborhood and home crawl spaces yards similar to what we are experiencing now.

If you dig deeply 30' below the natural aquifer level to extract gravel to sell you end up with big deep ponds that are always going to be there. Open exposed deep water ponds are dangerous to humans and animals. Creating hazards for money that could possibly cause harm to citizens from flooding or drowning or impact water quality of the local wells.

This gravel pit has a low side 5' above the pond water level of exposed sand adjacent tp Doug Norris's Pit that looks like a dike separating and containing these elevated ponds. Not ideal as it looks more like a dam.

Filling a pond with beetle kill trees and slash or dirt will displace the water resulting in overflow of the ponds. The water has to go someplace.

Water containment, Junk equipment, miscellaneous scrap and metal, older shop buildings.

Truly amazing to look at the new regulated material sites compared to the older uncontrolled sites.
Help to keep the KPB clean, vote to regulate and control these older unregulated sites and pits.

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Visual Screening of a Material Site
Date: Thursday, September 1, 2022 9:57:11 AM

[For laydown packet](#)

From: Hans Bilben <catchalaska@alaska.net>
Sent: Wednesday, August 31, 2022 10:43 AM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Visual Screening of a Material Site

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hi Johni,

Please forward this to all Assembly members and copy to Legal and the Planning Director

Assembly Members,

As you are likely aware, the author/authors of the proposed material site ordinance rewrite have purposely removed visual screening (other than street level, whatever that means) from the ordinance. The result of this action would be that a large number of borough residents will not have equal protection under the law. If you live at street level in a one story structure you're possibly protected, but any multi story dwellings, and all houses at higher elevations will be left totally unprotected from negative visual impact. If the author(s) have a legitimate and legal reason to deny this basic protection, please have them explain it in public. KPB code currently requires visual screening for material sites, marijuana operations, and animal feed lots. MatSu code, which seems to be the foundation for the proposed rewrite, requires visual screening. When a buffer zone is properly designed visual screening and noise screening are both dependent upon visual line of sight. To write the Standard for visual screening out of the ordinance would be a huge step backwards for the residents of this borough.

Please take a couple minutes to read the following information concerning visual

screening and its relevance to the KPB Comprehensive Plan, and please ensure that any new ordinance will continue to provide this basic protection to ALL residents of the borough.

Thank You,

Hans Bilben

The standards and conditions relating to the operation of a material site are to avoid certain land uses which may be potentially damaging to the public health, safety and welfare (21.25.020). Restrictions must be rationally related to a legitimate government objective, and ensuring protection of the public health, safety and welfare is a legitimate objective.

Standards and conditions to “minimize visual impacts” certainly shield surrounding property owners from actually seeing the material site activities. But they also do more – they mitigate against devaluing surrounding land values (a public welfare issue); they mitigate against noise (public health); they mitigate against dust (public health); they mitigate against the potential that a material site turns into an attractive nuisance (which is a dangerous condition on a landowner’s property that may

particularly attract children onto the land and pose a risk to their safety) as essentially what is being created appear to neighboring (public safety); they mitigate against the negative impacts such sites have on preservation of the scenic beauty and furtherance of the tourism industry (public welfare) (Per comprehensive plan, tourism and hospitality are major parts of the Kenai region's economy and represent the second-largest private employment sector after healthcare)

The guiding principals to better regulate land use are
 Balance and integrate multiple interests in land use: the right to use land as you choose; the right to not be excessively impacted by neighbors who exercise that freedom; and the shared value in protecting the underlying health of borough natural systems
 Develop regulations that will minimize conflicts between adjoining uses, maintain property values, maintain and improve neighborhoods, communities and natural systems
 Develop an improved set of Borough land use regulations to reduce reoccurring conflicts on the same narrow set of issues such as gravel pits.
 The Comprehensive Plan specifically calls for consideration of establishing conditions that require larger setbacks, safety and visual screening, control on access routes, control on hours of operation, and address

environmental concerns.
Consideration of updating the list
of topics that staff and Planning
Commission may consider when
setting conditions of approval.
Incorporate safety, visual quality,
environmental impacts and traffic
impacts.

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fwd: Gravel pit in back of 50-51 Greenridge Drive causing flooding and eroding my property. Ordinance 2022-36
Date: Thursday, September 1, 2022 12:22:41 PM

Laydown public comment

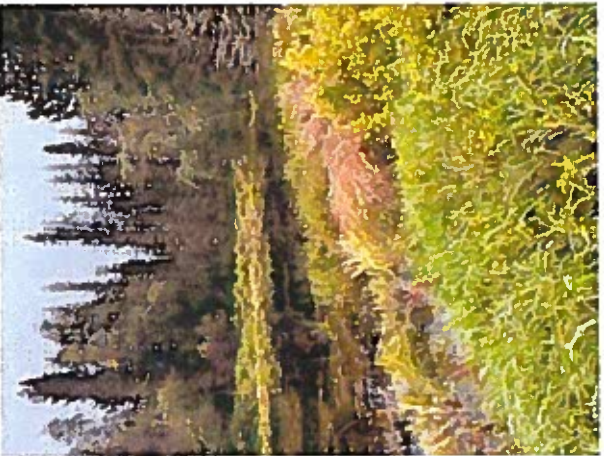
From: DR Lee <dr.lee@live.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 1, 2022 12:09 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fwd: Gravel pit in back of 50-51 Greenridge Drive causing flooding and eroding my property. Ordinance 2022-36

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: DR Lee <dr.lee@live.com>
Date: September 1, 2022 at 12:07:34 PM AKDT
To: assemblyclerk@kpb.com
Cc: Ohare Russ <ro_ua@live.com>, Soldotna Neighbors Elena Staab <elena-joy@hotmail.com>
Subject: Gravel pit in back of 50-51 Greenridge Drive causing flooding and eroding my property. Ordinance 2022-36





Sent from my iPhone

We have owned lots 50-51 Greenridge Street in Ridgeway for over 12 years; and, we have never seen the pond in back of the property overflow or be even high. The pond is usually very low. For the past week the pond has overflowed and it's now eroding our property. Greenridge Street is flooded.

If you drive and observe the pit that is adjacent to Kobuk Street and Spruce Ave E and that now surrounds this area, you will see that the topography and drainage resulting from the pit overreach is changed and flooding; thus, ruining the residential property in the area. This overreach must stop.

Thank you for a quick resolution to this problem.

Sincerely,

Drs Cynthia Lee and Russell James O'Hare
907-3782987

2022-36

From Gary and Eileen D Sheridan, Anchor Point, AK

For State of Alaska residents and tourists health, safety, and sight, Please Add this Amendment to the new KPB Regulations for Gravel Pits Under 21.29.040. Add B. Gravel Pits will not be allowed in a residential area, close to recreational State Parks and Rivers, due to the Silica that can be inhaled and cause Silicosis and other fatal conditions.

Notice in the following articles, what other illnesses the silica dust can cause.

What is Silicosis? Please read the following articles.

<https://www.stopthegravelpit.com/post/crystalline-silica-dust-the-invisible-killer>
attached.

Also, From MedlinePlus - part included

<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000134.htm>

"Causes - Silica is common, naturally-occurring crystal. It is found in most rock bed. Silica dust forms during mining, quarrying, tunnelling, and working with certain metal ores. Silica is a main part of sand, glass workers and sand-blasters are also exposed to silica. Three types of silicosis occur:

Chronic silicosis, which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of silica dust. The silica dust causes swelling in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may cause people to have trouble breathing. This is the most common form of silicosis.

Accelerated silicosis, which occurs after exposure to larger amounts of silica over shorter period of time (5-15 years). Swelling in the lungs and symptoms occur faster than in simple silicosis.

Acute silicosis, which results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of silica. The lungs become very inflamed and can fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and a low blood oxygen level....Intense exposure to silica can cause disease within a year. But it usually takes at least 10 - 15 years of exposure before symptoms occur. Silicosis has become less common since the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) created regulations requiring the use of protective equipment, which limits the amount of silica dust workers inhale....."click on the reference above to finish reading.

Also read please

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/silicosis>

The noise even a block away can cause such noise to disturbances as it did me this summer after a busy day and needing sleep. Can you imagine being a visitor coming to enjoy the State camp ground on the Anchor River for a week's or holiday vacation and having to deal with the noise of the machines working the gravel pit and trucks.

I don't know how the KPB can possibly agree to have a gravel pit and mining that may cause such illnesses to our families, grandchildren, and tourists. I'm now scared for my grandchildren that came this summer to fish and vacation with grandpa and grandma and enjoyed running around in our yard, riding the bikes grandpa had fixed up for them. Have we unknowingly allowed them to have the start of Silicosis from the gravel pit which was denied but then given 2.5 acres to work? We built a "Beachy Built Home" with an air system never expecting to have

From Gary and Eileen D Sheridan, Anchor Point, AK

a gravel pit being put in 15 years later. That fine dust gets in everything. Look at the different types of cancer that has been shown to be causes of gravel pits and mining. I know what it is like to fight cancer. I had just started treatments in Soldotna when we first found out there was a plan to have a gravel pit in our neighborhood. Our rivers help bring our tourist businesses, and we should protect those businesses, too.

Respectfully submitted to the work group of KPB to update regulations for Gravel Pits,
Eileen and Gary Sheridan



Photo by friend of ours who visits us almost every year.

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

**How a *Totally Unnecessary* Gravel Mine Would Create
Widely Known Deadly Health Issues
That Would Harm Hundreds of Benzie County Residents**

Developed for and Presented to the
Homestead Inland Joint Planning Commission
December 6, 2019

prepared by



Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

Summary

The proposal of an open pit gravel mine in a district zoned Rural Residential creates numerous very serious consequences. This report primarily examines the devastating health issues created by crystalline silica dust, an unavoidable byproduct produced when mining gravel.

Until recently, few understood the dangers created by crystalline silica dust. Unlike normal sand, crystalline silica dust has razor sharp edges and is microscopic in size. When inhaled, it bypasses the body's natural defenses and become *permanently* lodged in the deepest parts of the lungs. It has proven links to diseases that lead to death including silicosis, lung cancer, COPD, renal failure, and kidney disease as well as causing auto-immune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis. These health issues are so grave that OSHA and MIOSHA have recently adopted new safety standards to deal with crystalline silica dust. Both agencies are involved in a massive educational drive to warn workers about the dangers.

Not only is crystalline silica dust deadly, it is difficult to control. Clouds of it can easily be swept up and carried by the wind for tens of miles. Even in what weather experts call 'calm' winds, this deadly dust can travel for miles settling in the yards and on the homes and innocent bystanders in Inland Township, its three neighboring townships, and even further.

All of the related diseases crystalline silica dust is widely known to cause serve as sufficient proof of a 'very serious consequence' health based issue as required under MCL 125.3205 Sec. 205 (5)(e). Denying the requested special use permit for this totally unnecessary gravel mine at parcel 08-006-007-00 is the only logical, fair, and humane course of action the HIJPC can take.

Table of Contents

Sand's Tiny Secrets – Size, Material, & Shape	1
Figure 1 – ‘Sand’ (300x Magnification)	1
Figure 2 – Crystalline Silica Dust (5,000x Magnification)	1
Crystalline Silica Dust <u>IS</u> Deadly	1
Why is Crystalline Silica Dust So Deadly?	2
Think You’re Safe? — Wrong!	3
I’m Nowhere Near Silica Dust — Really?	3
Figure 3 – Distance Traveled by Particulate Size	3
How Far Will Silica Dust Spread Here?	4
Figure 4 – Crystalline Silica Dust Wind Distribution	4
Figure 5 – Likely Spread of Crystalline Silica Dust	4
Where’s the Problem? – You Can’t Be Serious!	5
But It’s Just a Small Operation → Yeh, Right!	5
Figure 6 – Crystalline Silica Dust <i>Inside</i> a Home	6
Don’t Tell Us It Can’t Happen Here!	6
Figure 7 – Bohne Road Gravel Mine, Grass Lake Township, Michigan	7
Conclusion	8
5,000x Images of Crystalline Silica Dust	Appendix A
MAA Notice to Member	Appendix B
Wind Roses (Direction & Speed)	Appendix C
Bohne Road Gravel Mine Memorandum	Appendix D

Direct any questions
about this report to:

Jim Brouwer
Friends of the Platte River Watershed
jim@platteriverwatershed.org

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

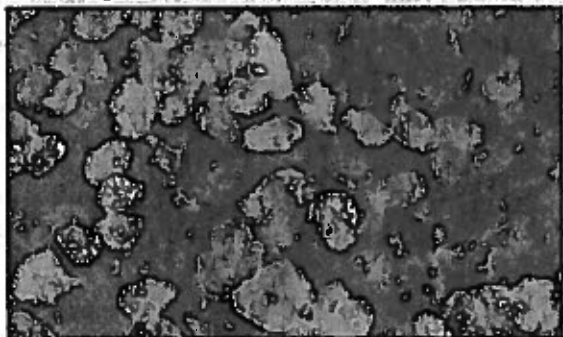
Sand's Tiny Secrets — Size, Material, & Shape

Sand holds some interesting secrets. We think we know what it is, but do we? Technically, 'sand' is any sediment whose particles are 60µm (microns or micrometers) or larger. Granules smaller than 60µm down to 2µm are considered 'silt.' For a point of reference, the hairs on your head are typically 10µm thick.

Sand is often referred to as 'silica.' Most sand deposits are primarily made up of quartz, but other minerals are usually found. Quartz is *crystalline silica*, a silicate mineral made of silicon dioxide (SiO₂), silicon and oxygen. It is the most abundant mineral found in sand.

Figure 1 shows a typical sample of sand, not unlike that which is found all around northern Michigan. It is comprised mostly of crystalline silica (quartz), with some epidote, garnet, potassium feldspar, and a few other minerals.

Figure 1 — 'Sand' (300x Magnification)



Different types of sands are put to work in a wide range of useful applications including: road construction, concrete, filtration, glass, ceramics, and computer chips. They also vary considerably in their marketable value.

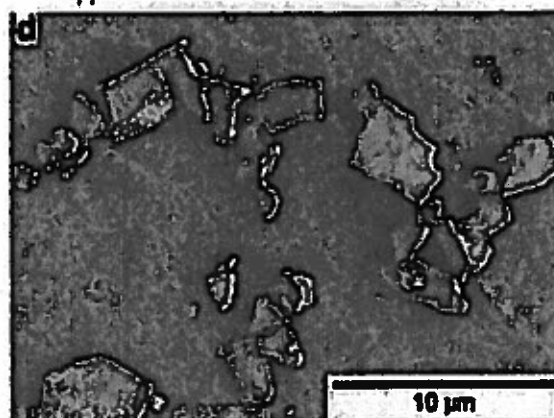
Most sand with which we are familiar is heavily weathered. It has the familiar shape of

stones washed up along the Lake Michigan shoreline. While their sizes may vary a bit, they all have nicely rounded, smooth edges.

Digging into the earth when mining for gravel, the size and shape of these unweathered common sand granules change dramatically.

Figure 2 — Crystalline Silica Dust
(5,000x Magnification)

Appendix A shows three even smaller sizes.



Note the 10µm graphic in Figure 2. That's the width of a typical human hair. Anything smaller than 5µm is invisible to the naked eye, unless there are billions of particles — as in crystalline silica dust clouds (see Appx. D p.4).

These jagged microscopic sub-10µm particles are as sharp as a stone-age flint knife — and they can kill you!

Crystalline Silica Dust *IS* Deadly

Unlike beach sand which is just annoying when it sticks to your skin and swimsuit, crystalline silica dust *is* a killer. Don't take our word for it, just take OSHA's.²

"[Those inhaling] these very small crystalline silica particles are at increased risk of developing serious silica-related diseases."

¹ Silica...It's Not Just Dust: Silica Dust Causes Silicosis - What rock drillers can do to protect their lungs from silica dust, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH Publications, 97-118, July 1998

² *Respirable Crystalline Silica*, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, United States Department of Labor, osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

In 2017, OSHA completely revamped their requirements for worker safety when engaged in activities where crystalline silica is present.

Plastered all over OSHA's website and materials is the warning graphic shown here.



So, what exactly are those 'serious silica-related diseases?' They include (but are not limited to):

- ☛ Silicosis
- ☛ Lung Cancer
- ☛ COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)
- ☛ Kidney Disease

Silicosis is an incurable lung disease that leads to disability and death. We've all heard of 'black lung disease.' Black lung expert, Dr. Robert Cohen, has recently warned that

"[Crystalline] Silica could be even more dangerous to workers than coal dust.

[Crystalline] Silica is actually a lung carcinogen. And it causes renal disease, it causes other auto-immune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis and other things, so silica exposure is a huge problem.³

So serious is this issue that even the Michigan Aggregate Association (the lobbying organization behind the totally discredited MDOT *Michigan Aggregates Market Study Ph I & Ph II Reports*) is actively encouraging its member supporters to attend OSHA approved silica training!⁴ Why does the MAA promote this you ask?

"To increase workers' awareness of the serious health hazards of silica dust and provide the knowledge necessary for employee protections."

Why is Crystalline Silica Dust So Deadly?

Mother Nature provided our respiratory tracts with a host of protective mechanisms to 'filter out' most of the junk that *naturally* occurs in our air. Since most of what nature throws at us is over 10µm in size, we do a pretty good job of keeping the bad stuff out of our bodies.

However, breathing crystalline silica dust is the equivalent of inhaling millions of microscopic razor blades. As shown in Appendix A, these dust particles can be as small as .01µm.

These invisible particles pass all body defense mechanisms and become embedded in the deepest reaches of the lungs. This is where the greatest danger lies as they reach the alveoli, the finest branches of the lungs where the oxygen/carbon dioxide exchange takes place.⁵

When inhaled, particulate matter larger than 5µm usually gets trapped and expelled before it reaches the lung's gas-exchange zone. Particles smaller than 5µm are considered to be 'respirable,' meaning they can reach the deepest parts of the human lungs.

³ Silica safety urged in QLD, OHS Career, March 21, 2017, ohscareer.com.au

⁴ Protecting and Promoting Your Interests, Michigan Aggregate Association, November 16, 2019 See Appendix B

⁵ A. Voss and S. Alfano, *The Body's Defenses Against Breathing Dirty Air*, ProRemodler, June 23, 2016

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

Mother Nature never planned on us being exposed to crystalline silica dust, certainly not in the quantities produced by our many industrial activities. Silicosis can develop very quickly and (short of an entire lung transplant) is completely untreatable.

Think You're Safe? — Wrong!

OSHA is making a tremendous push to raise worker awareness of the real hazards created by crystalline silica dust. Wearing adequate dust protection, respirators, and controlling the dust in the first place will save countless lives. How about those who don't work around this stuff?

Non-occupational exposure to crystalline silica dust is even greater cause for concern. As this 'killer dust' spreads miles past its place of origin it not only lingers in the air but settles everywhere — including *inside* homes.

We spend the majority of our time at home. Depending on our job and lifestyle that can be 70%-100% of our time. Unlike a protected work environment, exposure at home is unprotected and constant. Home settings also includes children and the elderly who are more vulnerable than able bodied workers. Not only do children breath more deeply than adults, their smaller body mass means their comparable exposure risk is much higher.⁶

Exposure limits for crystalline silica differ considerably between work and non-occupational exposure. OSHA's permissible exposure limit is 50 micrograms per cubic meter during an 8-hour workday.⁷ Michigan follows these guidelines which includes an

'action level' set at 25 micrograms per cubic meter. Michigan also requires employers to safeguard employees from exposure, provide them with respiratory protection, maintain medical surveillance, engage in hazard communication, and keep good records.⁸

For those who spend all their time at home, equivalent exposure limits would fall below 12 micrograms per cubic meter for exposure and 6 micrograms per cubic meter for action.

I'm Nowhere Near Silica Dust — Really?

Turns out, size really does matter. For crystalline silica dust, the smaller it is the more threatening it becomes. Not only is this invisible dust respirable, it easily becomes airborne, stays airborne for extended periods of time, and travels incredible distances.⁹

Particles typically need to be under 200µm in size to become airborne. Those smaller than 10µm are invisible and smaller than 5µm penetrate our immune system. As shown in Figure 3, dangerous crystalline silica dust easily travels for miles. It not only affects people at the source but those in surrounding neighborhoods. In some measured cases as far away as 50 miles.¹⁰

Figure 3 – Distance Traveled by Particulate Size

Wind Speed (mph)	Miles Traveled	
	10µm	5µm
3.1	0.55	2.2
6.2	1.1	4.5
12.4	2.3	9
24.8	4.6	18
37.3	6.9	27
49.7	9.2	36.1

⁶ J. Warren, *Silica Monitoring*, Public Lab, publiclab.org, February 22, 2018

⁷ C.A. Epstein, *Everything You Need to Know About OSHA's Respirable Crystalline Silica Final Rule*, February 2, 2018, oshaonline.com

⁸ *Crystalline Silica Exposure*, MIOSHA Fact Sheet, CSH Fact Sheet - #109, Revised October 12, 2017

⁹ *Silica Dust Particle Size Causes Problems*, BossTek, 2019, bosstek.com/silica-dust-compliance/silica-particle-size-behavior

¹⁰ *How Far Can Respirable dust Actually Travel?*, Insider News, NeSilex, September 24, 2019

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

How Far Will Silica Dust Spread Here?

The only available historic 'local' wind measurements are those taken at the Frankfort and Traverse City airports. Appendix C contains the diagrams of the wind history at both airports for the months of May – October (the busiest times for gravel production).

Roughly one-third of the time the wind is calm (less than 5.8mph). Calm doesn't mean 'dead calm.' Shown as red in Figure 5, at 5.8mph respirable silica would still travel 4.2 miles from the proposed 150-acre gravel mine.

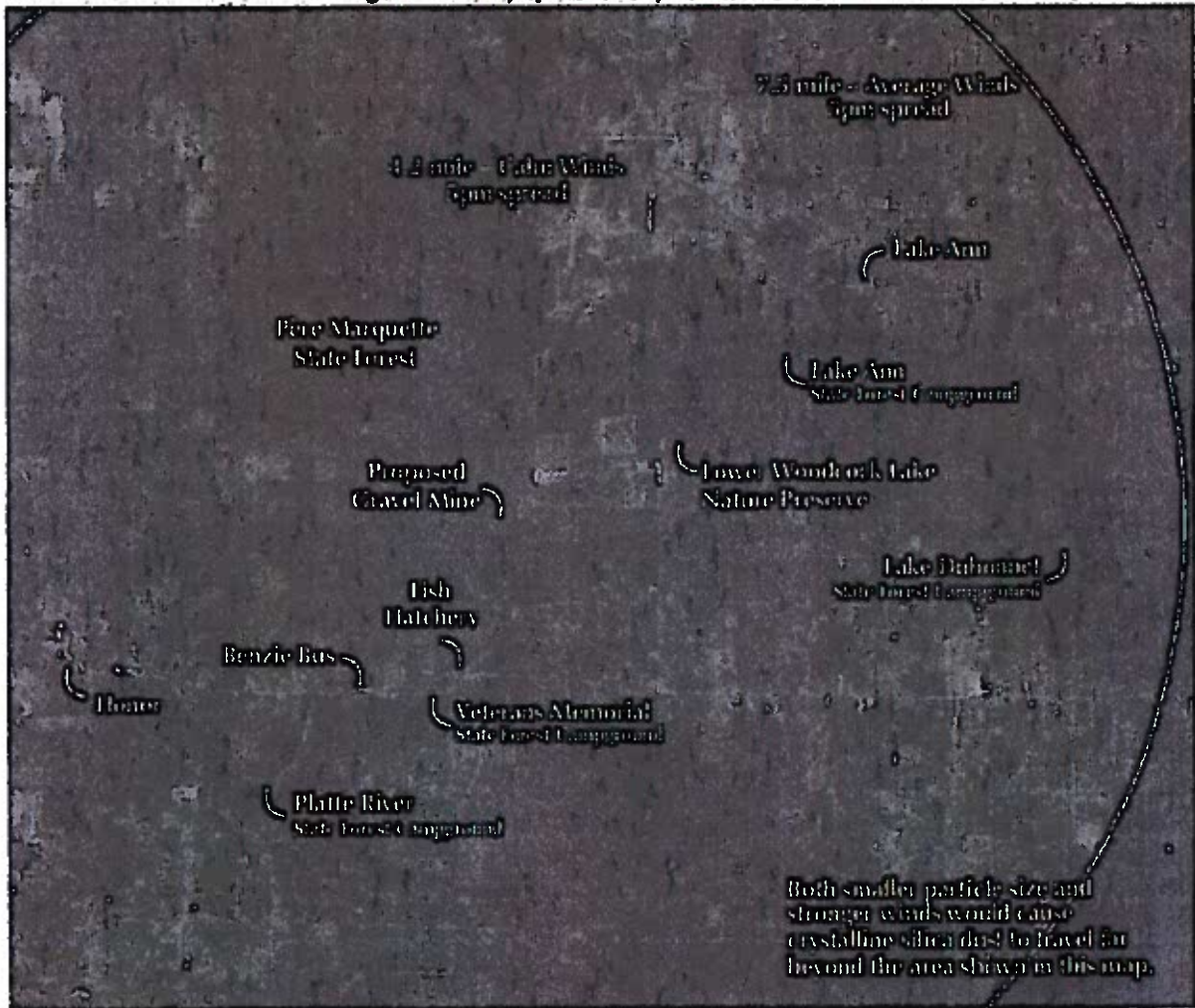
This area's Average windspeed over the past three years for May – October, the average Maximum sustained winds, and average Gusts are shown in Figure 4. The miles that silica dust can be spread relates to particulate size.¹¹

Figure 4 – Crystalline Silica Dust Wind Distribution

	Wind Speed (mph)	Miles Traveled	
		10µm	5µm
Calm	<5.8	<1.0	<4.2
Average	10.3	1.9	7.5
Maximum	23.9	4.4	17.4
Gusts	39.8	7.4	28.9

Note: Silica Dust smaller than 5µm travels even further!

Figure 5 – Likely Spread of Crystalline Silica Dust



¹¹ While wind data was pulled from the Weather Underground, all data originates from the National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

It's easy to understand how these microscopic razor blades carry so far in gentle winds. Strong gusts can carry crystalline silica dust all the way to Traverse City or Frankfort. As duly noted in the Homestead Inland Townships Master Plan, this truly is an issue of "Greater Than Local Concern."

Where's the Problem? – You Can't Be Serious!
Mr. Leman has done little to instill confidence that he understands the consequences of his desire to have a hobby gravel mine. In a September 12, 2019, TV 7&4 News interview, Mr. Leman states

"There's no production things we processes that we would do here which would pollute the ground in any way. That sand and gravel is already in the ground."

Seriously? It is obvious he doesn't understand the environmental impact of gravel mining or the dangerous release of crystalline silica dust which mining causes.

Mr. Leman is also quoted in that interview and in papers saying he's only going to work on 4-acres at a time. Yet all of the plans submitted to and described at HIJPC meetings clearly show sections of 6+ acres. If he is so inattentive to these and other details, how can he ever be trusted to understand or look after what's necessary to run a gravel mine safely?

Crystalline silica dust is a serious health issue. Given Mr. Leman's lack of responsiveness to providing a complete and timely application, let alone his inconsistency within those plans, many believe he's not taking things seriously. If that's the case and if his special use permit is granted, many wonder if he would ever follow safety precautions or take any laws seriously.

Given there appears to be no statutory value to the gravel as defined under MCL 125.3205 Sec. 205 (3) and there are considerable health risks, in the opinion of neighboring residents the risks completely outweigh the non-benefit.

Having focused on the harm silica dust does to humans, the same needs to be noted about the local wildlife. Further, local organic farming would also be disrupted as the strict protocols of being organic are unavoidably, unfairly, and unjustifiably violated. Even on a 'calm' day, over 55-square miles are put at risk. Kick the wind up to 'average' speed and the number jumps to over 176-square miles.

It is abundantly obvious that allowing the operation of an open pit gravel mine would create uncontrolled crystalline silica dust.

Beyond the flood of studies readily discoverable online and the recently adopted push by OSHA to protect workers, this report clearly outlines the very serious consequence that would result from granting the requested special use permit. It fulfills the requirement of defining a 'very serious consequence' under MCL 125.3205 Sec. 205 (5)(e)

"The impact on other identifiable health, safety, and welfare interests in the local unit of government."

But It's Just a Small Operation – Yeh, Right!
Getting one's foot in the door appears to be a standard ploy. There are dozens (if not hundreds) of stories about little mining operations that were never supposed to grow much bigger — but did — and did so quickly. Here's just one of those stories.

Downstate in Grass Lake Township, just 25 miles west of Ann Arbor, the Bohne Road Gravel Mine started as a little operation.

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

The local farmer was granted a special use permit to mine sand on his land for his own use on his farm. No big deal, right?

Then the farmer sells his farm to a company that expands the mine's operation into gravel extraction — hey, the special use permit said sand and gravel, not 'just sand.' The mine grew quickly. So did the problems.

In addition to the quality of life disruption and property devaluation experienced by the gravel mine's neighbors, crystalline silica dust became problematic. As some residents shared with their planning commission¹²

"...the dust issue is a HUGE factor here."

"The gravel pit is a serious health risk."

"...my windows haven't been open since the mine was started."

"There is dust all over the plants and trees in the yard as well as the house and car on a daily basis."

"The dust is a nightmare!! It's constantly in the air..."

"We are concerned for the health of our family, my daughter and I have severe asthma ... we will have to continue to wear our masks to try and keep the contaminants out of our lungs. Why do we have to suffer?"

"There is overwhelming evidence regarding longterm silica dust exposure and respiratory disease. Residents near Bohne Road gravel pit testified they now suffer form respiratory diseases such as asthma and COPD."

"Why should the residents be subjected to all these issues from this gravel pit?"

The last comment raises a great question.

Figure 6 – Crystalline Silica Dust *Inside* a Home (near the Bohne Road Gravel Mine)



As the years passed, the gravel mine was sold to its new owner who now wants to expand operations even further. What was once a 'little private sand mine' has turned a community upside down with a full-blown gravel mining as shown in the pictures of Figure 7 on the next page.

Don't Tell Us It Can't Happen Here! It could. Far too easily it could. Need or benefit of this gravel mine does not exist. The damage to the community would be devastating and permanent. The HJPC has evidence of very serious consequences which it can utilize to equitably and justifiably deny the requested special use permit. Crystalline silica dust is perhaps the most compelling of all very serious consequences.

¹² Excerpts from a private Memorandum from Dr. Sandra McCoy, December 3, 2019, full memorandum in Appendix D

Crystalline Silica Dust — The Invisible Killer

Figure 7 – Bohne Road Gravel Mine, Grass Lake Township, Michigan



Conclusion

To the communities' knowledge, Mr. Leman has failed to provide credible evidence that there is a need for more gravel production in Benzie County. With over a dozen-and-a-half gravel mines within 2 – 12 miles with at least two being major operators, supply far exceeds demand.

To underscore Mr. Leman's apparent lack of market awareness, in his September 12, 2019, TV 7&4 News interview, he states

"People want to move to our area and the demand for construction materials is certainly there. Sand and gravel from our community means you don't waste fuel and truck this stuff in from a long ways away. They can get it right down the street."

First, as noted in the newly formed Inland Township Planning Commission's November 27, 2019 draft Master Plan, as reported by the official U.S. Census, Inland's population has fallen 8.6% since 2010. People certainly may want to move here, but the official numbers suggest they aren't doing so. "Demand for construction materials is certainly [here]" — and it is being more than sufficiently met by existing operators. More gravel mines in our area are *not* needed.

Second, there isn't much building going on 'right down the street' from this 150-acre Rural Residential parcel. Even with the horrible mileage a gravel truck gets, given the close proximity of existing gravel mines, any theoretical savings on 'wasted fuel' is meaningless.

Mr. Leman's hasn't and likely can't justify that mining at this Rural Residential

property would produce revenue of a sufficient enough level that he could reasonably expect to operate at a profit, a requirement under Michigan's Zoning Enabling Act, MCL 125.3205 Sec. 205 (3). In the opinion of many, under this act, this lack of profitability precludes finding value in the gravel on that property.

Even if there were valuable minerals to be found there — a hypothetical, not an acknowledgement — the HIJPC must, as required under Michigan's Zoning Enabling Act, balance that value against the very real health issues extracting it would create.

Clearly stated in MCL 125.3205 Sec. 205 (5)(e) and supported by OHSA, MIOSHA, scores of other reputable organizations, and health experts worldwide, the dangers of crystalline silica dust definitely creates a 'very serious consequence' that would

"impact on other identifiable health, safety, and welfare interests in the local unit of government."

The residents of Inland Township and Benzie County would be unduly and unnecessarily punished if the special use permit for parcel 08-006-007-00 were approved.

For the negative financial impacts it would impose on local property values, granting a special use permit would be unfair. For the unavoidable health problems it would unleash, such a decision would be downright cruel.



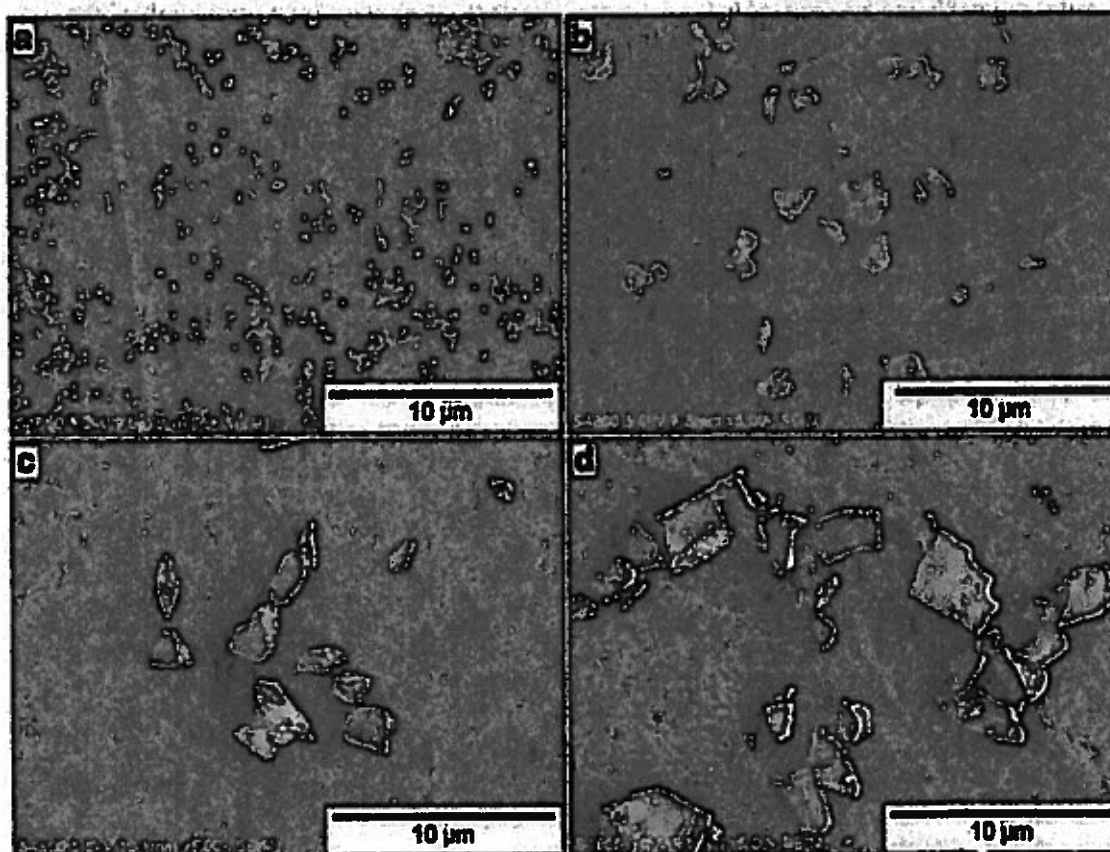
Appendix A

5,000x Images of Crystalline Silica Dust

These electron microscope images of the crystalline silica dust sort their sizes from 'ultra-fine' (as small as $0.01\ \mu\text{m}$) to 'course' (up to $7\ \mu\text{m}$). For reference, $10\ \mu\text{m}$ is the typical width of a human hair, represented here as the graphic insert of each image.

At sizes of $5\ \mu\text{m}$ and smaller, these microscopic razor blades are not only invisible, they are respirable. That is, when inhaled, they bypass all immune system defenses and can travel all the way to the deepest parts of the human lungs. There they *permanently* imbed themselves and begin creating their havoc on one's health.

As reported here and recognized by the medical community around the world, crystalline silica dust is deadly. It causes silicosis (an *incurable lung disease* that leads to disability and death), lung cancer, COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), kidney disease, renal disease, and auto-immune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.



Comparison of SEM Images of the four sizes of crystalline silica particles used for this study, (a) Ultrafine (UF), (b) Submicron (S), (c) Respirable (R), and (d) Coarse (C). Images are all at the same magnification (5,000x)

SOURCE: S.E. Mischler et al, *Differential activation of RAW 264.7 macrophages by size-segregated crystalline silica*, Journal of Occupational Medicine and Toxicology, DOI 10.1186/s12995-016-0145-2, December 15, 2016

Sponsor Opportunities (https://www.mlagg.org/sponsor_opportunities.php) | Calendar
(https://www.memberleap.com/members/calendar?c_responsive.php?org_id=MIAA) | Contact Us
(https://www.mlagg.org/contact_us.php) | My Account



Protecting and Promoting Your
Interests

Search

(<https://www.mlagg.org/>)

Home (<https://www.mlagg.org/index.php>) About ▾ Membership ▾ Services (<https://www.mlagg.org/services.php>) Events ▾

News (https://www.memberleap.com/news_archive_headlines.php?org_id=MIAA) Safety Information ▾ Scholarship & Education ▾

MAA PAC (https://www.mlagg.org/maa_pac.php) Links (<https://www.mlagg.org/links.php>)

OSHA Approved Silica Training



MAA and MTA has partnered with Wayne State University to offer Respirable Crystalline Silica training.

This program was developed through an OSHA Susan Harwood Training Grant and is designed for the construction industry (construction professionals including but not limited to workers, site superintendents, project managers, safety managers) to increase workers' awareness of the serious health hazards of silica dust and provide the knowledge necessary for employee protections.

The training covers the new OSHA Standard on Respirable Crystalline Silica (29 CFR 1926.1153) and it aims to increase workers' awareness on the serious health hazards associated with silica exposure and provide the knowledge necessary to perform work safely when there is silica exposure and ways to limit silica exposure.

Trainees who complete all the training steps will be eligible to receive a certification.

The cost for the training is provided by funds from the grant but space is limited (max 30), so if you are interested please contact the MAA office to register. Space will be filled on first come basis.

Training dates and locations are as follows:

All training times will be from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm.

December 12, 2019

Michigan CAT
Grand Rapids, MI

December 18, 2019

AIS Construction Equipment - Lansing
3600 N Grand River Ave
Lansing, MI 48906

For more information about these sessions, please click here.

(https://gallery.mtlchi.com/d250bd5a823dc5dd5e1625052/files/76fc3d95-753e-44ad-9b3a-b1ae46de08bf/SH_Silica_Training_Marketing_Flyer.pdf)

If you have any questions, please contact the MAA office at 517-381-1732

https://www.mlagg.org/

© 2019 Michigan Aggregates Association. Website powered by MemberLeap. (<https://www.memberleap.com>)



**OSHA SUSAN HARWOOD GRANT
RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA SAFE BY TRAINING**

In-Class Silica Safety Training for Construction Industry

**Training contact hours:
1.5 to 2 Hours**



Effective October 23, 2017, OSHA has been fully enforcing all appropriate provisions of the Silica in Construction standard.

Our OSHA APPROVED TRAINING MATERIALS were developed under an OSHA Susan Harwood training grant and designed for the construction industry to increase workers' awareness of the serious health hazards of silica dust and provide the knowledge necessary for employee protections.

This training is for all the construction professionals including but not limited to workers, site superintendents, project managers, safety managers and employers.

If you are interested in an in-class training for your company or organization, please contact one of the training coordinators below to schedule a session.

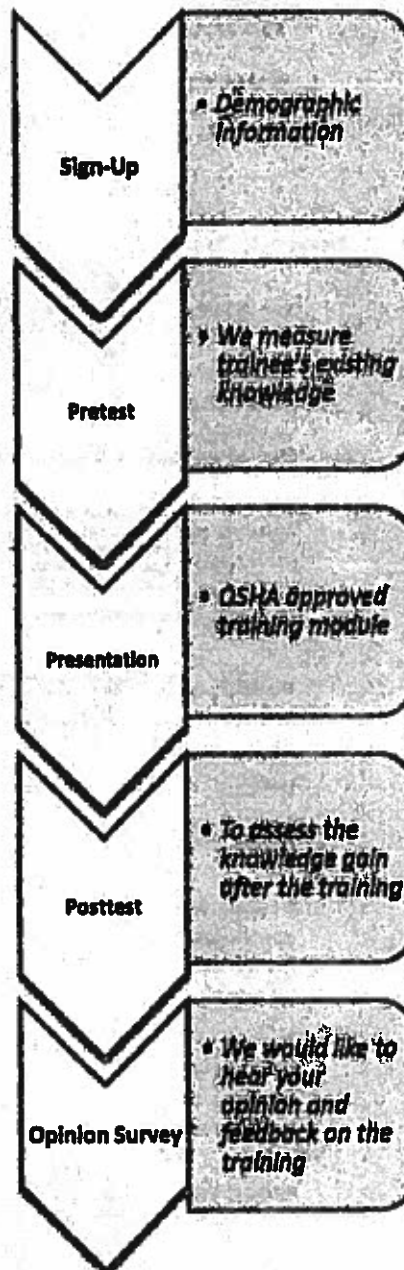
Training Session Scheduling or for More Information

Please Contact

Mumtaz A. Usmen, PhD, PE
e-mail : musmen@eng.wayne.edu
Phone: (313) 577-3608

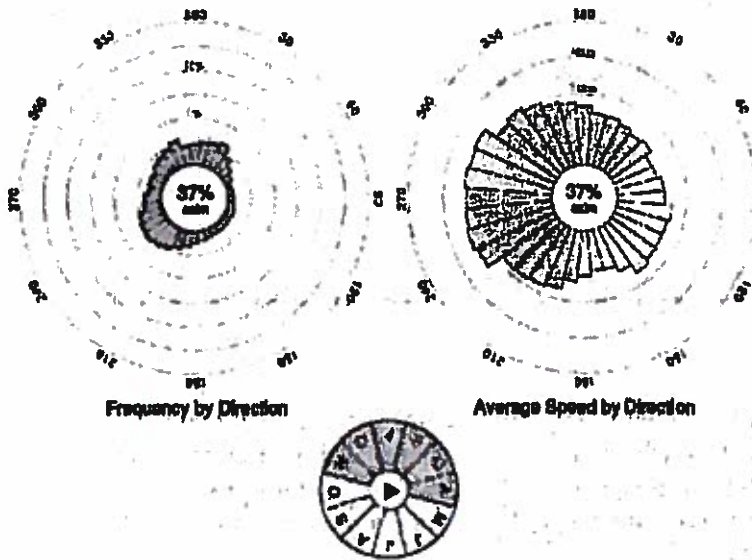
Emrah Kazan, PhD
e-mail: ekazan@wayne.edu

TRAINEES WHO PARTICIPATE in and complete the whole training will receive a certificate.



This material was produced under a grant (SH-05039-SH8) from the Occupational Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products, or organization imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

KTVC: Cherry Capital Airport

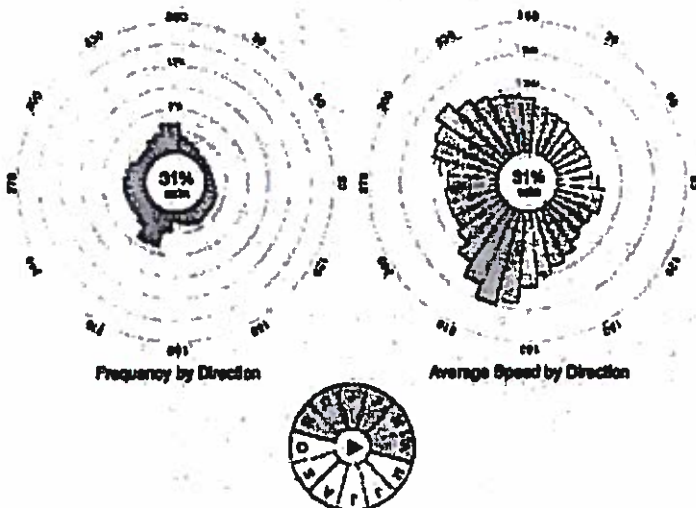


44.7438, -83.1885 Weatherpack Wunderground VFRMap FlightFinder NavMonster

A diagram of the prevailing winds at KTVC: Cherry Capital Airport. The blue diagram at left is a wind rose; the bar length shows the frequency of winds from each direction. In the red diagram at right the bar length shows the average speed of winds when they come from that direction. For more information, see about this site.

WindHistory. Copyright © 2011 Deedee Hill, LLC. All rights reserved.

KFKS: Frankfort, Frankfort Dow Memorial Field Airport



SOURCE: Weather Underground wunderground.com reported data from NOAA (National Centers for Environmental Information) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

STATION VIEW



The station view shows the prevailing winds for a single weather station. Above is an example image for KSPFO, San Francisco airport.

The blue diagram at left is a classic Wind Rose. The length of each bar is proportional to the frequency the wind comes from each direction and the color is proportional to the average speed. At KSPFO the wind is pretty much always from the west. The most common direction is 270°, 10% of the time with an average speed of 10kts.

The red diagram at right shows the same data as the wind rose but emphasizes wind speed. Bar length is proportional to average speed and color is proportional to frequency. At KSPFO northeast winds are rare, not when they come they tend to be light. The strongest winds come from 270°, 10kts 11% of the time.

You may hover the mouse over a bar to see exact tactical data. In both diagrams the percentage in the middle indicates how often the winds are less than 6 knots (10% at KSPFO). There are links on the station page for further information. Weatherpack is a particularly nice complementary site showing historical weather.

MONTH FILTER

The month filter allows you to display prevailing winds for specific months. Click the extend or wedge to toggle each specific month off and on. Click the play button in the middle to animate your selection through the year.



DATA

The source data for these graphs is the NOAA archive. METARs from 2000 to 2010 were parsed and crunched to calculate average winds for each weather station. Reporting variance and data processing errors mean these diagrams are not true statistical samples.

BROWSER COMPATIBILITY

This site makes extensive use of SVG for graphics. It should work fine in modern versions of Firefox, Safari, Mobile Safari, Chrome, and Microsoft Internet Explorer 9. It will not work in IE 6, 7, or 8 and never will.

FEEDBACK

This site is a labour of love; feedback and suggestions are most welcome. Please mail deedee@windhistory.com with any thoughts you have. Some planned enhancements include showing winds for specific months and showing more detailed histograms.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jim Brouwer, Friends of Platte River Watershed
 FROM: Sandra McCoy, Ph.D.
 DATE: December 3, 2019
 RE: Bohne Rd Gravel Mine, Grass Lake, Michigan

Jim,

I moved to Grass Lake Township, Michigan 1-1/2 years ago. Grass Lake is a small town, about 25 minutes West of Ann Arbor. It has a delightful "rural" character and that is what draws many people to settle here. Grass Lake Township has been embroiled in conflicts for many years concerning the incursion of gravel mining into residential areas in our community.

I am pleased to provide some excerpts from letters written by the residents of Grass Lake Township to their Township government over the past several years concerning the Bohne Rd gravel mine which has operated since 2003. These letters were obtained through a FOIA request. Also included are excerpts from Grass Lake Planning Commission meeting minutes. Many of the comments illustrate the negative effects of dust and health concerns related to mining operations in close proximity to residential areas.

"We purchased 5-1/2 acres of land... in 1999 to build our final dream home. Since the start of the sand extraction operation... in August, 2003, our lives have been totally disrupted and our land value has definitely gone down."
"Needless to say the dust issue is a HUGE factor here. The day they were doing this our whole house and deck were covered with dust and still is. I can't even open my windows. These big earth movers were coming by our property every 10 minutes and the noise and dust was unbearable."

"Gravel pits in residential areas undoubtedly cause health and safety concerns and much disturbance for surrounding residents... The gravel pit on Bohne Road as currently operating provides no benefit to Grass Lake Township... We need to consider the more than 200 people that live within a 2 mile radius of the gravel pit with many living within 50-100 feet of pit operations. These people have stated they now must close their windows due to the dust created by gravel pit operations. This certainly is not a desirable condition for them and we can and must protect the value of our homes, the environment and keep our township a safe place to live in."

"The gravel pit is a serious health risk. There are no six foot trees on the berm to eliminate dust. Many people have not been able to walk in the area as a result of the extreme dust and probable air-borne, dangerous silica. There is no monitoring for silica contamination in the air and in the well water." "There has been no MDEQ study done prior to the original SUP to check for environmental health hazards and issues, including aquifer and water table contamination (well water contamination) and negative wildlife issues."

"I would have my windows open to let the fresh air in... Now my windows haven't been open since the mine (then called gravel pit to make it sound smaller and unobtrusive) was started. There is dust all over the plants and trees in the yard as well as the house and car on a daily basis. Inside my house, a layer of dust accumulates within a few days. I don't work in the yard anymore or hang my clothes outside... I've become a prisoner in my home which is supposed to be an enjoyable, safe haven and an investment."

"We live in a log home on Sager road that we built in 2000 and it was supposed to be our dream home." "We couldn't even open our windows at all and still can't. The dust is a nightmare! It's constantly in the air... and it's destroyed the finish on our home & decks and we have to clean it multiple times in a year now versus every 4-5 years." The biggest and closest to me is being diagnosed with a blood cancer called Multiple Myeloma. I went thru chemo for 9 months twice a week and had a stem cell collection. It's been the hardest 2 years of my life!! I asked my dr. at the UpM cancer center what is the cause of Multiple Myeloma?? He said there is a connection from diesel fumes in the air. There are diesel trucks running all day long right behind my house since they opened this sand mine around 2001 or 2002. So this has been going on for around 17 years now."

"We are concerned for the health of our family, my daughter and I have severe asthma and are worried over the silica dust among other gravel pit issues that has caused our asthma to be in a constant state of flux. We are concerned with the location of the gravel pit being so close to our property and our well that we use for water. We don't want our well to be contaminated... We unfortunately are not in a position to move, so we will continue to keep our doors and windows shut, continue to have our house vents, ac and heat checked for contaminants that the gravel pit puts upon us, we are not able to enjoy sitting outside on our deck, swimming in our pool and we will have to continue to wear our masks to try and keep the contaminants out of our lungs. Why do we have to suffer?"

"There is overwhelming evidence regarding longterm silica dust exposure and respiratory disease. Residents near Bohne Road gravel pit testified they now suffer from respiratory diseases such as asthma and COPD."

Appendix D (p3)

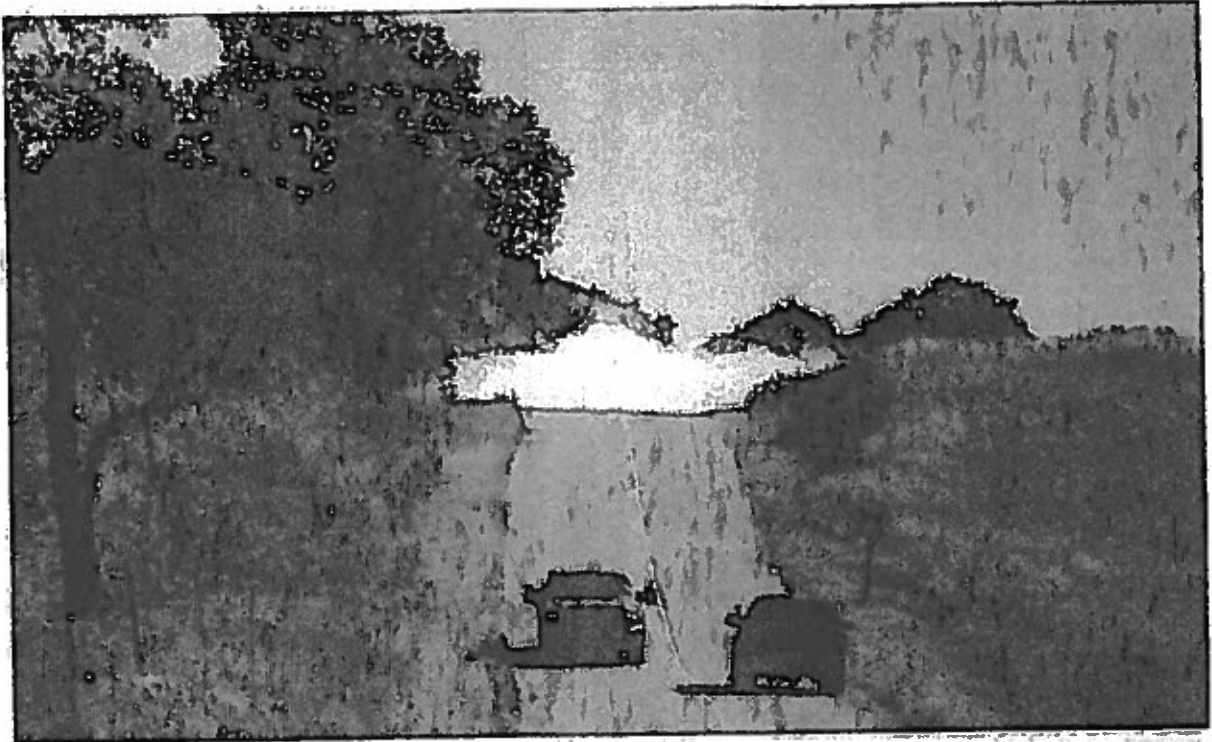
"The site alone is appalling with the noise, dust, contamination of the stream near the gravel pit, the pond, wildlife absent and natural resources. Why is this gravel pit still in operation, from failing to comply with the agreement from 21 March 2018?" "Why should the residents be subjected to all these issues from this gravel pit?"

"8/15/19 1.33pm to 1.40pm, while my husband and I were driving along Bohne Rd, Grass Lake, right near the Bohne Rd Gravel Pit. The dust was so bad we had to pull over on to the side of the road because we couldn't see in front of us." "No only is this mine dangerous to any vehicle who happens to travel along Bohne Rd, the health issues caused by the dust and diesel fumes are catastrophic."

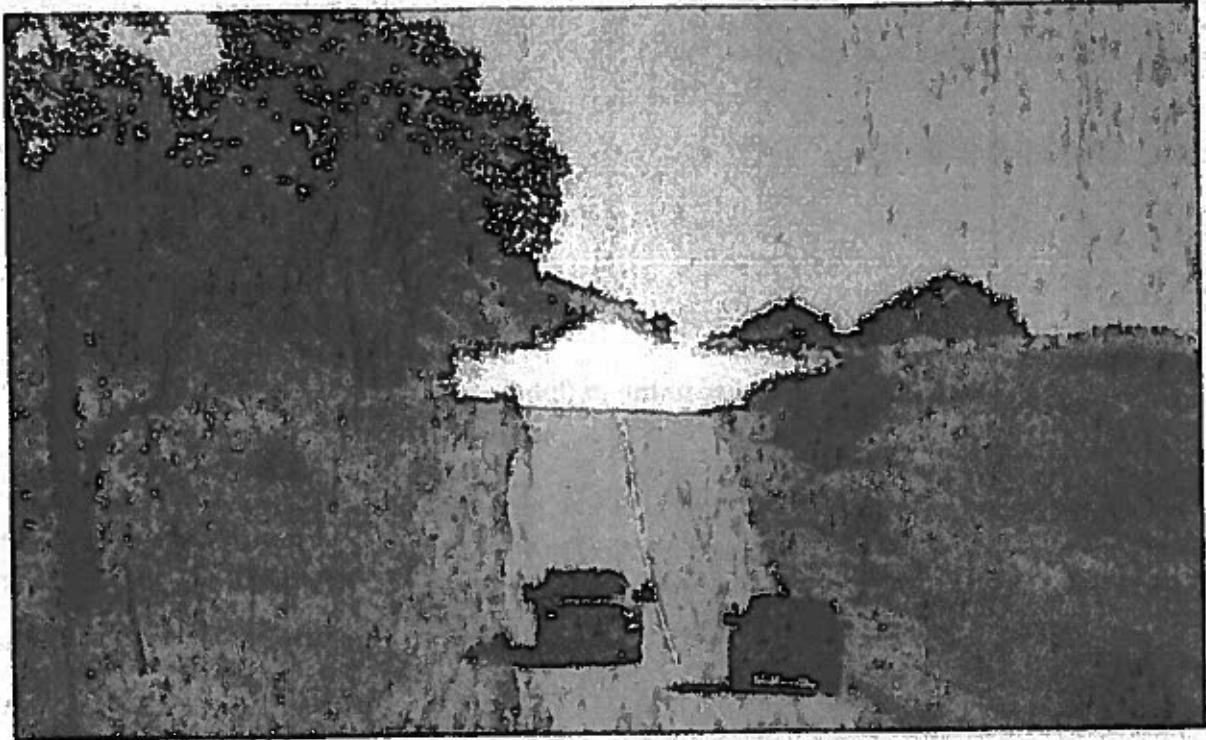
I think the issue is best summed up by one Bohne Road resident in a letter to the Township, urging them not to renew the mine permit:

"The residents need to be able to open their windows, sit outside, children need to play outside, they need sleep, they need peace and quiet, most importantly, they need to breathe, be healthy, and they need to smile and dream again."

A. McRoy



Appendix D (p4)





[Home](#) → [Medical Encyclopedia](#) → Silicosis

URL of this page: //medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000134.htm

Silicosis

Silicosis is a lung disease caused by breathing in (inhaling) silica dust.

Causes

Silica is a common, naturally-occurring crystal. It is found in most rock beds. Silica dust forms during mining, quarrying, tunneling, and working with certain metal ores. Silica is a main part of sand, so glass workers and sand-blasters are also exposed to silica.

Three types of silicosis occur:

- Chronic silicosis, which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of silica dust. The silica dust causes swelling in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may cause people to have trouble breathing. This is the most common form of silicosis.
- Accelerated silicosis, which occurs after exposure to larger amounts of silica over a shorter period of time (5 to 15 years). Swelling in the lungs and symptoms occur faster than in simple silicosis.
- Acute silicosis, which results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of silica. The lungs become very inflamed and can fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and a low blood oxygen level.

People who work in jobs where they are exposed to silica dust are at risk. These jobs include:

- Abrasives manufacturing
- Glass manufacturing
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Road and building construction

- Sand blasting
- Stone cutting

Intense exposure to silica can cause disease within a year. But it usually takes at least 10 to 15 years of exposure before symptoms occur. Silicosis has become less common since the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) created regulations requiring the use of protective equipment, which limits the amount of silica dust workers inhale.

Symptoms

Symptoms include:

- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Weight loss

Exams and Tests

Your health care provider will take a medical history. You'll be asked about your jobs (past and present), hobbies, and other activities that may have exposed you to silica. The provider will also do a physical exam.

Tests to confirm the diagnosis and rule out similar diseases include:

- Chest x-ray
- Chest CT scan
- Pulmonary function tests
- Tests for tuberculosis (TB)
- Blood tests for connective tissue diseases

Treatment

There is no specific treatment for silicosis. Removing the source of silica exposure is important to prevent the disease from getting worse. Supportive treatment includes cough medicine, bronchodilators, and oxygen if needed. Antibiotics are prescribed for respiratory infections as needed.

Treatment also includes limiting exposure to irritants and quitting smoking.

People with silicosis are at high risk for developing TB. Silica is believed to interfere with the

body's immune response to the bacteria that cause TB. Skin tests to check for exposure to TB should be done regularly. Those with a positive skin test should be treated with anti-TB drugs. Any change in the appearance of the chest x-ray may be a sign of TB.

People with severe silicosis may need to have a lung transplant.

Support Groups

Joining a support group where you can meet other people with silicosis or related diseases can help you understand your disease and adapt to its treatments.

Outlook (Prognosis)

Outcome varies, depending on the amount of damage to the lungs.

Possible Complications

Silicosis can lead to the following health problems:

- Connective tissue disease, including rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma (also called progressive systemic sclerosis), and systemic lupus erythematosus
- Lung cancer
- Progressive massive fibrosis
- Respiratory failure
- Tuberculosis

When to Contact a Medical Professional

Call your provider if you suspect that you have been exposed to silica at work and you have breathing problems. Having silicosis makes it easier for you to develop lung infections. Talk to your provider about getting the flu and pneumonia vaccines.

If you've been diagnosed with silicosis, call your provider right away if you develop a cough, shortness of breath, fever, or other signs of a lung infection, especially if you think you have the flu. Since your lungs are already damaged, it's very important to have the infection treated promptly. This will prevent breathing problems from becoming severe, as well as further damage to your lungs.

Prevention

If you work in a high-risk occupation or have a high-risk hobby, always wear a dust mask and do not smoke. You might also want to use other protection recommended by OSHA, such as a

3

respirator.

Alternative Names

Acute silicosis; Chronic silicosis; Accelerated silicosis; Progressive massive fibrosis; Conglomerate silicosis; Silicoproteinosis

References

Go LHT, Cohen RA. Pneumoconioses. In: Broaddus VC, Ernst JD, King TE, et al, eds. *Murray and Nadel's Textbook of Respiratory Medicine*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2022:chap 101.

Tarlo SM. Occupational lung disease. In: Goldman L, Schafer AI, eds. *Goldman-Cecil Medicine*. 26th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2020:chap 87.

Review Date 5/30/2021

Updated by: Denis Hadjiladis, MD, MHS, Paul F. Harron, Jr. Associate Professor of Medicine, Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. Also reviewed by David Zieve, MD, MHA, Medical Director, Brenda Conaway, Editorial Director, and the A.D.A.M. Editorial team

Learn how to cite this page



Health Content
Provider
Expires 06/30/2022

A.D.A.M., Inc. is accredited by URAC for Health Content Provider (www.uran.org). URAC's [accreditation program](#) is an independent audit to verify that A.D.A.M. follows rigorous standards of quality and accountability. A.D.A.M. is among the first to achieve this important distinction for online health information and services. Learn more about A.D.A.M.'s [editorial policy](#), [editorial process](#) and [privacy policy](#). A.D.A.M. is also a founding member of HI-Ethics. This site complies with the HONcode standard for trustworthy health information: [verify here](#).

The information provided herein should not be used during any medical emergency or for the diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition. A licensed physician should be consulted for diagnosis and treatment of any and all medical conditions. Call 911 for all medical emergencies. Links to other sites are provided for information only — they do not constitute endorsements of those other sites. Copyright 1997–2022, A.D.A.M., Inc. Duplication for commercial use must be authorized in writing by ADAM Health Solutions.

ADAM

National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institutes of Health

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Amendments to Material Site Ordinance
Date: Tuesday, September 6, 2022 9:03:27 AM
Attachments: [Bilben Amendments \(dragged\) 2.pdf](#)
[Definitions Amendment 96.pdf](#)
[Decision.pdf](#)
[Standards Amendment.pdf](#)
[Delete Effect of Denial.pdf](#)
[type of CLUP Amendment 96.pdf](#)
[Tsunami Zone Amendment.pdf](#)
[Buffer Zone Amendments 06.pdf](#)
[Conditions Amendments 96.pdf](#)

Public comment

From: Hans Bilben <catchalaska@alaska.net>
Sent: Monday, September 5, 2022 8:18 PM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Amendments to Material Site Ordinance

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hi Johni,

Please forward these amendments to assembly members, legal, and planning director. Also, please plan to project attachments in sequence to the screen as I am speaking to the Committee of the Whole tomorrow. Let me know if there is any technical issues in doing that, and I will try to adjust accordingly..

Thanks,

Hans Bilben

1 of 11

Does Visual Impact really matter??



21.29.050 (A)(1) Buffer Zone (5 amendments)

1st amendment is to replace (1)(a) with:

a. The buffer zone for counter permits and CLUPs shall be of sufficient height, density, and setback to provide visual and noise screening of the proposed use to parcels in the vicinity as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or planning director (as applicable). Buffer requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit. There is no requirement to buffer the material site from uses which commence after the approval of the permit.

**2nd amendment would replace 21.29.050(A)(1)(b)
Existing (b) becomes (c) etc.**

b. A buffer zone shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer zone for a Counter Permit and a Type 1 CLUP shall consist of one or any combination of the following: Fifty feet of natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, a minimum six-foot earthen berm with a minimum 2/1 slope. The buffer zone for a Type 2 or a Type 3 CLUP shall consist of the following: Minimum

eight-foot fence, or fifty feet of natural vegetation and a minimum ten-foot earthen berm with a minimum 2/1 slope.

3rd amendment would change wording in existing 21.29.050(A)(1)(d) (now e.) to:

e. This requirement may [ONLY] be waived upon a finding by the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, that a lot line where the waiver is requested is [DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO] adjoining another material site or industrial use.

4th amendment is to add a new paragraph 21.29.050A)(1)(f).

f. Geographic Information System (GIS), Photogrammetry, and LIDAR technology may be utilized in the design of the buffer zone when differing elevations exist between the proposed site and properties in the vicinity. Using this technology, line of sight profile drawings from the uppermost inhabitable level of existing properties located in the vicinity may be utilized in the determination of sufficiency of the buffer zone.

5th amendment is to add another new paragraph to 21.29.050(A)(1)(g).

g. At its discretion the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, may waive or reduce buffer requirements when screening proves to be not necessary or not feasible.

Four amendments to amend 21.29.050. Permit Conditions

1st – Deleting Discretionary Conditions 21.29.050(B)(1)(a).

If GIS and LIDAR technology is utilized the buffer zone will be defined under (A)(1). Setting a maximum of 100 feet would deny protections laid out in Standards in some cases. One size does not fit all!!

***Justification for this amendment is that if the buffer zone is designed correctly by using evidence and technology there is no need for this discretionary condition. The tools, and the discretion, for the correct design are spelled out in amendments which I have written to the buffer zone language.

2nd – Amend 21.29.050(B)(1)(i) to read:

i. Upon request of the applicant [IN LIEU OF ANY ADDITIONAL BUFFER AREA THIS SUBSECTION DESIGNED TO SEPARATE THE USE OF MATERIAL SITE ACTIVITIES FROM NEIGHBORING PARCEL BOUNDARIES, AN EIGHT-FOOT-BERM ABOVE THE PREEXISTING ELEVATION MAY BE CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, AROUND THE EXCAVATION AREA.] an earthen berm with a minimum 2:1 slope of the height determined by the planning commission under KPB 21.29.050 shall be constructed above preexisting elevation around the excavation area. If the excavation site area expands, the berm may move toward [THE PERMITTED BOUNDARY] negatively impacted properties in the vicinity

until such limits of the permitted area are exhausted. The berm must be maintained at [EIGHT-FOOT HEIGHT] the predetermined height while permitted activity is occurring. This earthen berm may be in addition to other buffer zone conditions imposed by the planning commission, or required by KPB 21.29.050.

3rd — **21.29.050(B)(6)** should be deleted. If enacted, only borough residents living at street level or below will be protected from visual, noise, and dust impacts.

4th — Amend **21.29.050(2) Discretionary Conditions** to add:

6. *Noise suppression.* At the discretion of the planning commission or planning director (as applicable) multi frequency (white noise) back-up alarms may be required on all equipment and vehicular traffic on site as a condition to help meet the noise impact standard in accordance with and in consideration of existing uses in the vicinity.

Amendment to add new section **KPB 21.29.063. Decision.**

21.29.063. Decision.

The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications whereby mandatory standards under KPB 21.29.040 have been met through implementation of conditions as set forth in KPB 21.29.050, or shall disapprove applications when the conditions do not meet the mandatory standards in KPB 21.29.040. The decision shall include written findings detailing how the conditions under KPB 21.29.050 meet, or do not meet the mandatory standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040 and evidence to support those findings. The decision shall be distributed to the parties of record before the planning commission, with a notice of right to appeal.

*** Justification is to give the Planning Commission and the Planning Director direction as they approve, modify, or disapprove an application based upon its compliance with the requirements of the ordinance as currently spelled out in KPB 21.25.050(B). This new paragraph is based upon “**21.29.055. Decision**” as taken from the material site working group document.

Amending **21.29.130 Definitions** to add two items:

1. Vicinity means 1,000 horizontal feet from the parcel boundary of the proposed earth materials site.

***Justification for this is that in the past the word “adjacent” was often used to determine the extent of protecting neighbors. An adjacent property might be as small as a quarter acre, in which case the property owners further out might be left without adequate protection. An adjacent property might be eighty acres which leaves the applicant at risk because of the planning commission’s interpretation of the ordinance. By having a stated distance it protects both the applicant, and neighboring property owners. The material site working group defined “vicinity” as the notification area meaning 1/2 mile or 2,640 feet. This is a compromise distance.

2. Earthen Berm means a berm constructed above the preexisting elevation, consisting of topsoil or aggregate, suitable for revegetation, not to contain more than 10% organic material, and maintaining a 2:1 slope on both sides.

***Justification for this is to aid the compliance officer in determining if berms are constructed in a fashion that will meet the standards. A pile of brush with a couple inches of dirt on top is not an adequate protection for properties in the vicinity. A properly constructed berm could provide sufficient noise, visual, and some dust screening for the duration of the project, plus it would aid in the reclamation process.

Section **21.29.065 Effect of permit denial** amended by **DELETION** of entire section.

***Justification: There is currently a process in place that allows either party to **appeal** a decision that they feel is unjust. This process may proceed all the way to the Alaska Supreme Court and the final decision rendered, whether it is approval or denial of a permit, should be adhered to. To subject neighboring property owners and KPB to the costs, both in dollars and time spent on a first appeal, only to restart the cycle again in one year or less is ludicrous. In the 16 year history of the current ordinance there has never been a denial that stood up on appeal—**ZERO**—so just who is this written for? Certainly not for the benefit of the vast majority of Borough residents!

Including this section in the ordinance undermines the credibility of the planning commission, the planning director, the entire appeal process, and is the ultimate slap in the face to the residents of this borough who may have successfully (and legally) defended their neighborhood as spelled out in the ordinance.

If the Assembly really thinks that a reapplication is warranted, then the rule for denial should be the same as the rule for approval. If approved a counter permit is good for two years and a CLUP for five years. If denied a counter permit reapplication should not be allowed for two years, and for a CLUP no reapplication for five years. Any reapplication even then should only be allowed if the applicant can prove that new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present with the first application.

Amend **21.29.040 Standards for sand , gravel, or material sites.** Two amendments:

1st— In **21.29.040(A)** rewrite (A) to include visual impact and to delete reference to street-level screening.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, visual, and other impacts of earth materials extraction to properties in the vicinity through setbacks and buffer zones. Prior to granting a counter permit or a conditional land use permit under this chapter, the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, must make the following findings:

*** Justification would be that by only requiring street level visual screening this ordinance will eliminate protections for a segment of the borough population—again going back to the one-size-fits-all model that didn't work in the past.

2nd— Include the omitted MatSu standard #2 into **21.29.040.**

2. That the use will preserve the value, spirit, character, and integrity of the surrounding area;

*** Justification is that this standard (currently in the MarSu ordinance) helps to define just where a material site should and/or should not be located. It is critical if the ordinance is really meant to comply with the Comprehensive Plan.

Amend **21.29.050(A)(2) Permit Conditions applicable to all permits** to read:

2. Water source separation. (New paragraph after letter c.)

d. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 500 linear feet of any existing private well or water source when located within the boundaries of a mapped tsunami hazard zone

***Justification is to include mapped tsunami Hazard Zones as defined by Alaska DNR, in partnership with the Alaska Earthquake Center and the Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. There are seven such zones in the Kenai Borough. Any excavation in a tsunami hazard zone demands scrutiny because of the potential to turn a material site into a saltwater lake thereby contaminating any wells or water sources in that zone.

1st Amend **21.29.020(A)** **Types of permits available** to return Counter permit to current 2.5 acre size, and to retain new language concerning two year time period with one 12 month extension.

***Justification: To allow a material site greater than 2.5 acres that would have multiple negative impacts to properties in the vicinity without any prior public input is a great disservice to the residents of the borough and not in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.

2nd Amend **21.29.020(B)(1)(2)(3)** to read:
Type 1 CLUP. Type 2 CLUP. Type 3 CLUP.

****Justification: Makes for cleaner reference in remainder of ordinance.

3rd Amend **21.29.020(B)(1)** to read:

1. Type 1 CLUP. Earth Materials Extraction with Restricted Processing CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction with Restricted Processing CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 2.5 or more cumulative acres. Processing is restricted to one portable two deck screen capable of screening or classifying material, limited to a maximum of 500 cubic yards per day. Extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 and .055 are applicable to this type of CLUP.

4th Amend **21.29.020(B)(2)** to add language dealing with water-table separation.

2. ...or crushing activities. Extraction or processing within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The conditions set forth....

5th Amend the The Type 3 CLUP **21.29.020(B)(3) (Earth Materials Extraction within Water Table)** to include processing in its language. Why wouldn't it??????

From: [Blankenship, John](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: New Public Comment to Assembly Members
Date: Tuesday, September 6, 2022 6:10:37 PM

From: Kenai Peninsula Borough <webmaster@borough.kenai.ak.us>
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2022 5:46 PM
To: BoroughAssembly <Borough-Assembly@kpb.us>; Mayor's Department <MayorDepartmental@kpb.us>
Subject: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

Your Name: Elena Staab

Your Email: Elena-joy@hotmail.com

Subject: Ordinance 2022-36

Message:

To the KPB Assembly:

This is to show my support for Ordinance 2022-36. As a property owner that is adjacent to 2 gravel pits that have grandfather rights (Kobuk & Big Eddy/Spruce St. and Greenridge St & Joplin), I am acutely affected by their unregulated operations. I have experienced flooding multiple times in the last 10 years due to their uncontrolled release of water and the absence of ditches and driveway culverts on my road. I live on Greenridge Street.

After reviewing the ordinance, I noticed the lack of a contingency plan for catastrophic failure of their coffer dams. This is my biggest fear, that a wall of water from those dams will make my home unlivable and render me homeless. I have flood insurance, but that only covers flooding from the river in an "act of god" happenstance.

When these gravel pits were granted grandfather rights this was a rural area, only 3 people homesteading. The current and coming population density calls for re-evaluation and an SWPP at the very least. I have discussed these things with my neighbors and we are all in agreement with your ordinance, plus upgrades to our road for flood management are necessary. I appreciate your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Elena J. Staab

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly
144 N. Binkley Street,
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Re: Comments Regarding Proposed KPB Ordinance 2022-36

Dear Assembly Members:

We are writing to you regarding the new proposed Ordinance 2022-36, amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and Chapter 21.29. There are certain truths related to gravel pits:

- 1) No one really wants one as a neighbor
- 2) They are for the most part noisy and dusty
- 3) They have a negative visual impact to surrounding homes and neighborhoods
- 4) We all need gravel and sand for our lives we enjoy on the Peninsula
- 5) We all want our families and children to be safe from gravel pit operations
- 6) We all know, to be safe, we need reasonable Borough regulations that protect both the public welfare while helping the gravel industry sustain their businesses.
- 7) We all want gravel and sand at a fair price

The key takeaway from these truths is, "reasonable Borough regulations" for gravel pit operations.

The new proposed Ordinance 2022-36 does move us in the right direction, however, some of the above truths we can agree on have been overlooked or not given the weight they should have.

For example, 21.29.015 (C) now allows a Counter Permit to be 10 acres. A square 10 acre gravel pit would be about 14, 150 foot square residential lots. By any standard, this would be a huge gravel pit. It should be left at 2.5 acres. This new regulation also strips out any public safeguards from all the concerns listed in 1) thru 3) above. Delete this amended version and add back the current language under 21.29.020 (B). But add that Counter Permits must meet public notice requirements of 21.25.060. Also, delete exception given to public notice for Counter Permits under this section.

The public should have the right to examine any proposed gravel pit in their area and be able to discuss it with the Planning Commission.

In the new regs 21.29.040 "Standards for sand, gravel, or material sites", the new amendment is striped of any meaningful language that would allow the Planning Commission to exert their authority in denying a gravel permit. In fact, under this section, and others similar, the Planning Commission will almost have to approve any and all gravel pit applications. The new amendment as written, fails to address most of the above truths we all share about the need for the public's protections from gravel pit operations. The current, existing section of 21.29.040 in its entirety should be left in place as written.

Regarding item 3) above, about visual impact, the amendment 21.29.040 has set the limit of visual impact to only "street-level visual screening". This restriction of the height of screening to protect properties surrounding a proposed gravel pit does not take into account screening for two story homes, much less, homes on a hill side above a proposed gravel pit. Delete "street-level screening" from this section. And, address visual screening by adding back the current standards in the existing regulations under 21.29.040 (A) (1 thru 6).

Under item. 2) above, regarding dust from gravel pit operations, Eileen Sheridan will be offering an Amendment to 21.29.040 related to dust from quartz and silica that is found in all types of rock and sand mined on the Kenai Peninsula. I took a shovelful of gravel that came from a known gravel pit source in Anchor Point and found it laced with minute particles of silica. The winds pick up the fine silica particles from gravel pit operations and they are blown into surrounding areas. Silica is a known cause of silicosis, respiratory illnesses, cancer and death for humans if breathed in for long periods of time. I urge you all to listen to Eileen's presentation and take time to read the material she's gathered on this important subject. Please pay particular attention to the table on Page 3 of "Crystalline Silica Dust-The Invisible Killer" section. It shows that small silica dust, small enough to enter our immune system can travel 4.5 miles in a 6.2 mph wind. Most gravel people don't seem to understand the long term effects of working around gravel operations and fail to take any precautions themselves. OSHA has issued strong warnings and advisories for people who work around silica dust. Its time we take notice too, and adjust our materials regulations to protect our residents and the public.

There's much more that needs to be addressed in the proposed amendments and we hope to have another chance to do so. This is a big deal for not only the residents and public but very important for our gravel producing neighbors on the Peninsula as well. So, we hope you will take time to weigh all the pros and cons carefully to arrive at fair and workable regulations for us all.

Lastly, we want to encourage you to carefully review and act on Hans Bilben's amendments he has submitted. Hans is a very honest, fair-minded man. He has been working closely with Ed Martin, one of the gravel interest leaders to try to work out language in the proposed new amendments that would work for all of us, both residents and the public, and the folks with gravel interests. We support Mr. Bilben's amendments.

Thank you for considering our views.

Gary and Eileen Sheridan

PO Box 661,
Anchor Point, Alaska 99556

KPB Ord. 2022-36

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Cline response - Kenai Peninsula Borough Ordinance 2022-36
Date: Monday, September 12, 2022 5:00:09 PM

Public comment on Material Site Ordinance

From: Ann Cline <anndotcalm@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2022 4:48 PM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Cc: Hans and Jeanne Bilben <Catchalaska@alaska.net>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Cline response - Kenai Peninsula Borough Ordinance 2022-36

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Good afternoon,

At last week's KPB Assembly meeting, the ordinance regarding CLUPs was discussed. After I spoke at the meeting, I gave my name and phone number to you and several of the Assembly to offer my assistance in the ordinance's revision. Johni, please forward this to all Assembly members and Planning Department.

I have several clarifying points which hopefully will result in a clear, easy to follow document to assist landowners and the public regarding land use and material site permits with protections. I am using the amended Ordinance 2022-36 with the new text. Please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

[1]. I was unable to locate where the ordinance stipulates how many acres can be permitted per parcel. What is to prevent a landowner from having 1 acre permitted, another acre permitted a year later, another acre permitted the following year, and so on till he/she has excavated all the acres they would like? Should the ordinance stipulate 1 acre **per parcel**? If the Borough allows short platting, then that's another loophole that needs to be addressed. Otherwise, a landowner could shortplatt his/her parcel into 1 acre parcels and permit them individually.

[2] I don't see the necessity of KPB offering a Counter Permit. It seems to me that a CLUP is sufficient. I didn't see any difference in the 21.29.020 A. Counter Permit description. What am I missing?

[3]. Under 21.29.020 B. Conditional Land Use Permit, 1. states "an Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 10 or more cumulative acres." My Anchor Point neighbors and I respectfully exhort you to replace the number 10 with 1 to read:

"an Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs more than 1 acre."

[4] I was unable to find the requirements of a public hearing for any CLUP request in excess of 1 acre. A public hearing is very important to ensure that affected Kenai Peninsula Borough residents have an

opportunity to inform planners and stakeholders of concerns regarding health, safety, and welfare of the surrounding residents, tourists, and business owners.

[5] Regarding 21.29.030. Application procedure A:

Delete “a counter permit or” if you determine that only a CLUP is sufficient.

[6] Regarding 21.29.040. A:

Delete “street level” and replace with “visual screening from all affected surrounding areas within 1/2 mile.”

[7] Regarding 21.29.060 - Reclamation plan:

Asking for a bonding requirement of \$750 per acre for reclamation is completely unrealistic. Just to bring in the equipment necessary to do the work far exceeds that price! I suggest you speak with local excavators to obtain an accurate bid on the actual cost to reclaim property and proceed. Remember that unscrupulous landowners will do the least of your demands so you must be diligent and realistic with your legal requirements.

[8] Regarding 21.29.065 A:

A can be deleted if you decide to remove counter permits from the ordinance.

The most important aspect to any ordinance is whether or not it will be enforced. If there are no real consequences for disobedience, then the ordinance is moot. If you are concerned that the KPB planners will have a difficult time bringing landowners into legal compliance with ordinances, then it’s imperative that you change your wording from “may” to “must” in your ordinance.

Part of the KPB Planning and Assembly personnel job descriptions should include making a physical visit to the locations of the permits under review. For example, our Anchor Point neighbors have no doubt that if the Assembly and borough Planners had come to our neighborhood to witness for themselves, our lawsuit would have been unnecessary. The Beachcombers LLC gravel pit was/is in full view of, and carcinogenic dust exposure to, our surrounding hillside homes.

As I expressed at the open KPB meeting last week, I believe we all need to be able to sleep each night knowing that we have been honorable and have made righteous decisions not only for our neighbors, businesses, and ourselves but also for **posterity**. We will become dust, but our actions should carry lasting goodness to those we leave behind.

Respectfully,

Ann Cline
34926 Danver
PO Box 121
Anchor Point, AK. 99556
(425) 449-3540

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 3, 2022 9:55 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Cc: Turner, Michele
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel pits- to be forwarded, thanks

From: laura sievert <laurasievert@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2022 8:03 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel pits- to be forwarded, thanks

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To the Borough Assembly:

I admit that I haven't been keeping up on Assembly progress on regulating gravel pits.

Listening to Nikiski candidates on the KDLL assembly candidate forum tonight, I gather that most residents have concerns about gravel pits because of the normal nuisances and lowering of adjacent property values, which I agree are problems. However, my primary concern (my property value is forever lowered) is the way that gravel pit operators are trusted to run their pits after they have been approved. The two operators that surround my property - Great Northern and QAP- have bulldozed a salmon stream, stacked up old asphalt on shorelines, dumped derelict machinery, run a batch plant without a permit, and otherwise ignored what is allowed by the Borough.

Below, find my previous letter. I still have the same concerns, which are not being addressed when you only look at residents' common concerns like dust, jake brakes, and unsightly views. My concerns are violations that have repercussions that will last decades and beyond. I am not asking you to address my two gravel pit problems- since it's too late- only that you consider the future.

Thank you - Laura Sievert

I live on Beaver Loop, home to several gravel pits. We live between the Quality Asphalt Pit and the Great Northern pit. Both were old gravel pits that came back into production for the Spur Highway project.

As part of your discussion going forward, I beg you to consider two things: first, how to enforce the rules that pit operators are required to follow, new rules as well as those already in effect such as the Anadromous Stream Ordinance. Also, what is to be the relationship between city and Borough regulations regarding gravel pits? Apparently the regulations vary.

Our experience with Quality Asphalt & Paving in 2020 is an example of what can go wrong. Since 2020 we have tried to get the Borough and the City of Kenai to fix QAP's violation of the Anadromous Stream Ordinance in a stream that originates on our property and then runs through their gravel pit and into the Kenai River.

Just prior to the violation, we had been working with a former Borough biologist who studied our property and made some suggestions as to how we might enhance the coho run up our stream. This was part of a project he was working on to help property owners enhance privately owned habitat.

While extracting gravel for the Spur highway project, QAP bulldozed the stream on their property, cut all trees and vegetation along the bank, built two roads over the stream, and installed two culverts. I found out later that the City of Kenai knew of this plan and approved it. This was apparently due to a difference between City and Borough regulations.

I objected- after the fact- but the repercussions were slight. QAP denied knowing it was an anadromous stream despite having installed an expensive fish culvert on that very stream a couple of hundred yards downstream, under Beaver Loop road.

The biologist who had been helping us negotiated two ways that QAP could begin to make up for damaging the stream: planting trees (which they did- maybe 20 alders, which in our lifetimes will not shade the stream), and removing an old culvert further upstream on their property. Too little, too late. Photo of clear cut stream:



There's more. QAP dumped broken-up used approach asphalt in their pit, near the stream- I believe it is still there. They installed a batch plant in the gravel pit (gone now). There was no permitting or public hearing for that plant. On the other side of our property, Great Northern pushed dirt into the pond (right at our property line) that is the origin of the anadromous stream I refer to. Photo of asphalt dumped in the QAP pit:



Rules and regulations are good, but please consider if and how they will be enforced.

No one is watching these pits. We got the Kenai City planner out a couple of times, first on Day One, when QAP clear-cut the 200 foot buffer zones around the pit, a violation of their conditional use permit. No repercussions- the trees are gone, nothing to be done.

I could go on. I can send more photos. How will you make sure pit operators follow the rules? How do they make amends when they violate the rules? Perhaps by posting large bonds? No one can stand out there and monitor them, and the damage can happen really fast. The cutting of the buffer took a few hours. And money doesn't bring back our streams, salmon or buffer zones.

Thanks for your work on this. We need gravel, but I hope you can balance that need with a consideration for the long term health of our water, people, land and wildlife.

Laura Sievert
3329 Beaver Loop, Kenai

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Thursday, October 6, 2022 8:47 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>gravel pit

Public comment on O2022-36

-----Original Message-----

From: Supercub Inalaska <sw69313@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 5, 2022 4:56 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>gravel pit

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hello,
I just spoke with Ryan Raidmae on the phone.
This email is how i am showing support
FOR
the proposed code rewrite of the conditional land use dewatered bar material site permits.

I live within 1/2 mile of several pits in seldovia alaska

i may be reached

loren rhyeer
2837 glacier street
anc ak 99508 in the winter.

907-227-8480
for comment or confirmation.

thank you

loren

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 10, 2022 2:06 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Comment - Conditional Land Use Permits, Material Site Permits and Fees regarding applications, conditions, and Procedures

Ordinance 2022-36 public comment

From: Greg Barclay <gbearclaw52@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, October 9, 2022 6:21 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Comment - Conditional Land Use Permits, Material Site Permits and Fees regarding applications, conditions, and Procedures

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Dear Madam Clerk,

We are not opposed to gravel pits as we realize they are part of building construction and keeping roads safe. We live in Lakewood Subdivision, at Mile 86 of the Sterling Hwy, across the road from an active gravel pit and do notice a lot more noise from the equipment and material being moved in the summer season. Would more pavement close to intersections help or some type of dust treatment applied on the access road?

There is quite an increase in dust in the area, our yards and houses during the construction season from the gravel pit. Is it possible for some type of dust prevention such as water application in certain gravel pit activities?

We like to see our community to be safe and also grow.

Thank you,

Greg and Linda Barclay
38403 Breezewood Dr.
Sterling, AK 99672
907-262-1400

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>material assembly site meeting, to be held October 25th, 2022
Date: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 12:19:47 PM

From: patricia gross <plgross293@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 12:14 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>material assembly site meeting, to be held October 25th, 2022

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To whom this concerns;

I am a resident close to a conditional land use area. I am against you renewing their permit, because they have to drive thru a residential area. The roads are maintained by the subdivision residents, in order to get to the main road, or go partway down the subdivision road onto a state road which the heavy trucks tear up too, then to the main road. There are several small children that play in or close to the road in the neighborhood. Thank You .

Pat Gross

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 12:24 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Hearing 10/25/22

From: D Garske <ddgarske@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 12:24 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Hearing 10/25/22

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hi Johnny!

My husband and I can't make the scheduled KPB Material Site Assembly Meeting, so please consider this our written statement in regards to the gravel pits near our house:

We don't have any issues with gravel pits in general, however, when people think they can trespass and use them to sight in or practice shooting their pistols and/or rifles, especially late at night, we tend to bristle. Perhaps a security provision could be added to future permits. Must have locking gates, or something similar.

Thank you for your time,
Diane & Hugh Garske

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Kenai Peninsula Borough Material Site Assembly Conditional Land Use
Date: Friday, October 14, 2022 10:43:16 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: toni.swearingen@gmail.com <toni.swearingen@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, October 14, 2022 10:40 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Kenai Peninsula Borough Material Site Assembly Conditional Land Use

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To Assembly Clerk:

I would like to make a comment concerning the Conditional Land Permits, regarding Conditions and Procedures. We own a house in Soldotna, 45037 Big Eddy Rd on the corner of Kobuk and Big Eddy roads. A huge gravel pit is on two sides of our property. We would like to be assured that they will not be able to disturb our well water level or the quality of our water. Currently we have very clear and delightful water. We want to make sure they can not disturb our well. Please include protection of Quality and Quantity to the land use permits.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Toni Swearingen

Toni Swearingen
3201 Rosalind Loop
Anchorage, AK 99607
907-242-3367

From: [Blankenship, Johni](#)
To: [Warner, Avery](#)
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>2022-36 changes for material sites
Date: Monday, October 17, 2022 9:06:05 AM

Public comment

From: mamabear Roderick <ak_mamabear@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, October 17, 2022 7:37 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>2022-36 changes for material sites

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

I am a small business owner in Anchor Point, Alaska. I have owned R/C Land Improvement since 1993. Three years ago, my husband Marc Roderick was killed in a trucking accident, and I was forced to down-size the business in order to keep my business running and for me to support my family.

I went from personal loss, to COVID, to the current struggling economy and now you want to force changes in a short time frame.

I have many concerns and questions regarding the proposed changes, here are a few:

Why are you not allowing the PEU status to transfer from landowner to landowner? This devalues my assets and hurts my small businesses value. Do I get compensation?

It is not economically feasible for small business to be forced to work PEU pits every year. Could there is a better solution? Why not 3 or 5 years?

Are you going to pay for fixing my buffer zones? They were made according to the rules at the time.

Digging in water tables, now I would have to put in monitoring wells and pay surveyors and others for services. The expense would put me out of business or make my prices so high customers will buy from someone else. I feel like you're trying to kill the small business operators and reduce the number of active gravel pits. What percentage is KPB going to be paying for the monitoring wells?

Wording is vague and confusing, "to minimize," in the vicinity"...who then makes the call on what that means? MSHA is already vague, and every inspector has their own opinion on what the regulations mean. Please don't make it worse. Clarify your statement in exact terms so there will be no disputes later. This shouldn't be left up for interpretation.

If I understand correctly, the new changes will go into effect in a few years, for me that is not enough time, I am in the middle of contracts with set prices. I don't have the budget to switch to the new changes in just a few years. Can we work on the timeline in which this will take effect?

Why would I need to pay for fixing public roads? Truckers are already taxed high, registration fees by the state, 2290 taxes by the feds, isn't that supposed to be for road repairs? Small business can't be expected to take on all the burden for public roads.

I do not support the changes. I do not support you changing my PEU status to a permit.

Thank you for your time,
Shanna Roderick

owner of R/C Land Improvement

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 10:38 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: Fwd: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel pit Ordinance

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Janet Simons <ibjanetsimons@gmail.com>
Date: October 24, 2022 at 3:29:34 AM AKDT
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel pit Ordinance

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Good morning!

I strongly recommend that ALL gravel pit permits be reviewed every 5 years and the owner be required to justify it's renewal and that the site location is suitable for a commercial business and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. It must be in full compliance with all applicable state and borough ordnance's concerning public safety, noise, operating hours, dust control and road maintenance on roads used to access the sight. They should also be in full compliance with OSHA and the EPA and ensure they do not effect ground water levels to adjacent properties.

Thank you,
Janet Simons

Sent from my iPhone

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 10:38 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: Fwd: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel Pit Ordnance Update

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: David Weber <weber@xyz.net>
Date: October 24, 2022 at 5:55:57 AM AKDT
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel Pit Ordnance Update

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Having lived in Upper Deitz Estates for 20 + years and having endured a active sand pit in our subdivision in past years I highly recommend that the borough adopt a plan that reviews all permits every 5 years and revokes permits that are not actively used and not in full compliance with all State,Borough, E P A and OSHA regulations.

David Weber
58875 Deitz Ln
Homer Ak 99603
907 299 2204
Sent from my iPhone

Deborah Anderson
41140 China Poot St
Homer, AK 99603
(414)335-9396
paragondeb@gmail.com

October 21, 2022

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Re: Conditional Land Use Permits, Material Site Permits & Fees regarding Applications, Conditions, and Procedures

The gravel pit at the top of our road is inactive and has been for at least 10 years well past the 365-day requirement. When the gravel pit was last active, we did not have as many houses in our subdivision as we do now (28 out of 40 lots); or as many children and grandchildren in the neighborhood either. We do not have a Borough maintained roads through our subdivision, they are owner maintained from road dues collected with matched grants from the Borough. If the gravel pit at the top of the road would start operating again like it did back at the beginning stages of our subdivision, our road as we know it now would not survive the brutal abuse of the constant traffic of trucks all day, every day. Your notice of decision seems to be for property owners within 100 ft of pit operation, however, trucks impact every property owner in our subdivision (there is only one way in and out on our roads not maintained by the Borough - China Poot St & Deitz Lane). I want to see clear and concise rules for how road groups on roads not maintained by the Borough would be able recover costs incurred from the Gravel Pit, or would the Gravel Pit be responsible for the maintenance directly? If this gravel pit would reopen, is the current owner responsible for reclamation of past problems whether they were responsible at the time of damage?

I strongly recommend that ALL gravel pit permits be reviewed every 5 years and the owner be required to justify its renewal and that the site location is suitable for a commercial business and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. The location should be in full compliance with all applicable state and borough ordinance's concerning public safety, noise (gravel pit & trucking/J-braking), operating hours, use of rock crusher, dust control (in the gravel pit, trucking) and road maintenance on roads used to access the site. They should also be in full compliance with OSHA and the EPA and ensure they do not affect ground water levels/tables to adjacent properties. In our case, the gravel pit sits at the top of China Poot, above all the other lots, on a downward sloping hill. If they were to disrupt the water table by their operation, that would affect everyone downhill that has water rights. Please inform me of any future meeting on this subject!

Sincerely,

Deborah Anderson
Property Owner

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 11:44 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>gravel pit rules

From: Dan Anderson <paragondan58@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, October 23, 2022 2:22 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>gravel pit rules

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

This note comes to you about how gravel pit rules and how they affect my neighborhood. I live on China Poot Street in Homer. At the top of China Poot Street a once operated gravel pit sits. When I built on my property 15 years ago, which is situated down hill from the pit, I remember loaded trucks rumbling down the road only to return empty to repeat over again. At the time I was building there were several lot's along the uphill road that weren't improved at the time, they since have had improvements on them. Our neighborhood has a very active road group that maintains China Poot Street. This is accomplished with road dues and grant's. Several of the neighbors have equipment that jump in when a poor spot in the road appears, which isn't very often any more as the neighborhood as a whole over time made China Poot Street a very good gravel road, with care, time and money. All the meetings/conversations about China Poot Street have borne fruit, in the way of a good road. Over the years several of the neighbors down hill from the pit have installed high tunnel greenhouses. Most use some sort of ground water collection system to water their greenhouses. Personally, we have filled long ago for our water rights, along with most if not all of the others. A few like myself have dug out holding ponds to retain water to supply our greenhouses, during the dry months. I even put in a cistern tank as backup. One of the fears is that, if the pit was to reactivate, the flow of the groundwater may be disrupted. With the aforementioned snapshot of our China Poot neighborhood while considering anything with the said pit at the top of our road. Also keep in focus the impact of heavy repeated loads on our road, the noise and dust it creates, and a possible disruption of the water flow that the greenhouses desperately rely on. Our personal greenhouse produces many meals of healthy vegetables and fruits. Not only for my family but for others that are less fortunate than our family. During harvest times we encourage several other families to come and pick what they can use, some I know for sure don't have the capital to purchase these items in the store, or the time and means to grow thier own. Thank You Ahead of Time for taking time to read this and most importantly keeping the above in the discussion about any future decisions regarding the gravel pit at the top of China Poot Street.

Dan Anderson
41140 China Poot Street
Homer, Alaska 99603
(414)788-5197

From: curt wilcox <curtwilcox@hotmail.com>

Sent: Saturday, October 22, 2022 11:52 AM

To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us> **Subject:** <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel pit ordinance comments

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To whom it concerns:

I'd like to title this comment "My next door neighbor, a gravel pit."

In the summer of 2019 the construction company QAP took possession of the old Cone gravel pit next door to my residence on Beaver Loop. The first activity to announce their presence was to dig up the buffer zone. The previous owner Chester Cone had left the buffer zone intact and QAP saw this as an opportunity to mine some easy gravel. I alerted the city of Kenai to no avail. I have the correspondence via email available.

Since there was no enforcement of the city code this gravel pit operator apparently thought anything goes within the city and Borough of Kenai. They cleared the anadromous stream on their property and placed culverts to construct driveways to access the asphalt batch plant they didn't have a special use permit for. They hauled old asphalt from their road project and buried it with other debris that has drainage into the Kenai River. I have photos of this all and have contacted the city and borough on several occasions asking for enforcement to no avail. I think QAP was eventually fined \$200 and had to plant some alders along the anadromous stream they cleared. I would have thought operating an asphalt batch plant without a special use permit would have had some consequences. I would like to say to those proposing new gravel pit ordinances is there has to be enforcement of those ordinances or you'll get a neighbor just like mine. Mine seems to say we'll do what we want and in our location anyway, we don't care about the Kenai River as well.

Curt Wilcox 3329 Beaver Loop Rd, Kenai, AK







October 24, 2022

Johni Blankenship
Kenai Peninsula Borough Clerk
144 N. Binkley Street
Soldotna, Alaska, 99669

RE: Public Comment on Proposed Ordinance 2022-36 Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 Regarding Conditional Use Permits and Material Site Permits

To Whom it May Concern:

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is writing to provide comments regarding Proposed Ordinance 2022-36 (PO 2022-36) which repeals and rewrites Kenai Peninsula Borough Code of Ordinances chapters 21.25 and 21.29 regarding conditional land use permits and material site permits. CIRI is an Alaska Native corporation which owns over 300,000 acres of land within the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB), including a significant amount of sand and gravel resources. CIRI works with local sand and gravel operators to responsibly develop these resources, and currently has two active sand and gravel pits within the KPB.

Many of CIRI's sand and gravel operators are small, local businesses which often implement a flexible business model that involves rotating between multiple sand and gravel pits based on project demand. Because each gravel site contains unique grades of material, operators need to be able to cycle between sites in order meet the specific demands of each project. Given this business model and the operators' need for flexibility, CIRI is concerned that the 365-day discontinuance period for prior existing uses contained in PO 2022-36 is too short. CIRI believes that PO 2022-36 should be amended to extend the discontinuance period to five years, which would match the length of a CLUP.

CIRI understands and appreciates KPB's interest in updating its process for conditional land use and material site permits, as well as its efforts to ensure the implementation of appropriate environmental and monitoring requirements. However, to the extent that PO 2022-36 imposes additional regulatory and compliance costs on sand and gravel operations, that cost will be passed through to the end user of the resources. This will result in higher costs for construction projects within the KPB, including public projects like road construction and maintenance. In addition, an extended permitting timeline may impact the timely completion of projects that are already restricted by short construction windows.

Addressee
Date
Page 2 of 2

Thank you for your consideration and the opportunity to provide comments on
PO 2022-36.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc.



Suzanne Settle
Vice President, Energy, Land and Resources

October 23, 2022

Upper Dietz Road Group

41140 China Poot St., Homer AK 99603

Kenai Peninsula Borough

assemblyclerk@kpb.us

RE: 21.29.120 Proposed changes

KPB Council & Staff,

Thank you Kenai Peninsula Borough professionals, who are updating standards and practices across the Borough on many issues. This letter is addressing gravel pit permitting, monitoring, reclamation and all phases of Conditional Land Use Permits -CLUPs or over the counter permitting for gravel pits.

Upper Dietz Road Group was formed by private land owners for the purpose of maintaining the roads in our neighborhood which are not Borough-maintained directly, but rather by using matching road grants to road groups funneled through, and administered by Kachemak City. Because we directly pay for our road maintenance and coordinate as neighbors to contract services, we see the impact that commercial use had on our roads.

The history of our steep street includes a gravel pit operation at the top of China Poot Street that has not been operating for many years. When this gravel pit was in use, it created considerable disruption to the neighborhood which included, but was not limited to Jake Braking noise, operation noise, dust issues, child safety concerns and damage to our roads due to weight of the trucks up and down the road. We are also concerned about our water table and surface water issues that a gravel pit operation is in danger of creating.

It seems that these are some of the issues being addressed by the current process to update KPB ordinances and rules. Please be sure to include concise language that requires all projects are in compliance with OSHA and EPA standards relating to protection of all water. Also protect all adjacent property individual landowner rights including noise and road damage concerns. CLUP's need to be re-evaluated every five years to be sure they are operating within standards and subject to new standards when appropriate. Reclamation is an important issue for thorough rules and oversight.

Sincerely submitted by Upper Dietz Road Group,

Kary Adkins 58835 Buds Ct

Dan & Deborah Anderson 41140 China Poot St

Eric & Tracie Brown 41145 China Poot St

Thomas Brown Home & Lot
Jay & Amanda Cherok 58865 Deitz Ln
Matt Dickerson 40852 China Poot St
Mark Dickson & Ann Oberlitner 58987 Deitz Ln
Mannfried Funk & Marcia Kuszmaul 40963 China Poot St
Ty & Christie Gates 41102 China Poot St
Jaime A. Hernandez & Rhema Smith 40656 China Poot St
Judith James 40951 China Poot St.
Ron & Sherry Johnson 40667 China Poot St
Daniel & Susan LaPlant 40941 China Poot St
Anthony Maurer 40921 China Poot St
Neil McArthur 58953 Deitz Ln
Rodney & Sandee McLay 40872 China Poot St
Ka Mulky 40657 China Poot St
Jackie Norvell 40989 China Poot St
Ben Park & Mary Tricamo-Park 40944 China Poot St
Sherman Peterson 40871 China Poot St
Larry & Kathi Rappuhn 58850 Deitz Ln
Dennis & Sandy Rollins 40670 China Poot St
John & Cynthia Shankel Lot Owner
Janet & Les Simons 41272 China Poot St
Craig Sutphin 41089 China Poot St
Burl & Kristen Tonga 58825 Deitz Ln
Charlie & Beth Trowbridge 40710 China Poot St
Dave & Melanie Webb 40762 China Poot St
Dave & Maxine Weber 58875 Dietz Ln

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 1:20 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Re: proposed gravel pit ordnance changes

From: Deborah Anderson <paragondeb@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 1:14 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Re: proposed gravel pit ordnance changes

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Deborah Anderson
41140 China Poot St
Homer, AK 99603
(414)335-9396

paragondeb@gmail.com

October 21, 2022

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Re: Conditional Land Use Permits, Material Site Permits & Fees regarding Applications, Conditions, and Procedures

The gravel pit at the top of our road is inactive and has been for at least 10 years well past the 365-day requirement. When the gravel pit was last active, we did not have as many houses in our subdivision as we do now (28 out of 40 lots); or as many children and grandchildren in the neighborhood either. We do not have a Borough maintained roads through our subdivision, they are owner maintained from road dues collected with matched grants from the Borough. If the gravel pit at the top of the road would start operating again like it did back at the beginning stages of our subdivision, our road as we know it now would not survive the brutal abuse of the constant traffic of trucks all day, every day. Your notice of decision seems to be for property owners within 100 ft of pit operation, however, trucks impact every property owner in our subdivision (there is only one way in and out on our roads not maintained by the Borough - China Poot St & Deitz Lane). I want to see clear and concise rules for how road

groups on roads not maintained by the Borough would be able recover costs incurred from the Gravel Pit, or would the Gravel Pit be responsible for the maintenance directly? If this gravel pit would reopen, is the current owner responsible for reclamation of past problems whether they were responsible at the time of damage?

I strongly recommend that ALL gravel pit permits be reviewed every 5 years and the owner be required to justify its renewal and that the site location is suitable for a commercial business and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. The location should be in full compliance with all applicable state and borough ordinance's concerning public safety, noise (gravel pit & trucking/J-braking), operating hours, use of rock crusher, dust control (in the gravel pit, trucking) and road maintenance on roads used to access the site. They should also be in full compliance with OSHA and the EPA and ensure they do not affect ground water levels/tables to adjacent properties. In our case, the gravel pit sits at the top of China Poot, above all the other lots, on a downward sloping hill. If they were to disrupt the water table by their operation, that would affect everyone downhill that has water rights. Please inform me of any future meeting on this subject!

Sincerely,

Deborah Anderson
Property Owner

--
Sent from Gmail Mobile

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 4:10 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Comment on gravel pit ordinance

-----Original Message-----

From: laura sievert <laurasievert@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 3:11 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Comment on gravel pit ordinance

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To the Assembly:

Over the last year or so I have commented on and sent photo evidence of violations of existing gravel pit regulations in the Cone pit and Glen Martin's pit that abut my property on Beaver Loop.

Before finalizing the ordinance currently being considered, I would urge you to go out and walk around those pits in order to see the need not only for regulations, but also for enforcement of those regulations. As I've stated before, the violations are both long term- dumped asphalt, kiddie pool oil catchers under leaking vehicles, junked equipment, etc, and also short term- such as removal of required buffer zones. That violation was done in a couple of hours and the city of Kenai could do nothing.

I hope that you can craft an ordinance that prevents such activity. I would also propose that very large monetary bonds be posted before mining commences, and that the pits undergo periodic inspection by the Borough.

Thank you.

Laura Sievert 3329 Beaver Loop, Kenai

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 5:01 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Comment on KPB Ordinance 2022-36

-----Original Message-----

From: Kaitlin Vadla <kaitlinvadla@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 4:55 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Comment on KPB Ordinance 2022-36

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

I support the introduction and further discussion of KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 2022-36: AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB CHAPTER 21.25 AND KPB CHAPTER 21.29 REGARDING CONDITIONAL LAND USE PERMITS AND MATERIAL SITE PERMITS, UPDATING NOTICE, APPLICABILITY, PERMIT TYPES, APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS, STANDARDS AND PERMITS CONDITIONS.

As chair of Soldotna's Planning and Zoning Commission, I have seen multiple conflicting land-use and property value issues over the years. The city's geographic purview is quite small compared to the borough's and we look to the assembly's discussion and passage of this ordinance as we seek to incorporate best practices when updating our municipal code regarding material site permits in the near future.

I hope the borough retains measures in this ordinance that help level the playing field for all current and future entrepreneurs who wish to provide KPB residents with much needed materials like gravel. Currently, pits that have been allowed to operate under outdated rules have an unfair advantage. My hope is that this ordinance will retain these grandfathered pits ability to operate, while bringing them gradually into compliance with at least the bare minimum safety and environmental standards.

Kaitlin Vadla
Clam Gulch

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Material Site Subcommittee

Public Comment Submitted 2022-10-24 22:34:55

Name
Joshua Ross
Email Address
rocky@legacyak.net
Subject
O2022-36
Message
<p>Based on a quick review of who is in favor of and who is opposed to this ordinance, I will be sending in a letter in opposition of proposed changes.</p> <p>I believe these changes are unnecessary, don't solve any issues (if there are any) and will dramatically increase aggregate costs on the southern peninsula. Rarely is more government involvement the best answer to any issue. Should issues with the current ordinance/permitting process exist, at a minimum, the assembly must seek professional input from local aggregate handling businesses.</p> <p>Increasing costs associated with handling aggregates WILL eliminate many smaller businesses, make land development more difficult and expensive, and further increase building expenses for homeowners and builders alike. The trickle down impacts of increasing cost of litteral foundations are impossible to estimate.</p>

Good evening.

My name is Dan DeRaeve. I am the owner and President of Peninsula Sand & Gravel. We have a PEU gravel pit a couple miles east of Sterling.

First of all I'd like to say that I feel for the people in Anchor Point that have the problem with their home sites. I think they may have a legitimate complaint and if so, I hope they get their issues resolved.

On the other hand I don't understand why the assembly is considering lumping all gravel pits together and taking away our PEU status. It seems that because of a few isolated incidents and bad actors a great many will suffer. It makes more sense to me to deal with the individual problems and leave the pit owners that are not involved out of it.

I am also concerned about the water table restrictions. This greatly reduces the gravel resources for pit owners and in some cases will put some smaller pit owners out of business. For the others it will drive the cost of operations up substantially and ultimately drive the cost of gravel up. As gravel pit owners, we cannot shoulder the burden of the cost of the added restrictions. All we can do is raise the cost of our products which will affect everyone. Everyone uses the material that comes out of these gravel pits in one form or another. Whether it be gravel, sand, concrete, brick, and block for our homes or pavement, concrete and many forms of gravel products for our roads, bridges, buildings and airports.

So I am asking the KPB assembly members to carefully consider these things before you make your decisions. I thank you for your time and considerations.

Sincerely,

Dan DeRaeve

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 8:49 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>public hearing Oct 25,2022 for Conditional Land Permits

From: Steve Ruther <Steve.Ruther@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 5:51 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>public hearing Oct 25,2022 for Conditional Land Permits

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

We have received notice that we may comment on proposed amendments to Conditional Land Use Permits as we are a land owner within 2,640 feet of an existing material site. It is most disruptive to our business when trucks hauling gravel or other such material drive by our location and use their gears to slow down for the stop light at East Poppy Lane and Kalifornsky Beach Road. By downshifting in this manner their trucks emit a loud rumbling engine noise that can actually interrupt normal personal and phone conversations in our office. We would appreciate an advisory that all trucks within business or residential area be forbidden to create this noise pollution.

Thank you,

Steve & Karen Rutherford

FLOOR-EVER, INC.
47201 EAST POPPY LANE
SOLDOTNA, AK 99669
907-260-9270 office
907-953-9270 cell

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Material Site Subcommittee

Public Comment Submitted 2022-10-24 17:31:32

Name
Mark Tornai
Email Address
mdtornai@gmail.com
Subject
Amendments to material site ordinance
Message
<p>The Counter Permit should remain no more than 2.5 acre size and retain a new language concerning a 2 year time with one 12 month extension.</p> <p>Justification: To allow a material site greater than 2.5 acres would have multiple negative impacts to the properties in the vicinity. Without any prior public input, this change is irresponsible and will be a great disservice to the residents of the borough. Also, it would not be in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.</p>

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 9:50 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>02022-36 Material site Permitting

From: Douglas B Schade <dougschade50@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 9:10 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>02022-36 Material site Permitting

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To the Mayor, President and Members of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

RE: Opposition to Proposed Ordinance 2022-36

In regard to the upcoming ordinance 02022-36, I believe this ordinance if in acted is going to cause the general public undo (significant) harm. As Stated in the Memorandum from the Planning Director Robert Ruffner: (especially dimensional or durational descriptions like the 365-day period for the prior-existing use abandonment are intended to act as "springboards" for the Assembly) In effects this gives the KPB the right to cancel the PEU permits.

By doing so the cost for new homes, upgrading roads and current roads are going to skyrocket. When you take the little "guy" out of the system and only allow the big producers with the capital to conform with the new requirements, you are limiting competing, and the remaining operator will need to pass the cost on to the customer. For an example: In 2011 the cost for gravel delivered in the Homer area was around \$105.00 for 10 yards. This summer (2022) the same load, from the same pit, was around \$225.00, an increase way above the standard cost of living increases. On average, the current cost of a new home start is going to run around \$30,000 to \$50,000 for the driveway, sewer and foundation. The new ordinance can be expected to increase a new home start by at least 30%. That is a increase of \$9,000.00 to \$15,000.00 per home start. It also stands to reason that this ordinance will increase the cost to build and maintain our current and new road system, but by how much is really undetermined at this time.

I understand the assembly is responding to complaints from the general public about the noise and dust of the pits, many of which have been in use for years. However, it should be noted that due to the increased need of housing, many of these people bought in subdivisions which had been built around the gravel source; largely in order to keep the cost down. The new homeowners are now complaining that the gravel pit is disturbing them, but they were able to afford the new home because of the gravel pit. There are better ways for the KPB and its citizens to work on being better neighbors, without the significant economic costs.

Please remember these operators have been keeping the PEU pits in operation, which gives a constant supply of affordable gravel to the general public. In these difficult economic times, where people are struggling to make ends meet, this is not a prudent measure.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Douglas B Schade

34705 Lusky Rd

Homer Ak 99603

907-235-8939

907-399-8734

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 10:14 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Proposed Ordinance 2022-36

From: Natasha Schade <schade@horizonsatellite.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 10:12 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Proposed Ordinance 2022-36

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To the Mayor, President and Members of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

RE: Opposition to Proposed Ordinance 2022-36

In regard to the upcoming ordinance 02022-36, this ordinance if enacted will cause the general public substantial undo economic harm. As Stated in the Memorandum from the Planning Director Robert Ruffner: (especially dimensional or durational descriptions like the 365-day period for the prior-existing use abandonment are intended to act as "springboards" for the Assembly) In effects this gives the KPB the right to cancel the PEU permits.

By doing so the cost for new homes, upgrading current roads and development of new roads will skyrocket, thus effecting small business and consumer alike. Even to the point of forcing smaller businesses out of the market. When you take the little "guy" out of the system and only allow the big producers with the capital to conform with the new requirements, you are limiting competition, and the remaining operator will need to pass the cost on to the customer. For an example: In 2011 the cost for gravel delivered in the Homer area was around \$105.00 for 10 yards. This summer (2022) the same load, from the same pit, was around \$225.00, an increase way above the standard cost of living increases. On average, the current cost of a new driveway, sewer, and foundation will run approximately \$30,000 to \$50,000. The new ordinance can be expected to increase a that same work by at least 30%. That is an increase of \$9,000.00 to \$15,000.00 per home start, just for the groundwork. It also stands to reason that this ordinance will increase the cost to build and maintain our current and road system, but by how much is really undetermined at this time.

From my understanding, the assembly is responding to complaints from the general public about the noise and dust of the pits, many of which have been in use for years and even decades prior to the public encroachment. It should be noted that due to the increased demand and cost of housing, many people purchased in subdivisions and built around these gravel sources in order to keep their own purchase and build costs down. The new homeowners are now complaining that the gravel pit is disturbing them. However, it is because of that gravel pit, they were able to afford the land and new home. There are better ways for the KPB and its citizens to work on being better neighbors without the significant economic costs that will result from this proposed ordinance.

Please remember these operators have been keeping the PEU pits in operation, which gives a constant supply of affordable gravel to the general public. In these difficult economic times, when people are struggling to make ends meet, this is not a prudent measure.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Natasha Schade
34705 Lusky Rd.
Homer, AK 99603
(907)235-2695
(907)399-1065

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 11:11 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Materials Site Assembly Public Comment for 10/25/22 Meeting: Please forward for reading at tonight's meeting

From: ullr 907 <ullr907@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 10:53 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Materials Site Assembly Public Comment for 10/25/22 Meeting: Please forward for reading at tonight's meeting

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To the Kenai Borough Materials Site Subcommittee:

My name is Daniel Hawksworth. I am a permanent resident of Hope, Alaska and have resided near the KPB Materials Site adjacent to the Hope Airstrip for over 20 years.

For the entire duration of my residency here, the KPB has allowed flagrant and continuous violations of it's permitted use agreement with one particular contractor, AG & Building Supply, Owned by Robert Davidson of Hope, Alaska.

I have submitted volumes of documentation over the years to Julie Dennison at the Land Management division of the KPB. Julie has been a champion of perpetually attempting to bring this contractor into compliance, but unfortunately, a lack of funding and resources means there are no "teeth" so to speak, to enforce permit agreements and violations of the terms of use agreements made with the KPB to operate at this site.

A great example of this would be the numerous pieces of dilapidated heavy equipment like bulldozers that have been allowed to occupy this Materials Site as a personal equipment storage space for AG & Building Supply. Despite not being used or relating to any permitted work, these relics have and continue to leak copious amounts of oils directly onto the ground without any attempt to contain them at whatever location within the Materials Site the contractor chooses to park them.

Another example would be the same contractor, AG & Building Supply, routinely operating in violation of the permit agreement, the posted regulations and standards the KPB requires to operate on the site as well as Alaska OSHA and M-SHAW regulations regarding slope angle and benching of excavation work. Vertical excavation is not allowed, yet the contractor repeatedly engages in such unsafe practices without penalty. It is only after repeated requests are made to the KPB, and even then, very infrequently, is the contractor required to restore the excavated slope into compliance with regulations. A 30 foot vertical fall hazard without any attempt to delineate the area is simply gross negligence and carelessness by the part of the contractor.

The Land Management division clearly lacks the resources needed to oversee the proper operating procedures of its permitted users. So similarly, we see a lack of resources to correct other site related issues. And I am only speaking to one site, so I imagine this to be quite a common and widespread issue on the Kenai Peninsula.

No enforcement of site hours of operation. No enforcement of improper activities on the site such as camping or target shooting. No attempts to maintain or replace signage around the site. No gates or securing of access of the site. No enforcement of dumping of prohibited materials. No method of accurately reporting the amount of materials being removed from the site. These are all issues I routinely witness at the Hope Materials Site.

To the Subcommittee, I ask you to please listen to what KPB residents that live near your Materials Sites are telling you. I ask you to please take actions that will allow for and fund the enforcement of Site Use Agreement violations. I ask you to take actions that have consequence to the violator. I ask that you take actions that show you acknowledge the concerns of neighbors of these Materials Sites, such as noise, hours of operation, dust control, unauthorized usage such as shooting, partying, and driving of off road vehicles. I ask you to limit access to all of the Materials Sites after hours by the use of locking gates, I ask you to hold contractors accountable for repeated bad behavior at these Materials Sites by terminating permits and contractual agreements (ie for road maintenance contracts) and not entering into any future agreements with repeat Site violators.

As the saying goes, KPB Materials Site Subcommittee members, it's time to grow a pair.

Sincerely,

Daniel Hawksworth
Hope, AK

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 9:10 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

From: Kenai Peninsula Borough <webmaster@borough.kenai.ak.us>
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 4:32 PM
To: BoroughAssembly <Borough-Assembly@kpb.us>; Mayor's Department <MayorDepartmental@kpb.us>
Subject: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

Your Name: Buck Allen Jones

Your Email: eastrdsv@hotmail.com

Subject: Gravel Pit Ordinance

Message:

Increasing regulation on material source sites drives up the cost of gravel, asphalt, and concrete. This drives up the cost of all new development and infrastructure maintenance, public and private. As older pits are exhausted, new ones need to take their place or gravel must be trucked from farther and farther away. This is the primary reason borough CIP's are running over budget in the Homer area. Gravel is currently being trucked from Stariski. All new regulation comes with an increased cost to be paid by the customer.

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 9:10 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Material site public hearings

From: kristine shine <kboenisch@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 5:30 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Material site public hearings

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hello,

You sent a letter in the mail to me regarding being a landowner within 2640 feet of a Permitted material site. I won't be attending the meeting but am wondering is this in reference to something across the river from me or the sand site near me on Lou Morgan? If it's in regards to the sand site which seems purposely hidden within our neighborhood, I'd like to say those heavy trucks traveling down Harbin and Panoramic View have done a huge amount of damage to those dirt roads. I'm sure car repairs are necessities for those of us who have to travel those roads to get to the Sterling Hwy. These outfits doing this digging of natural resources should have to use the paved roads. And if found to be taking side dirt roads should have to pay some fine to contribute to the resurfacing of the dirt roads. It was a rainy Fall. Harbin and Panoramic View were hellacious to travel on. And the road only got resurfaced with dirt and rock a couple times.

Lastly, what is this digging doing to our aquifer? How far down are you allowing these outfits to dig? I'll email back to see what these answers are unless you are sending letters out to us regarding the summary of these public hearings.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,
Kristine Shine
37520 Polo Alto Ct. (Morgan's Landing State Park)
Sterling, AK

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 3:50 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Comments on KPB Ordinance 2022-36 regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions and Procedures

From: Nancy Pease <nancypease2@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 3:47 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Cc: Thomas Pease <thomaspease@alaskan.net>; David Pease <peased907@gmail.com>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Comments on KPB Ordinance 2022-36 regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions and Procedures

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

TO: Borough Assembly and Staff Planners

Re: Assembly Ordinance 2022-36 Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits

My family owns property in Seldovia near Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) property that has materials resources. We generally support the efforts to develop a permitting system for materials sites in order to protect surrounding property values and land uses, as well as air and water quality.

Regarding the specifics of proposed KPB Ordinance 2022-36:

1. Amend the Standards Section of 21.29.040.A to expressly acknowledge adjoining property values and existing uses:

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise and other impacts of earth materials extraction sites through setbacks, buffer zones, and street-level visual screening **adequate to maintain adjoining property values and existing land uses**. Prior to granting a counter permit or conditional land use permit under this chapter, the planning director or planning commission, as applicable, must make the following findings: ...

This language is necessary to consider the measurable effect of any protection measures. Protection measures should not be mere tokens.

2. Amend the Buffer Zone section, 21.29.050.A.1 to ensure an effective buffer zone:

1. *Buffer Zone.*

A buffer area of ~~32-~~60 feet must be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries, except the minimum shall be 100 feet adjoining residential land uses. The buffer area ~~may~~ **shall** include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation that provides sufficient noise and street-level visual screening; an eight-foot earthen berm with a 2:1 slope; or a minimum eight-foot fence;

This language is necessary to ensure that the buffer minimizes noise and vibrations as well as visual impacts. 32 feet is only half a standard road Right-of-Way. No one should have a materials extraction site closer than "just across the road". And at least one type of the physical screening/buffering elements should be mandated. Otherwise, a strip of bare earth would be permitted: and that has no buffer effect.

3. Amend 21.29.B.1.c to ensure visual screening:

2. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required **and an 8-foot high berm or fence shall be required until the vegetation has achieved a screening effect.**

This language provides that a denuded buffer will have an effective manmade visual screen until vegetation re-grows.

4. Amend 21.29.057.C.7.d to protect simple drinking water systems:

d. Minimum separation distances do not apply to drinking water sources constructed after a permit to extract material below the water table has been issued. **Protected drinking water sources include surface collection points that are in use prior to the permit application.**

This language protects springs, small creeks, and seeps that residents tap for drinking water, not just drilled wells.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on protection measures for lands and waters adjoining potential materials extraction sites.

Nancy Pease and family

Property owners in the Seldovia area

nancypease2@gmail.com

October 25, 2022

Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Department

We are writing to oppose the proposed ordinance change that would allow permits for gravel pits up to 10 acres. The Counter Permit should remain at no more than 2.5 acres in size and retain a new language of a 2-year time period with one 12 month extension.

This is very much a noise, visual, and quality of life issue for neighborhood homes and residents in the borough. These gravel pits have a grave negative impact on water and wildlife as well.

My husband and I live in New York but purchased our land in Anchor Point as a retirement destination. We have been to many places in Alaska but were always charmed by the areas of Homer and Anchor Point. We purposely purchased in a subdivision with the hope that our retirement home would be within a lovely residential area with other houses and neighbors. It is disheartening to see the proliferation of these gravel pits that make the area seem like a construction zone. A 10-acre gravel pit would literally be 5 times the size of my lot! I cannot imagine any family wanting to live so close to a noisy, dusty gravel pit. The noise and pollution of all the heavy equipment is not conducive to healthy living.

We understand the need for building, maintenance, and expansion, but those needs have to be balanced with preservation of Alaska's natural resources and quality of life for residents. Would any of you be pleased with a noisy, dirty, loud gravel pit close to your family's house? Would you feel safe with your children and pets next door to one?

We implore you to seriously consider the devastating consequences if this ordinance is passed.

Sincerely,

Edward J. and Denise Burgin

213 N. 4th Street, Bethpage, NY 11714

(owners of property at Creekside Heights)

516 938 8013

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 10:22 AM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>2022-36 regulations to the pits

From: Victoria Chase <victoria.chase@LIVE.COM>
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 10:11 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>2022-36 regulations to the pits

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Regarding the new regulations to the pits. I have lived near them majority of my life and do not have a problem living near them. It has never bothered me. But also I think The borough does not maintain the roads properly, I think with new regulations and things putting in place within pits I think it will make things much worse.

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2022 4:52 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>KPB Ordinance 2019-30 / 2019-30 SUB

From: Larry Smith <dlconst.smith@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2022 4:34 PM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: Re: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>KPB Ordinance 2019-30 / 2019-30 SUB

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Madam Clerk,

Here we are nearly three years later and my comments still apply to the pending gravel pit Ordinance. Please forward my comments to all Assembly members once again. Thank you.

On Mon, Jan 6, 2020 at 11:52 AM Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us> wrote:

Larry, your comments will be distributed to the Assembly for consideration.

Thank you, Johni

From: Larry Smith [mailto:dlconst.smith@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, January 05, 2020 8:59 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>KPB Ordinance 2019-30 / 2019-30 SUB

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Madam Clerk,

Please forward my comments on this Ordinance to the Mayor and all Assembly members. Thank you.

My name is Larry Smith. My brother and I own a construction company and three gravel pits in the KPB. I was a contractor / gravel pit owner member of the KPB Material Site Working Group. I was the only member of that group to vote NO on the changes forwarded to the Planning Commission and the Assembly. I oppose this Ordinance and urge you to vote NO on these new and unnecessary regulations.

I oppose this Ordinance for some of the following reasons;

- 1) It attempts to regulate "viewshed" and there is no right to a viewshed. Viewshed is "feel good" language and you will not be able to enforce it;
- 2) Mining noise (equipment noise) is already regulated by the Mining Safety & Health Administration and both Federal and State OSHA. The decibel level proposed is not reasonable for heavy equipment and trucks and you will not be able to enforce it;
- 3) If you pass this ordinance how do you propose to enforce it and what will it cost KPB taxpayers? I asked this question of the Planning Director at the MSWG meeting(s) and was told it would not require any more money or staff.

There are already over 350 material sites and this just seems an unreasonable number to regulate with these new regulations and your existing staff and funding;

- 4) The State of Alaska has a number of material sites in the KPB that have no reclamation. How do you propose to enforce these new regulations with regards to these sites? And, if you can not, how can you then enforce them against private material site owners?;
- 5) Material site owners are not the only ones who make noise and create dust. Aren't you discriminating against material site owners if you do not impose these regulations against every other entity who makes noise and dust? For example, airplanes operating off gravel runways, garbage trucks when picking up large dumpsters and when backing up, maintenance equipment under contract to the KPB Roads department when maintaining KPB roads;
- 5) During the MSWG meetings it was determined that the Planning Commission was improperly administering the buffers relative to material sites. The Planning Commission was stacking buffer zones, six foot high berms and fences when the existing and proposed Ordinance specifically says "OR" relative to these. Will the Planning Commission continue to stack?;

Please vote NO on this Ordinance.

--
Larry Smith

President

D & L Construction Co., Inc.

(907) 262-6160

(907) 262-6163 Fax

(907) 398-4284 Cell

--
Larry Smith

President

D & L Construction Co., Inc.

(907) 262-6160

(907) 262-6163 Fax

(907) 398-4284 Cell

RECEIVED

OCT 28 2022

TO: Assembly Clerk
Soldotna, Ak.

**Borough Clerk's Office
Kenai Peninsula Borough**

October 25, 2022

SUBJECT: Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) Material Site Assembly

As a twenty-five-year property owner within 2,640 feet of a Prior Existing Use, Conditional Land Use, Dewater Bar or Counter Permitted material site, of Homer and a forty-year Alaskan I wish to present concerns I have regarding relevant sections of KPB code 21.29, 21.25, 21.50.055.

My concerns follow:

- 1) Extensive and expensive building in Homer of both commercial and residential, secondary homes, and retirement homes are increasing at a rapid pace. How will this fit with gravel pits?
- 2) Designate gravel pits in specific areas, not vast unspecified places
- 3) Traffic and truck frequency, hauling size and weight, and timing constraints must be considered. Also, driveways and traffic impact. Adapt State of Alaska DOT regulations. Require permits and design controls
- 4) Insertion and consideration of wildlife corridors must be included.
- 5) Visual enhancement and screening ordinances need to be designated.
- 6) Step back from wells of at least 500 feet must be required for clean safe water.
- 7) Noise ordinances implemented.
- 8) Monitoring of water quality in wells for metals, contamination, and turbidity, plus the lowering of all water levels must be implemented.
- 9) No permit required for pits of one acre but less than 2.5 acres??? Permits required for each pit regardless of size.
- 10) Place a tax on materials withdrawn. The tax will be used for public purposes, so materials are just not "taken" from the resident population

Please keep me informed of all future action regarding this topic. Please mail all correspondence to 1800 Parkside Dr, Anchorage, AK 99501.

Sincerely,



Barbara N Reilly

40963 Heather St

Homer, Alaska 99603

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Wednesday, November 9, 2022 3:39 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER> MATERIAL SITE AMENDMENTS

Public comment for O2022-36 material site

From: Hans Bilben <catchalaska@alaska.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 9, 2022 3:35 PM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER> MATERIAL SITE AMENDMENTS

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hi Johni,
Would you please forward this to Assembly members and Planning.. Thanks

Assembly Members,

At the onset of the process to create a new material site ordinance it became apparent that the wishes of gravel operators and neighboring property owners were miles apart on just what this document might look like. There seemed to be consensus among you that if the two sides could reach common ground on at least some of the sections it would benefit and streamline the process. Ed Martin III (president of KPAC Association) and I agreed to work toward that end. After 4 1/2 years of involvement with the current ordinance, as well as participating in the former material site working group meetings and the current proceedings, I see the ordinance through the eyes of a property owner next to a proposed material site. Ed and I spent many hours discussing, negotiating, and trying to come up with language that could benefit both sides— obviously we don't agree on everything, but we put together a document. That document is now in the agenda as the "Derkevorkian Amendments" and within it are **18 sections** that we both agreed upon as beneficial. The attachment below details which sections that Ed and I agreed upon.

We sincerely hope that you will use this as a starting point, adopt these amendments, and then get on with the process of completing the remainder of the ordinance.

Hans Bilben
Anchor Point

Amendments within the Derkevorkian proposal which were agreed upon by are designated by ++ OK.

Amendments partially agreed upon are designated by +++ with desired changes noted.

21.29.010(C)

++ OK

21.29.015(D)

++ OK

21.29.050(A)(1)(a) +++ Agreement except should read "...provide visual and noise screening..."

(A)(1)(f)

+++ OK

Change and to or and change technology's to technology.

(A)(1)(g)

++ OK

(A)(2)(b)

++ OK

(A)(2)(c)

++ OK

(A)(4)

++ OK

(A)(5)(a)

++ OK

(B)(1)(c)

++ OK

(B)(4)

++ OK

21.29.055(A)

++ OK

(B)

++ OK

21.29.057

++ OK

21.29.063

++ OK

21.29.065

++ OK

21.29.130

Definitions

(A)(8)

++ OK

(A)(21)

++ Ok

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2022 1:15 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Kachemak Bay State Parks Citizen's Advisory Board Comments
Attachments: KBSP CAB RESOLUTION 2022 - 3 .pdf

Avery, please see the attached public comment for O2022-36.

Thank you, Johni

From: Robert Archibald <robert.e.archibald@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2022 1:05 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Kachemak Bay State Parks Citizen's Advisory Board Comments

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

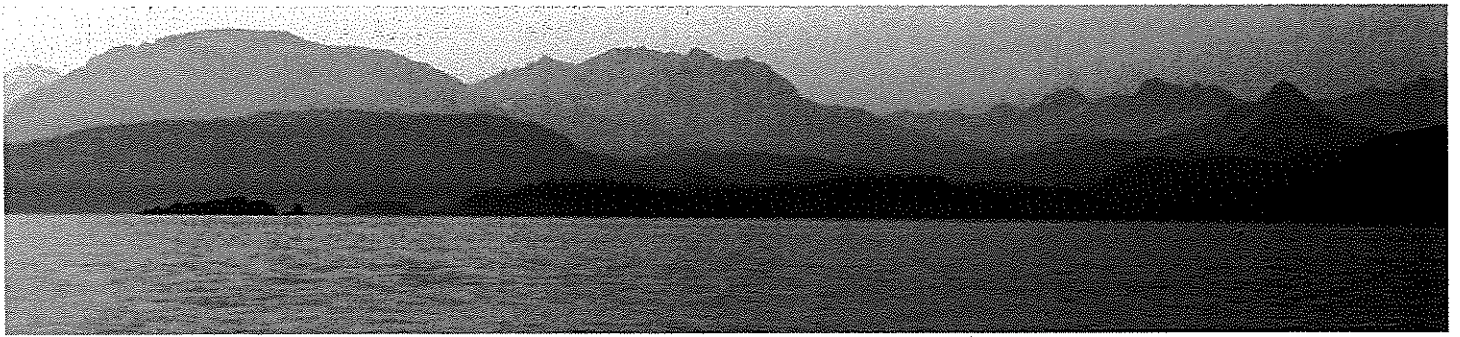
Dear Borough Clerk,

Attached is Resolution 200-3 passed by The Kachemak Bay State Parks and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park Citizens Advisory Board, (KBSP & KBWP CAB) on November 9, 2022 concerning updating Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits and Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions.

Please pass the attached resolution on to members of the Borough Assembly and Committees dealing with updating these regulations.

Respectfully,

Robert Archibald. Chair
KBSP & KBSWP CAB



**Kachemak Bay State Parks and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness
Park Volunteer Citizen's Advisory Board
95 Sterling Hwy, Suite 2, Homer, AK 99603**

To
Kenai Peninsula Assembly Members
Filed Electronically
assemblyclerk@kpb.us

Resolution 2022 - 3

**A RESOLUTION OF THE KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARKS AND KACHEMAK
BAY STATE WILDERNESS PARK VOLUNTEER CITIZEN'S ADVISORY BOARD
REQUESTING A SET BACK FROM ALASKA STATE PARK BOUNDRIES**

WHEREAS, The Alaska Legislature created the Kachemak Bay State Park and the Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park, (KBSP & KBSWP) in 1970 to "...protect and preserve [the park's] unique and exceptional scenic value"; and

WHEREAS, KBSP & KBSWP were formed and designated as a special purpose site under the Alaska Constitution article 8, section 7; and

WHEREAS, The Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park Volunteer Citizen's Advisory Board was created in 1982 to provide a forum for the collection and expression of opinions and recommendations on matters relating to the Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park to promote thereby the protection of the resources of the Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park including its scenery, vegetation, wildlife, soils, waters, historic features, and wilderness core and outdoor recreational opportunities; and to promote therefore communication between the public, state, and local government and the administrators of the Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park; and

WHEREAS, Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park provide important recreational and economic opportunities for local residents and attracts tens of thousands of visitors each year who support a broad range of local businesses and jobs; and

WHEREAS, The Kenai Peninsula Borough is in the process of updating Ordinance 2022-36, Amending KPB Chapter 21.25 and KPB Chapter 21.29 Regarding Conditional Land Use Permits and Material Site Permits and Updating Notice, Applicability, Permit Types, Application Requirements, Standards and Permits Conditions; and

WHEREAS, The Kachemak Bay State Park Citizen's Advisory Board supports the value of an enjoyable environment in Alaska State Parks; and

WHEREAS, The conclusive effects of Material Site operations to adjoining State Parks have not been in the discussion; and

WHEREAS, Citizens and tourists who visit Alaska State Parks deserve to have a unique experience not affected by industrial operations such as Material Extraction Sites; and

WHEREAS, It is a known fact that Material Extraction Sites create noise, air pollution and truck traffic which affect nearby areas, and

WHEREAS, The water quality to adjoining PARK LANDS and streams can be adversely affected.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE KACHEMAK BAY STATE
PARKS AND KACHEMAK BAY STATE WILDERNESS PARK VOLUNTEER
CITIZEN'S ADVISORY BOARD

DOES SUPPORT A SET BACK OF 1,000 FEET FROM THE BOUNDARY LINE
OF AN ALASKA STATE PARK, RECREATION SITE OR RECREATION AREA
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MATERIAL EXTRACTION

FURTHERMORE

THIS SET BACK SHOULD INCLUDE NATIVE VEGATATION TO REDUCE
NOISE, AND AIR POLLUTION FROM STATE PARK LANDS

PASSED BY THE KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK AND KACHEMAK BAY STATE
WILDERNESS PARK VOLUNTEER CITIZEN'S ADVISORY BOARD

ON THIS THE 9th DAY OF NOVEMBER 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

Robert E. Archibald

Robert E. Archibald

Chair

Kachemak Bay State Park and

Kachemak Bay Wilderness Park Volunteer Citizen's Advisory Board

VOTE

Yes - 11

No - 0

Absent - 1

CC.

Warner, Avery

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2022 12:44 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

From: Kenai Peninsula Borough <webmaster@borough.kenai.ak.us>
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2022 12:38 PM
To: BoroughAssembly <Borough-Assembly@kpb.us>; Mayor's Department <MayorDepartmental@kpb.us>
Subject: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

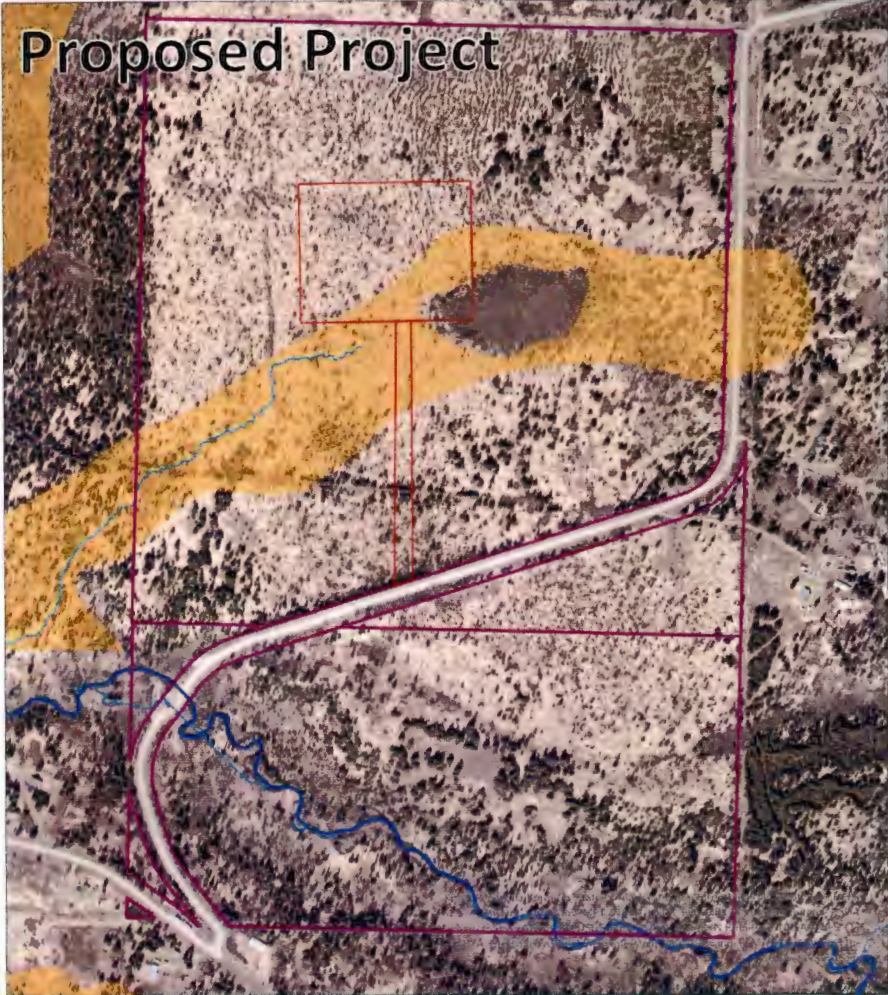
Your Name: Gordon and Sonja Nisler

Your Email: gs2aa@yahoo.com

Subject: 2022-057

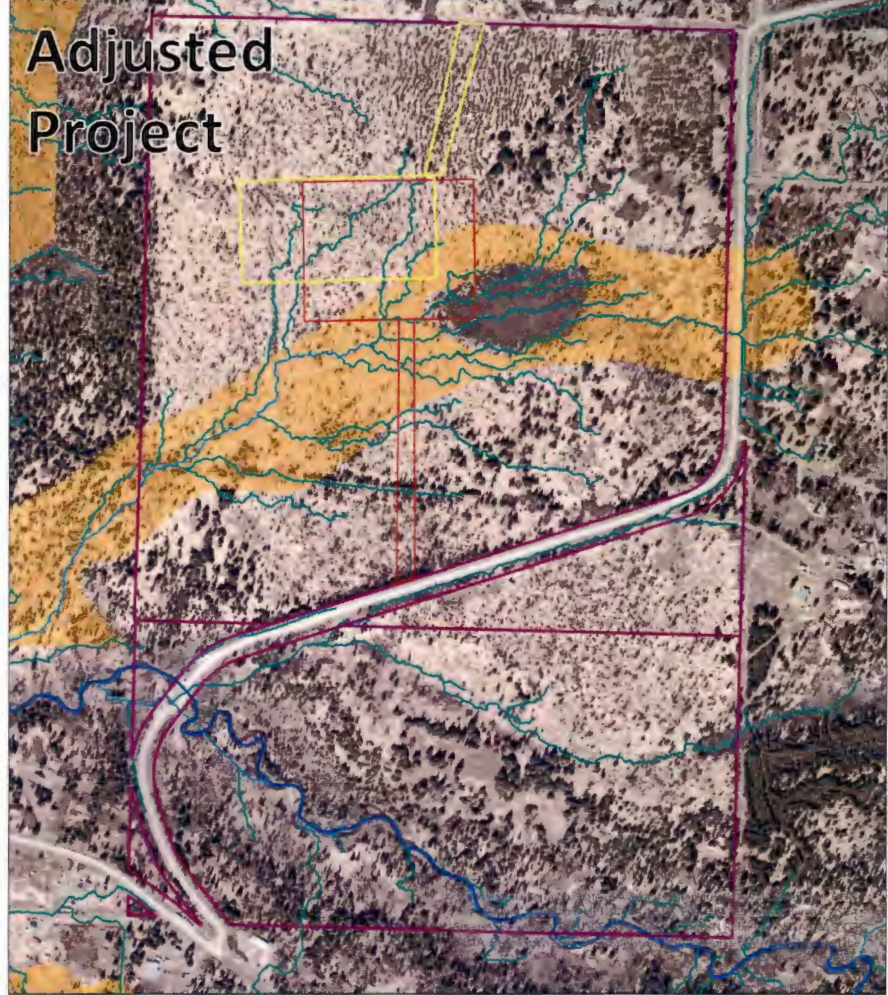
Message:

We would like to express our support for this resolution not only because the state should not go into competition with existing private businesses but also because of the the negative impact on the neighborhood (Coal Creek Subdivision) that a state take out would have. We are worried about extra traffic, safety, road destruction, trash accumulation, no state law enforcement on site as well as many other issues that will destroy the current fabric of the neighborhood. Thanks for your consideration. By the way, we live in this neighborhood.



0 125 250 500 Meters

- Proposed Footprint
- KPB Parcel
- Anadromous Streams
- Predicted Streams
- Peatland



0 125 250 500 Meters

- Adjusted Footprint
- Proposed Footprint
- KPB Parcel
- Anadromous Streams
- Predicted Streams
- Flowpaths
- Peatland

December 9, 2022

Mr. Brent Johnson, President,
Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly
and Assembly members

Dear Mr. Johnson and Assembly Members,

Reading about the wish of the Assembly to review the Gravel Pit Ordinance, reminded me of my years if involvement with this.

Drew Scalzi wrote the first one, which the Gravel folks hated, they did not feel it was necessary to control their businesses, and deeply resented the efforts. I got involved thanks to Ann Byes of Anchor Point, who lives near a prime example of gravel pit abuse, where a house stands totally isolated by the deep extractions all around it. She and I were concerned that future extraction would not affect residents nearby, and had asked for at least a 300 ft. distance from a busy gravel pit just outside the quiet subdivision, and those folks are not happy about it. They can get local option zoning within the subdivision, but no protection outside the subdivision.

It is time for the Assembly to consider zoning certain areas as residential, that would not allow gravel pits, or commercial businesses. It is the only way to ensure established subdivisions will be protected from commercial disturbances.

In the past there has been a huge outcry against zoning, but I think the time has come. I see the planning committee listening to impassioned cries against proposed gravel pits, and I can empathize. It is impossible to create an ordinance that will protect them, unless there is zoning.

And somehow we have to recognize there is a need for gravel in order to build anything, roads, homes, etc. That is a vital business on the Peninsula.

I do not envy you what lies ahead. I wish you the best in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

Milli Martin
P.O. Box 2652
Homer, Alaska 99603

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel Pit Ordinance 2022-36

From: Kathryn Carssow <kcarssow@live.com>
Sent: Friday, December 9, 2022 3:21 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel Pit Ordinance 2022-36

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Dear Assemblymembers,

Gravel pits, if not designed thoughtfully and developed carefully, pose a serious risk to underground drinking water and aboveground salmon streams, especially damaging to salmon fry habitat. As one whose income was dependent on salmon sportfishing in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, I am concerned that this ordinance be consistent with wise water management. Please incorporate the following considerations into the ordinance:

- Keep surface and groundwater provisions in the ordinance to protect our drinking water and salmon streams from pollution.
- Keep the fairness provision in the ordinance that requires not only new pits but also Prior Existing Use (PEU) pits to file an application and reclamation plan before digging into surface or groundwater.
- Follow the recommendations of the hydrology experts for 1000ft buffers on all sides for drinking water, rather than only requiring a 500ft buffer on one side.

Thank you for your work on this important ordinance.

Sincerely, Kathryn Carssow, Homer

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows



December 12, 2022

Comments on KPB Proposed Ordinance 2022-36

To

KBP Assembly and Mayor,

The Kachemak Bay Conservation Society, (KBCS) has the following concerns and questions regarding ordinance 2022-36:

1. Page 5, Section 21.29.010-C. Provide backup or refer to regulation on how the 300-foot linear distance was derived. Provide similar reference on rule or regulation for all other specific buffers mentioned in the document. Furthermore, we want to request a **1000 ft. Buffer** of natural vegetation from the boundary line of any state or federal recreation lands.
2. Pages 7, Section 21.29.030, the Site Plan needs to identify any EPA (and Alaska DEH) Wellhead Protection areas.
3. Page 8, Section 21.29.040, A2 add to the end "...and will protect known surface water, groundwater sources and salmon habitats."
4. Page 8, Section 21.29.040, A3, what are "sufficient" setbacks, buffer zones, and other safeguards? Please provide specifics. (See # 1)
5. Page 11, Section 21.29.050. 6 – correct: "4 feet below the proposed excavation" to "4 feet below the lowest elevation of the proposed excavated area"
6. Page 15, Section 21.29.057, 4f. Specify acceptable hydrologic techniques, methods or models for evaluation of subsurface and groundwater hydrology.

KBCS also has grave concerns regarding noise, traffic, air pollution, and safety in neighborhoods.

Respectively Submitted

Roberta Highland, President

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Ordinance 2022-36 Commentss

From: Harold Shepherd <halshepherdwpc@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2022 12:00 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Ordinance 2022-36 Commentss

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Water Policy Consulting, LLC (WPC) provides consultation and advisory services to conservation organizations and Alaska Native Villages throughout the state including the Kachemak Bay Watershed related to: Climate Change, water and natural resource management and protection, fish and wildlife protection, human rights, sovereignty, fund raising and environmental justice issues.

Please accept the following comments regarding the Kenai Peninsula Borough material site ordinance (gravel pit rules; Ordinance 2022-36) . Groundwater is critically important for people living on the Kenai Peninsula Lowlands as it is the primary source of water for most homes and businesses in this area. In the Lowlands region for example, most residents use domestic wells or developed springs as their water supply which are dependent upon limited groundwater resources, and which is therefore, vulnerable to changes in weather, climate, and/or water use.

Domestic water supply in some areas of the Lowlands, relies on regional reservoirs including the Bridge Creek Reservoir in the Anchor River Watershed which serves as the water supply for the City of Homer. The reservoir relies at least in part on the groundwater that emerges first from springs and thereafter flows through streams and into the Bridge Creek Reservoir.

Groundwater in the lowland also directly affects Salmon because it is critical for adequate stream flow, stream temperatures, and stream nutrients. Approximately half of summer stream flow begins by emerging from seeps and springs, which are sourced from groundwater. This groundwater is cooler than ambient stream water in the summer and warmer than ambient stream water in the winter, providing important thermal refugia for salmonids.

Similarly, groundwater comes into contact with soils and biota as it flows to streams. Alder are particularly important, having a symbiotic relationship with bacteria living in root nodules. The bacteria harvest gaseous nitrogen in the atmosphere, converting it to dissolved nitrogen that can be passed to the alder. The alder then use that nitrogen to build proteins and chlorophyll, the latter essential for the photosynthesis that creates sugars that can then passed back to the bacteria. As groundwater passes beneath alder, it emerges enriched in nitrogen, which can then enhance productivity in the streamside wetlands and the streams themselves. In order to ensure clean water and healthy salmon in the region we must protect streams and groundwater. Gravel pits – if not designed thoughtfully and developed carefully – can pose a serious risk to salmon streams, especially baby salmon.

WPC therefore supports the following sections of and amendments to Ordinance 2022-36 which should be adopted in its entirety:

- Keep surface and groundwater provisions in the ordinance to protect our drinking water and salmon streams from pollution;

- Keep the fairness provision in the ordinance that requires not only

new pits but also Prior Existing Use (PEU) pits to file an application and reclamation plan before digging into surface or groundwater;

- At the last hearing, hydrology experts recommended 1000ft buffers

on all sides for drinking water, but the ordinance only requires a 500ft buffer on one side.

These provisions in and changes to the Ordinance will help to ensure that gravel, salmon and our clean water resources are all valued in the discussion.

Conclusion

Groundwater in the Kenai lowlands is directly affected by gravel pits and is hydrologically connected to water needed by people and salmon. The Borough has a responsibility to protect this delicate balance of groundwater as a limited resource in relation to humans and salmon on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula Lowlands.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding these comments. Thank you.

Hal Shepherd, Principal

Water Policy Consulting, LLC

P.O. Box 15332

Fritz Creek, AK 99603

halshepherdwpc@gmail.com

www.waterpolicyconsulting.com

WPC is located in Homer, Alaska on the traditional lands of the Dena'ina, Alutiiq and Sugpiaq people of Alaska's southcentral region which have been in community here long before the occupations of settler culture, past and present.

COMMENTS FROM LYNNDA KAHN ON Ordinance 2022-36

21.29.015. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), **does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 32 feet of a lot line.**

Comment – There can be a lot of variability in the water table depending on the time of year you dig the test holes, and the substrate being affected, so a gravel operator can conceivably use this to their advantage. How does the Borough know whether or not a gravel operator ever enters the GW table during the permit term? Is this self-reported or does the Borough make occasional site inspections to ensure extraction never reaches the water table?

Also, what criteria have been used to justify 32-ft? Depending on the depth of excavation at 32-ft from any lot line, if one accounts for the very real likelihood of erosion over time, 32-ft does not appear adequate.

C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, **on or before January 1, 2026**, a prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 must: (1) provide a reclamation plan under KPB 21.29.060 that is approved by the planning director or designee; and (2) come into compliance with the buffer zone requirements under KPB 21.29.050(A)(1).

Comment - Requiring a Reclamation Plan is not an onerous request, and the deadline of 2026 seems unwarranted. Since we are only just now approaching Jan. 2023, I recommend a more reasonable deadline of Jan. 1, 2025, which is ample time for any prior existing use operator to develop a Plan.

21.29.020. Types of permits available.

A. Counter permit. A counter permit is required for earth material extraction which disturbs more than one acre and less than 10 cumulative un-reclaimed acres. **Material processing, screening, or crushing, and material extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited** under a counter permit.

Comment - What steps would be required to ensure any authorized activities remain at least 4-ft or more above the seasonal high-water table? How would the Borough know, at any given time, whether or not this requirement is not being violated throughout the permit term? Is this self-reported or would the Borough make occasional site inspections to ensure extraction never reaches the 4-ft mark?

B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for the following types of earth material extraction or uses:

1. *Earth Materials Extraction CLUP. An Earth Materials Extraction CLUP is required for any material extraction which disturbs 10 or more cumulative acres. Material processing, screening or crushing, or extraction within four feet of the seasonal high-water table is prohibited under this permit. The standard conditions set out in KPB 21.29.050 are applicable to this type of CLUP.*

Comment - What steps would be required to ensure any authorized activities remain at least 4-ft or more above the seasonal high-water table? How would the Borough know, at any given time, whether or not this requirement is not being violated throughout the permit term? Is this self-reported or would the Borough make occasional site inspections to ensure extraction never reaches the 4-ft mark?

8. *A site plan, prepared by a qualified independent civil engineer licensed and active in the State of Alaska to include the following:*

B. In addition to the requirements in subsection (A) of this section, all activity must be conducted in compliance with state or federal regulations governing the items listed below.

Written documentation of compliance with these regulations is not required. Complaints received by the borough of violations of requirements within this section will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement, this includes but is not limited to:

1. Air quality.

2. Water quality. EPA or ADEC regulations controlling spills, spill reporting, storage and disposal of oil, anti-freeze and hydrocarbons.

Comment – KPB should be more explicit and cite exactly which regulations they are referring to, e.g. chapters/sections, so there is no confusion.

3. Hazardous Materials. Use and storage of hazardous materials, waste and explosives.

a. EPA regulations controlling use of hazardous materials must be followed;

Comment – KPB should be more explicit and cite exactly which regulations they are referring to, e.g. chapters/sections, so there is no confusion.

One final comment – As you are aware, Arsenic is present in many areas on the Kenai Peninsula. As such, exposing buried soils to a different environment could result in oxidation and transport of Arsenic. Minerals, such as arsenic, could oxidize when exposed, and could change the chemistry in the water. Groundwater chemistry can greatly influence the mobility of Arsenic in groundwater.

Resolution 2022-2
Recommendations Regarding
Kenai Peninsula Borough Ordinance 2022-36

Whereas, the Kenai River Special Manage Area Advisory Board was created by the Legislature for the purpose of advising the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, other state and federal agencies, the Kenai Peninsula Borough and other municipalities regarding matters affecting the Kenai River Special Management Area, and

Whereas, the Kenai Peninsula Borough is enacting Kenai Peninsula Borough Ordinance 2022-36 pertaining to earth materials extraction and processing sites, and

Whereas, the Board has reviewed and considered the current draft and proposed amendments offered by members of the Assembly and public comments:

Therefore, the Board respectfully offers the following comments for consideration:

21.29.029. This section allows an applicant to get a Counter permit without public notice for parcels up to 10 acres. The Board opposes that amount as being too large and believes 2 and one-half acres is appropriate.

Ground Water. In considering handling of water on the sites, the regulation should include surface water and surface water drainage as well as underground water levels.

Treatment of Existing Pits. The Board is concerned about exempting existing pits. The Board recommends that the Borough undertake the active management of these pits to ensure the owners implement a reclamation plan and conform to standards. The State of Alaska does not have an adequate budget to ensure existing pit owners comply with reasonable standards.

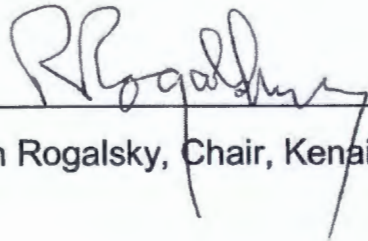
Buffer Zones. The Board believes the proposed 32 foot buffer from edge of the applicant's property boundary to adjacent properties should be increased to 100 feet.

In addition, the Board specifically recommends a buffer of 1,000 feet from any existing developed facility within KRSMA. A developed facility means any campground, boat launch, parking facility, signage or access roads developed or built by State Parks. This distance will better alleviate dust and noise.

Hours of Operation for Pits and Processing Plants. The hours of operation should be limited to 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. for six days per week so no activity takes place on Sunday.

Necessary Monitoring and Further Research. The Board recommends sufficient budget be allocated for supervision of newly permitted and existing pits. Moreover, the Board recommends the Borough fund necessary scientific research to better assess ground water flows and potential solutions to prevent pollution.

Approved: December 8, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Rogalsky', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized.

Ron Rogalsky, Chair, Kenai River Special Management Area Board

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Gravel pits

Dear Assembly members,

I am a lifelong Alaskan resident, I own a local business and home in Sterling, Alaska. I am very concerned about the proposed changes to the gravel pit rules.

The proposed changes go against both science and common sense. The changes clearly make the financial success of gravel pit owners a priority far and above the safety of all our residents drinking water and the health of our rivers and fish. The livelihood of the entire peninsula and my community relies on fishing and unspoiled natural beauty- not gravel development. My partner is a fishing guide, I am an artist. We live here because of the beautiful scenery and world renowned fishing, it's also why we have millions of tourists every year-they don't come for the gravel pits and they won't keep coming back if we poison the ground water and river and destroy the natural beauty. This is a tourism economy. Land should be developed very carefully here. This place is incredibly special, it's your job as representatives of the people and communities here to keep it that way.

Please keep the surface and groundwater provisions we have in place.

Keep the fairness provision in the ordinance. Small communities need a voice, not to be silenced by the wealthiest residents (the largest house in my whole neighborhood is owned by a gravel pit owner, he lives in a gated mansion with a full runway and a lawn that looks like a golf course).

Please keep a drinking water safety buffer of at least 1000ft on all sides- as is very clearly required for safety by scientific studies. Allowing for only a 500ft buffer on one side (when this is a clear known risk and twice that amount is required) foolishly threatens the health and safety of our community.

The new ordinance allows for careless, unsafe and unsightly land development without community input-for no other reason than simple greed. Please vote against the new gravel pit ordinance.

Thank you for your time,
Laura Dewey

Sent from my iPhone

Warner, Avery

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Comment Letter Re: An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures

Attachments: KP-CISMA Comment Letter Gravel Ordinances_12.13.2022.pdf

From: Katherine Schake <katherine@homerswcd.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2022 9:44 AM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Cc: KP-CISMA <kenaipeninsula.invasives@gmail.com>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Public Comment Letter Re: An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures

CAUTION:This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To Whom It May Concern,

Please accept this public comment letter on behalf of the Kenai Peninsula Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area regarding the ordinances amending material extraction site permits and related activities.

This is specifically for the KPB Assembly and Lands Committee, who is meeting tonight (Dec. 13th) to review the ordinance amending: KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055.

Thank you,
Katherine

--

Katherine Schake
Invasive Species Program Manager
Homer Soil & Water Conservation District
www.homerswcd.org
432 E. Pioneer Ave
Homer, AK 99603
(907) 205-0235



Warner, Avery

From: Turner, Michele
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2022 6:18 PM
To: Warner, Avery
Subject: FW: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

Public comment for O2022-36. Please also update the subcommittee webpage. Thank you!

From: Kenai Peninsula Borough <webmaster@borough.kenai.ak.us>
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2022 5:08 PM
To: BoroughAssembly <Borough-Assembly@kpb.us>; Mayor's Department <MayorDepartmental@kpb.us>
Cc: Turner, Michele <MicheleTurner@kpb.us>
Subject: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

Your Name: Mike Patrick

Your Email: mlpatrick335@yahoo.com

Subject: Screening vs crusher noise levels

Message:

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/userfiles/works/pdfs/naosa.pdf>, this link will give the assembly some observation data as to the actual noise levels of crushers and screeners. According to these observations there is not a great deal of difference between the two when noise levels are measured. At you work session on zoom someone claimed a significant difference. 12/13/2022.

Noise assessment of stone/aggregate mines: six case studies

E.R. BAUER AND D.R. BABICH

Introduction

Exposure to noise and noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) continues to be problematic for the U.S. mining industry. The problem is particularly severe because large, noisy equipment dominates the industry. Studies have shown that 70 percent to 90 percent of all miners have NIHL great enough to be classified as a hearing disability (NIOSH, 1996). To address the issue, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) published Health Standards for Occupational Noise Exposure (*Federal Register*, 1999). The new regulations include the adoption of a hearing-conservation program similar to that of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), with an "Action Level" of 85 dB(A) eight-hour time weighted average (TWA8) and a permissible exposure level (PEL) of 90 dB(A) TWA8. The regulations also state that a miner's noise exposure shall not be adjusted because of the use of personal hearing protection, and that all feasible engineering and administrative controls must be used for noise exposure reduction.

The U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has responded to this problem in a

number of ways, including conducting a cross-sectional survey of noise sources and worker noise exposures in the mining industry. Initially, these surveys were conducted in surface and underground (continuous and longwall) coal mines, in coal preparation plants and in sand and gravel mines. Recently, this has included

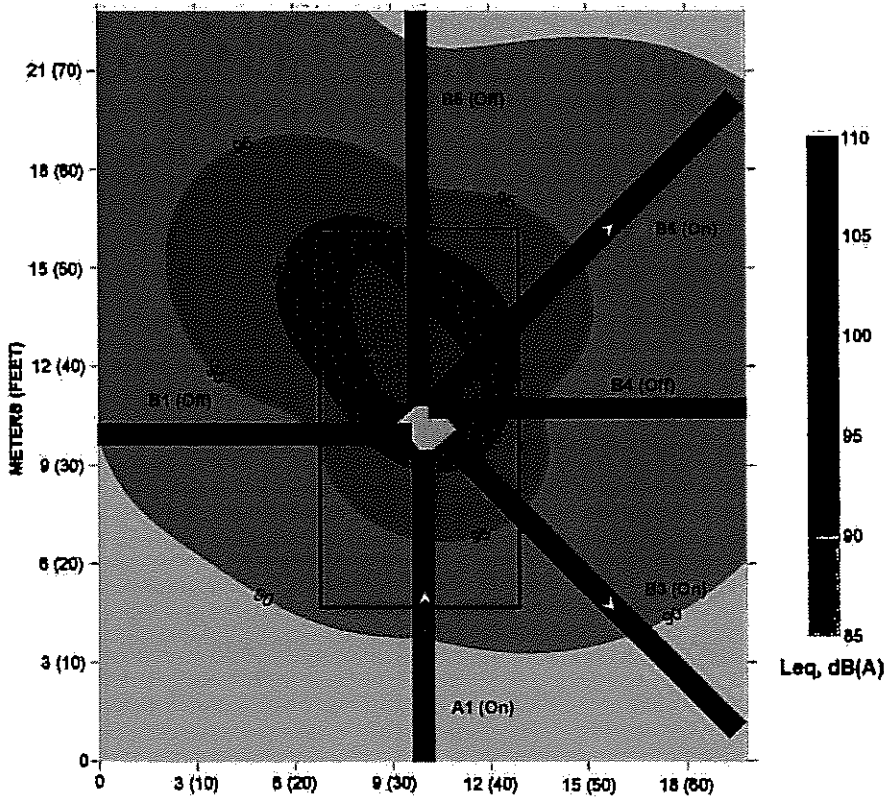
surveying stone (aggregate) mining and crushing and processing facilities. The mine sites were selected primarily through personal contacts within the mining industry. Participation in the surveys was voluntary for the mine sites, but 100 percent of the mines contacted participated. All the surveys were completed between May and October 2005. The surveys are designed to monitor worker dose, to measure equipment sound levels and to understand the noise source/worker dose relationship. This is accomplished through full-shift dosimetry readings, equipment noise profiles and, where possible, worker task observations.

Instrumentation and data collection

Sound levels in the mines and processing facilities were measured using a Quest Model 2900 sound level meter (SLM) and Brüel & Kjaer 2260 Investigator. The instruments were mounted side by side on a tripod, with the microphones 1.5 m (5 ft) from the floor (approximately ear height), angled at 70° from horizontal (in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations) and facing the noise source. An A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level (Leq) and one-third linear octave band frequencies were recorded at each location. Leq, which for these studies was the parameter of interest, is the average integrated sound level accumulated during a specified measurement period using a 3-dB exchange rate. The 3-dB exchange rate is the method most firmly supported by scientific evidence for assessing hearing impairment as a function of noise level and duration (NIOSH, 1998). A slow response rate with an averaging time (length of measurement) of 30 seconds was also employed. Measurements were made around the fans, stationary equipment and processing facilities. Both near and far field measurements were recorded. The term "near" describes measurements made

Abstract

The U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is conducting a cross-sectional survey of equipment sound levels and worker noise exposures in the stone/aggregate mining industry. Six stone/aggregate mines (three surface and three underground) were recently surveyed, and the findings are presented here. The surveys consisted of sound-level measurements conducted around various equipment and machinery (including stone processing and crushing equipment) and full-shift dose measurements to determine worker noise exposures. The findings identify the equipment and machinery that are likely to cause worker overexposures and identify the workers found to be experiencing overexposures. In addition, the benefit of cabs in reducing mobile equipment operator noise exposure is discussed.

FIGURE 1**Sound profile plot for the primary screening tower.**

within 1 to 2 m (3 to 6 ft) of the noise source while the "far" measurements were those taken farther than 2 m (6 ft) from the source.

Worker noise exposure was monitored using Quest Q-400 noise dosimeters. The dosimeters were set to monitor an MSHA permissible exposure level (PEL) of 100 percent or an eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA8) of 90 dB(A). (Specific parameters of this setting include: A-weighting, 90 dB Threshold and Criterion Levels, 5-dB Exchange Rate, Slow Response and a 140 dB Upper Limit.) Where possible, noise dose was recorded inside and outside mobile equipment to determine efficiency

located in the surface quarry, and 10 are located in the plant (crushing facilities). The worker classifications include FEL operator, haul-truck operator, primary crusher operator, control-room operator, plant operator, plant helper laborer and water-truck operator.

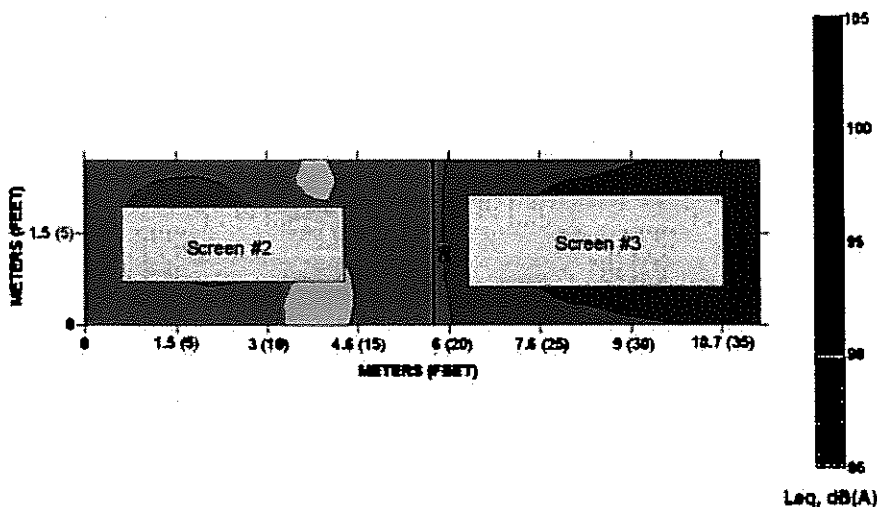
Equipment and plant sound levels: Table 1 lists the range of sound levels measured around various processing equipment and indicates that the sound levels varied greatly throughout the plants. The highest sound levels were recorded at the primary screening tower, surge tunnel, secondary crusher, secondary screening tower and the fourth level of the agricultural lime crusher. Most of the recorded readings were 93 dB(A) or less. A sound profile plot for the primary screening tower is illustrated in Fig. 1. The measurements ranged from 87 to 96 dB(A) outside the building and 105 to 107 dB(A) inside the screening tower.

of cabs to prevent operator noise exposure from engine and operational noise.

Case studies

Case study No. 1 — surface limestone mine

Mine characteristics: This study site consisted of one surface pit and accompanying rock processing facilities that mine and process approximately 1.13 Mt (1.25 million st) annually of crushed stone and lime products. Mining consists of bench drilling and blasting (by a contractor), and mining the limestone rock. The blasted rock is mined using front-end loaders (FELs) loading into 45.4-, 49.9- or 54.4-t (50-, 55- or 60-st-) capacity haul trucks for removal from the pit. The haul trucks dump into a primary crusher located near the pit entrance. After passing through the primary crusher, the rock is transported by belt to the crushing and screening facilities, resulting in the desired product sizes. The daily mining and processing operations average 5.44 to 6.35 kt (6,000 to 7,000 st) of rock. Approximately 25 workers are

FIGURE 2**Sound profile plot for Telsman screens 2 and 3.**

Worker exposure: Worker noise exposure was collected using dosimeters worn by the workers for the full (10-hr) shift. Six occupations that were surveyed included the operators of haul trucks, front-end loaders, primary crusher and the control rooms. Plant helpers and operators were also monitored. Results of the worker dose measurements are shown in Table 2. In addition to worker dose, a dosimeter was placed outside the cab on the front

end loaders (FEL) and on the haulage trucks. This provided the exposure that would occur without the protection of cabs. Although the mining and processing equipment sound level measurements suggest that there were areas that are noisy and workers could be over-exposed to noise, because the workers are in cabs or control rooms, all the workers that were monitored experienced doses well below the MSHA PEL of 100 percent (or a TWA of 90 dB(A)).

Case studies No. 2 and No. 3 — surface granite mines

Mine characteristics:

This complex consisted of two surface pits and rock processing facilities that mine and process approximately 1.36 Mt (1.5 million st) annually of crushed stone products. Mining consists of contractor-completed bench drilling and blasting, and mining of the granite gneiss rock. The blasted rock is mined using front-end loaders (FELs) loading into 36.3-t- (40-st-) capacity haul trucks for removal from the pit. The haul trucks dump into a primary crusher located near each pit. After passing through the primary crusher, the rock is transported by conveyor belt to the crushing and screening facilities, resulting in the desired product sizes. Approximately 33 workers are located at the combined surface quarries and crushing facilities. The worker classifications involved in the mining and processing operations include operators of FELs, haul trucks, primary crusher and processing plant.

Equipment and plant sound levels — Case study No. 2: The processing facilities consisted of three stationary plants (A, B and C). Measurements were taken around transfer points, belts, crushers and screens, control rooms, miscellaneous

Table 1

Sound level measurements, case study No. 1, surface limestone.			
Plant	Equipment	Location	Range Leq, dB(A)
Primary	Screening tower B(N)	Inside	105-107
Primary	Screening tower B(N)	Outside	87-96
Primary	Surge tunnel, surge to sec. crusher	In tunnel	88-101
Secondary	Secondary crusher	Ground level	89-93
Secondary	Secondary crusher	Upper level	97-99
Secondary	Compressor bldg.	Inside, door open	89
Secondary	Compressor bldg.	Inside, door closed	90
Secondary	Compressor bldg.	Outside	91
Secondary	152.4 cm (60 in.) hydrocyclone crushers	Ground level	82-90
Secondary	152.4 cm (60 in.) hydrocyclone crushers	Upper level	84-95
Secondary	Control room	Inside control room	72
Secondary	Screening tower E(N)	Inside	100-106
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Second level	86-99
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Third level	90-93
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Fourth level	91-93
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Inside control room	65
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Fifth level	91-92
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Sixth level	91-93
Ag Lime	Screening tower and control room	Seventh level	91
Ag Lime	Crusher	Ground level outside	76-90
Ag Lime	Crusher	Second level	87-89
Ag Lime	Crusher	Third level	88-89
Ag Lime	Crusher	Fourth level	81-102
Ag Lime	C3 belt tunnel	Inside	77-88
Quarry	Primary crusher	Inside control room	67
Quarry	Primary crusher	Outside	72-95
Primary	Primary plant	Area (No. 71, 72, 74)	74-79
Secondary	Secondary plant	Area (No. 64-70, 83, 84)	72-81
Ag Lime	Ag lime plant	Area (No. 73, 75-82)	67-83

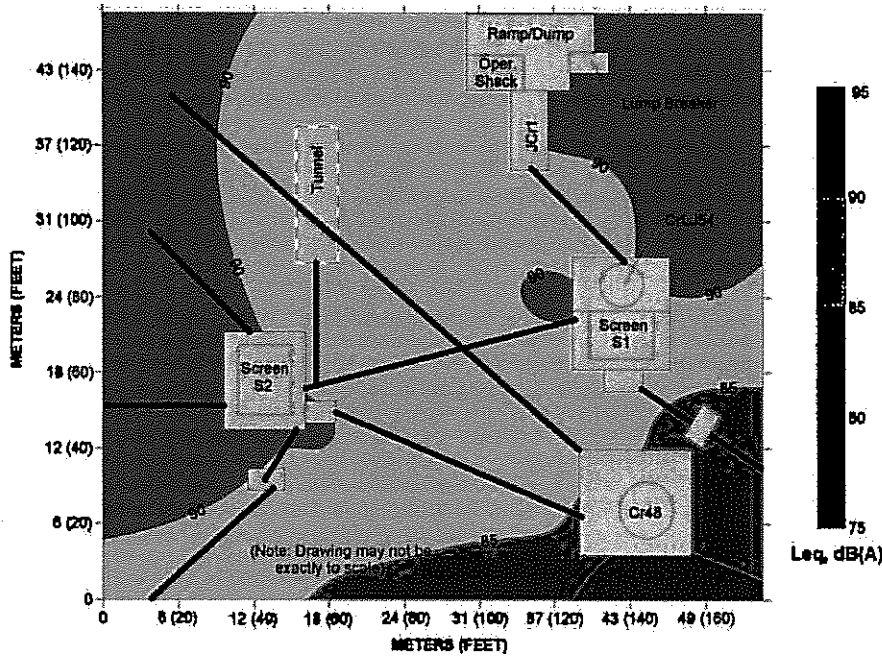
buildings and at the primary crusher. Table 3 lists the results of the sound-level measurements around the stationary equipment and indicates that the sound levels varied greatly throughout the plants. The locations where high sound levels (greater than 90 dB(A)) were recorded included the screens and crushers in Plant A, the screening tower and primary crusher in Plant B and the screen, crusher and tunnel in Plant C. An example of

Table 2

Worker exposure, case study No. 1.			
Occupation	Number of recorded doses	Worker range	Outside cab range
		MSHA PEL dose, %	MSHA PEL dose, %
Haul truck operator	3	2.7-14.8	65.9-114.1
FEL operator	3	0.7-41.3	59.0-65.6
Primary crusher operator	1	13.4	NA
Plant operator	1	0.9	NA
Plant helper	3	17.5-33.4	NA
Ag lime control room operator	1	8.2	NA
NA = not applicable			

FIGURE 3

Sound profile plot for portable plant.



the sound levels measured is illustrated in Fig. 2, which is the sound profile plot for screens 2 and 3 in Plant A. Sound levels from 88 to a little more than 100 dB(A) were recorded.

Worker exposure – Case study No. 2: Workers wore dosimeters for a full shift (10 to 10.5 hrs) to provide noise-exposure data. Dosimeters were also placed out-

side the cabs of the mobile equipment. Table 4 lists the worker doses for the employees at the site. No worker experienced a dose above the MSHA PEL of 100 percent. Table 4 illustrates that for the mobile equipment operators, a reasonable amount of protection from the exterior noise generated by the engines and equipment operation is provided by the cabs. Only the operator of Truck 68 had a dose near 100 percent (98 percent), which was the result of the truck's outside dose of 396 percent and some unknown engine, transmission or exhaust noise problem that was able to enter the cab.

Worker exposure – Case study No. 3: Workers wore dosimeters for a full shift (9.5 to 10.5 hrs) to provide

Table 3

Sound level measurements, case study No. 2, surface granita.

Plant	equipment	Location	Range Leq, dB(A)
A	Belts, transfer points, bins	Ground level	78-91
	Crusher CrT57	Outside	94-97
	Crusher CrLJ45, Eljay	Outside	98-99
	Screen #S2, Telsman	Outside	88-99
	Screen #S3, AEI	Inside	100-102
	Ortner wash plant, W1	Outside	81-85
	Control room	Inside	74
	Control room	Outside	93
B	Belts, transfer points, bins	Ground level	72-88
	Screening tower, screen #S1	Inside	98-112
	Primary jaw crusher, B JCr1	Outside control room	93
	Primary jaw crusher, B JCr1	Inside control room	75
	Primary jaw crusher, B JCr1	Lower levels	88-105
	Electric room	Inside	58
	Oil and pump room	Inside	64
C	Belts, transfer points, bins	Ground level	75-96
	Crusher CrT52	Outside	99-102
	Screen #S6	Outside	85-94
	Electric room	Inside	68
	Tunnel, C10B belt	Inside tunnel	85-97

noise exposure data. Table 6 lists the worker doses for the employees at the site. No worker experienced a dose above the MSHA PEL of 100 percent. Table 6 illustrates that, for the mobile equipment operators, the cabs are providing sufficient protection from the exterior noise generated by the engines and equipment operation.

Case studies No. 4 and No. 5 — underground limestone/sandstone mines

Mine characteristics: This operation consists of two underground mines and a common rock processing facility. Mining consists of face drilling, shooting and mining the main limestone bench, followed by drilling, shooting and removing the limestone floor rock. In addition, in some areas, the sandstone below the limestone is also mined. The blasted rock is loaded by front-end loader into 45.4- or 54.4-t- (50- or 60-st-) capacity haul trucks for removal from the mine. The haul trucks dump into one of two primary crushers, which are located midway between the two mines' portals. After passing through

the primary crusher, the rock moves by conveyor belt either to the secondary crushing facilities or directly to a stockpile for loading and sale to end users. Rock sent to the secondary crushing facility passes through a series of crushers and screens, resulting in the desired product sizes. The combined annual production from both mines is about 1.36 Mt

(1.5 million st) of mostly crushed limestone and some sandstone. A total of 43 workers are located at the site, working two shifts per day. The worker classifications include operators of FELs, haul trucks, jaw crusher, drill, scaler, plant and water truck. Other classifications include supervisor, mechanic, blaster and blaster helper, laborer and utility man.

Equipment and plant sound levels: Measurements were taken around the main and auxiliary fans, primary jaw crushers (old and new), semi-stationary equipment and near the crushers and screens located at the secondary crushing facilities. Table 7 lists the results of the sound level measurements around the stationary and semi-stationary equipment and indicates that in most locations, sound levels greater than 90 dB(A) were present. The highest sound levels were recorded near the fans and the No. 1 cone crusher located in the secondary crushing plant. The only locations where sound levels were consistently less than 90 dB(A) were in the primary crusher operator's control booth, in the secondary crusher operator's control room, in the electrical room below the secondary crusher control room and above the sand plant.

The underground face equipment included a Tamrock floor drill and Cannon face drill (both diesel) and a Gradall scaler. Sound levels around these three pieces of equipment were high, ranging from 89 to 103 dB(A). However, the sound level measured inside the enclosed cab of the Cannon face drill was only 83 dB(A). Figures 4 and 5 include a photograph and a sound profile plot of a JOY Axivane 18.8 kw (25-hp) fan. The sound levels near the fan ranged from 90 to 106 dB(A). Another example is illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, which are a photograph and sound contour plot for a Tamrock Ranger 500 floor drill. Figure 7 illustrates that sound levels up to 102 dB(A) were recorded near the drill.

Worker exposure: Workers at the mine wore dosimeters for a full shift (10 to 10.5 hrs) to provide noise exposure data. Table 8 lists the worker doses for both surface and underground em-

Table 4

Worker exposure, case study No. 2.			
Occupation	Number of recorded doses	Worker range MSHA PEL dose, %	Outside cab range MSHA PEL dose, %
Haul truck operator (65,66,68)	3	3.0-98.0	111.0-396.1
FEL operator (27,32,34)	3	0.4-28.3	33.0-284.8
Primary crusher operator (B J Cr1)	1	2.0	NA
Bin truck operator (7)	1	10.2	22.2
NA = not applicable			

ployees. In all cases, except one of the laborers, no worker experienced a dose above the MSHA PEL of 100 percent. The one laborer experienced a dose above 100 percent because he was operating an air wrench while installing sheet metal on the protective canopy at the entrance to mine No. 2. His exposure resulted from a combination of noise sources that included the air wrench, compressor and

FIGURE 4

JOY Axivane 18.6 kw (25-hp) fan (Bauer and Babich,

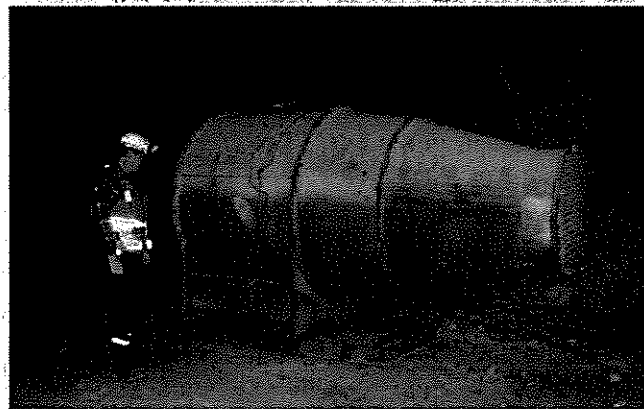


Table 5

Sound level measurements, case study No. 3, surface granite.

Plant	Equipment	Location	Range	Leq, dB(A)
Portable	Belts, transfer points, bins	Ground level	77-94	
	Crusher CrLJ55, El-Jay	Outside	92-97	
	Screen #S1	Outside	88-91	
	Screen #S2	Outside	97-104	
	Primary crusher, P JCr1	Outside	88-92	
	Control room	Inside	71	

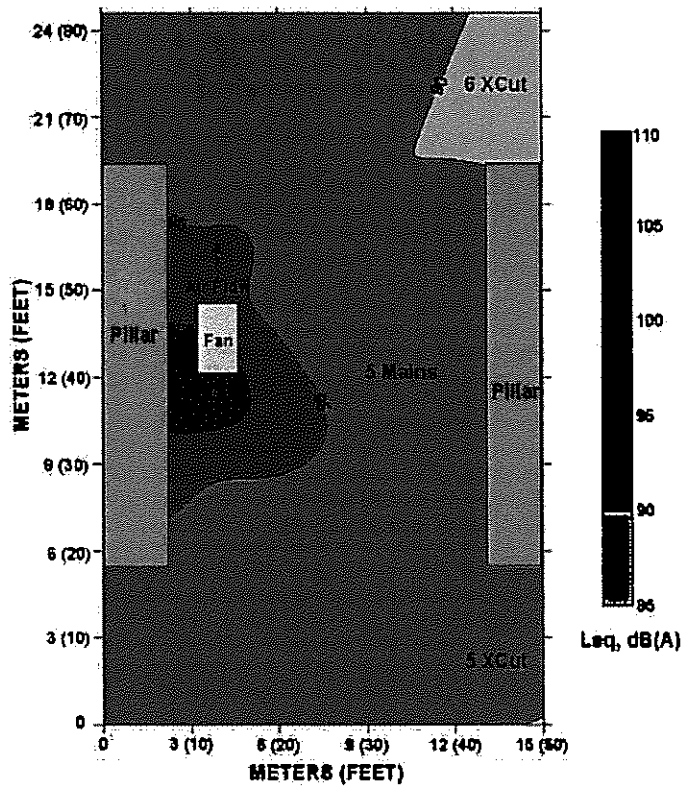
Table 6

Worker exposure, case study No. 3.

Occupation	Number of recorded doses	Worker range MSHA PEL dose, %	Outside cab range MSHA PEL dose, %
Haul truck operator (69)	1	11.7	118.2
FEL operator (24, 25)	2	13.5-25.4	154.4-159.0
Primary crusher operator (P J Cr1)	1	20.4	NA
NA = not applicable			

FIGURE 5

Sound profile plot for Joy Axivane 25-hp fan.



mobile equipment entering and exiting the mine. Table 8 also illustrates that for the mobile equipment operators the cabs are providing a reasonable amount of protection from the exterior noise generated by the engines and equipment operation.

Case study No. 6 — underground limestone mine

Mine characteristics: This operation consists of an underground mine and surface rock-processing facilities. Mining consists of face drilling, shooting and mining the main bench, with some mining of the floor rock. Using front-end loaders, the blasted rock is loaded into 31.8-t-(35-st-) capacity haul trucks for transport from the mine to the primary crusher. After passing through the primary crusher, the rock is transferred by belt to the crushing facility consisting of a shaker, screen and/or cone crusher to obtain the desired product sizes. Annual production for this operation is about 317.5 kt (350,000 st). From 10 to 12 workers are located at the site, working one shift per day. The worker classifications include the operators of FELs, haul trucks, crusher, drills, scaler and water truck. Other classifications include mechanic and blaster and blaster helper.

Equipment and plant sound levels: Measurements were taken around the primary jaw crusher, semi-stationary equipment and near the crushers and screens located at the crushing facilities. Table 9 lists the results of the sound-level measurements. The results indicate that a wide range of sound levels were present. In the mine, the sound levels were consistently less than 90 dB(A) around

Table 7

Sound level measurements, case study No. 4 and No. 5, underground limestone and sandstone.

Mine	Equipment	Location	Range Leq, dB(A)
No. 1	Fan systems 66HPAV2S, 1.5 m (5 ft) aux. fan	15 mains at 25 XCut	88-104
No. 1	Main fan (1.5 m (5 ft exhaust))	17 XCut in B mains	75-84
No. 1	Joy M96-50D exhaust fan	G mains at 24 XCut	86-109
No. 1	Tamrock ranger 500 floor drill	19 XCut in 9 mains	91-102
No. 2	Main fan (3.7 m (12 ft intake))	7 Mains	95-101
No. 2	Main fan (2.4 m (8 ft exhaust))	1 XCut, in 1 main	84-109
No. 2	Joy Axivane M36-26-1770 fan	5 Main at 5 XCut	90-106
No. 2	Oldenburg cannon face drill	9 XCut in 7 mains	93-103
No. 2	Gradall 5110 scaler	8 Mains at 5 XCut	89-98
Surface	Old jaw crusher (outside)	Outside control booth	83-102
Surface	Old jaw crusher (inside control booth)	Inside control booth	82
Surface	New jaw crusher (outside)	Outside control booth	84-102
Surface	New jaw crusher (inside control booth)	Inside control booth	74
Sec. Crusher	No. 1 cone crusher (2.4 m (8 ft Nordberg))	Bottom of main belt	101-107
Sec. Crusher	No. 2 cone crusher (2.4 m (8 ft))	Below main screen	99-101
Sec. Crusher	No. 3 cone crusher (Symons portable)	Adjacent to No. 2 crusher	95-98
Sec. Crusher	No. 4 lower crusher (1.8 m (6 ft))	Middle of sec. crush. plant	90-96
Sec. Crusher	Main 2.4 x 6.1 m (8 x 20 ft) screen	Above No. 2 crusher	90-99
Sec. Crusher	No. 1 & 2 double screens	Middle of sec. crush. plant	86-98
Sec. Crusher	Sand plant	Bottom of sec. crush. plant	77-98
Sec. Crusher	Control room (outside)	Outside control room	83
Sec. Crusher	Control room (inside)	Inside control room	69
Sec. Crusher	Electrical room (inside)	Below control room	75

the bucket truck and more than 90 dB(A) near the water pump, scaler and face drill. The face drill had the highest measured sound levels, ranging from 86 to 105 dB(A) (Fig. 8). In the processing facilities, sound levels above 90 dB(A) were recorded nearly everywhere except in the jaw crusher control room and at the belt drives (Fig. 9).

Worker exposure: Workers at the mine wore dosimeters for a full shift (9.5 to 10.5 hrs) to provide noise exposure data. Table 10 lists the worker doses for both surface and underground employees. In all cases, no worker experienced a dose above the MSHA PEL of 100 percent. Table 10 also illustrates for the mobile equipment operators that the cabs are providing a reasonable amount of protection from the exterior noise generated by the engines and equipment operation.

Implications for exposure reduction

The sound level measurements suggest that there are areas that are noisy and could subject workers to overexposure to noise. Nearly all workers monitored experienced doses well below the MSHA PEL of 100 percent (or a TWA of 90 dB(A)), even though equipment sound levels were generally above 90 dB(A). These exposure results do not suggest that the workers are "safe" from noise-induced hearing loss, only that the workers are limiting their time of exposure near these high noise sources. Health surveillance of hearing by use of audiometry and exposure monitoring is essential, both base-line and after noise exposure if NIHL is to be reduced in the mining industry.

One laborer experienced a dose of 119 percent while using an air wrench to install a protective canopy at the portal of an underground mine. Mobile equipment and crusher operators were protected from overexposure to noise as illustrated by the results of the dose measurements because the cabs and control rooms had sufficient acoustical treatments to prevent equipment sound levels from reaching the operators. Although only one worker was overexposed, the prevalence of noisy equipment suggests that engineering and administrative noise controls could be used to reduce sound levels and noise ex-

FIGURE 6

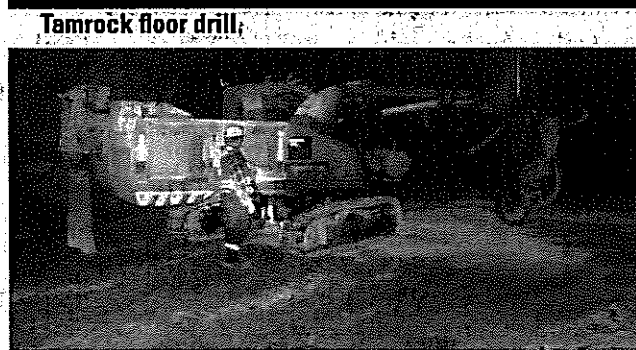


FIGURE 7

Sound profile plot for Tamrock floor drill.

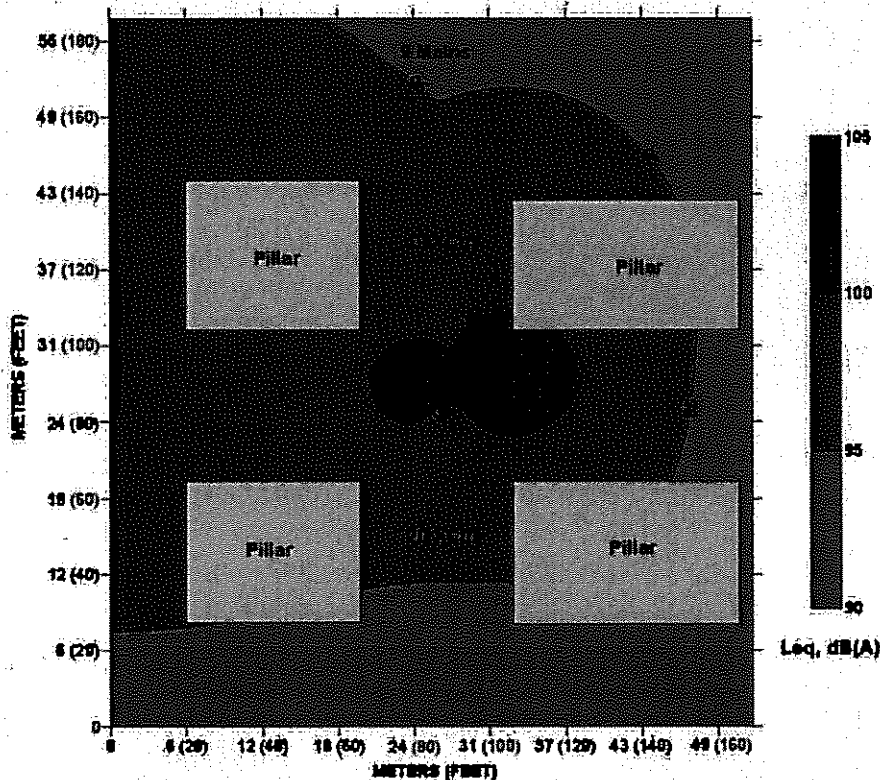


Table 8

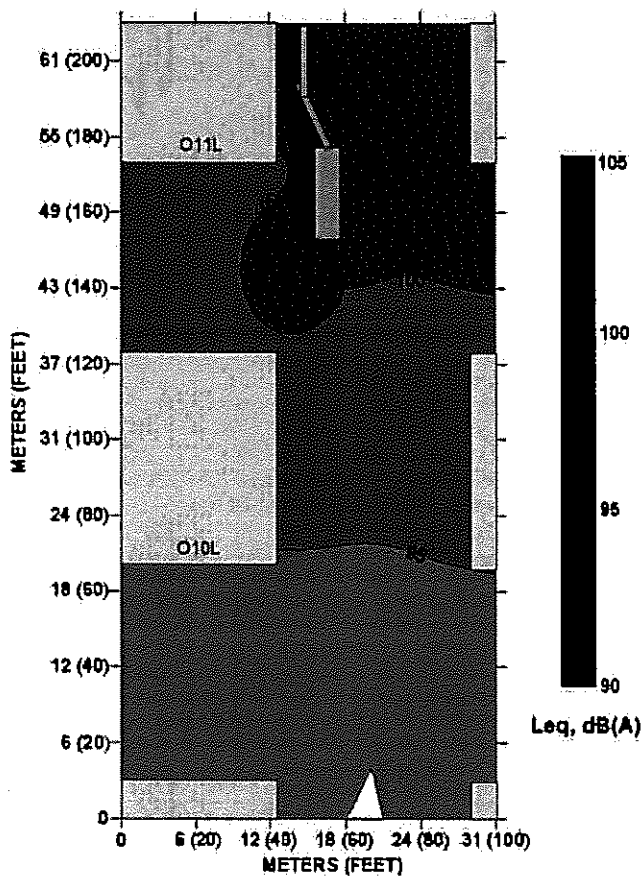
Worker exposure, case studies No. 4 and No. 5.

Occupation	Number of recorded doses	Worker range MSHA PEL dose, %	Outside cab range MSHA PEL dose, %
Haul truck operator	6	0.6-9.5	81.6-187.5
FEL operator	4	2.9-64.2	141.7-262.8
Drill operator	2	26.8-31.4	293.7-487.3
Scaler	2	1.1-1.20	187.8-209.0
Crusher operator	1	5.9	ND
Blaster/blaster helper	2	27.3-28.6	ND
Water truck operator	1	35.8	ND
Laborer	2	59.0-119.3	NA
Sec. crush. plant oper.	1	32.3	NA
Mechanic	1	8.9	NA

ND = not determined
NA = not applicable

FIGURE 8

Sound profile plot for Gardner Denver MK45H face drill.



posures. The use of acoustic material inside cabs, control rooms, screening towers and compressor buildings should be considered. Crushers and other stationary equipment may be addressed using mass-loaded barrier curtains and enclosures. Screen modifications can include acoustically treated decking and new suspension screens, as well. Underground fan systems should be equipped with silencers, muffler ducts, treated fan vanes and quiet motor technology (MSHA, 1999). Administrative controls such as job rotation, worker relocation and improved equipment operation can limit exposure to high sound levels and reduce worker noise exposures.

It would be prudent to restrict time spent in and around the crushing and screening facilities because sound levels as high as 112 dB(A) were recorded. Mobile and semi-mobile (such as drills) equipment operators should be required to keep all doors and windows closed while the equipment is in operation because outside doses up to 487 percent were measured.

All workers should be made aware of the sound levels around all equipment and in the processing plants and be instructed to utilize hearing protection based on NIOSH's recommended exposure limit (REL) of 85 dB, A-weighted, as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA8). Exposures at or above this REL are hazardous, creating an excess risk of developing occupational NIHL. For workers whose noise exposures equal or exceed 85 dB(A), NIOSH recommends proper use of hearing protection, among other assessment, training and prevention approaches. Any area that has a sound level of 85 dB(A) or higher has the potential to exceed the NIOSH REL depending on the exposure time (NIOSH, 1998). Because the length of exposure can vary and/or is not known prior to entering a high sound area, the potential adverse ef-

Table 9

Sound level measurements, case study No. 6, underground limestone.

Mine/surface	Equipment	Location	Range Leq, dB(A)
Mine	Blaster's bucket truck	Adjacent to and around	76-81
Mine	Gorman-Rupp diesel water pump	Adjacent to and around	89-98
Mine	Gardner Denver MK45H face drill	Adjacent to and around	86-109
Mine	Gradall XL4300 II scaler	6.1-12.2 m (20-40 ft) away	89-94
Surface	Jaw crusher (upper level)	Outside control booth	91-99
Surface	Jaw crusher (lower level)	Below control room	89-93
Surface	Jaw crusher (control booth)	Inside control booth	73
Surface	Small Tyler double shaker screen	Adjacent to and around	104-111
Surface	Large Tyler screen	Adjacent to and around	94-103
Surface	Hazemag cone crusher	Adjacent to and around	96-102
Surface	Tunnel	Just inside by belt	93
Surface	No. 1 belt drive	Next to drive motor	89
Surface	No. 2 belt drive	Next to drive motor	101
Surface	No. 4 belt drive	Next to drive motor	85
Surface	No. 6 belt drive	Next to drive motor	94
Surface	No. 8 belt drive	Next to drive motor	85
Surface	No. 9 belt drive	Next to drive motor	81
Surface	No. 11 belt drive	Next to drive motor	82
Surface	Ground level	On ground	89-101

fects on a worker's hearing are also not known, and thus it makes sense to use hearing protection when in areas where the sound levels are 85 dB(A) or greater.

Finally, workers should realize that any exposure that results in an MSHA PEL dose above zero percent indicates that during their shift they encountered sound levels above 90 dB(A). Because each individual reacts differently to high noise, there is no assurance that a dose below the MSHA PEL of 100 percent is safe and will not cause hearing loss. In addition, when the TWA of a worker exceeds 85 dB(A), the MSHA Action Level is exceeded and the worker must be enrolled in a hearing conservation program. Therefore, wearing hearing protection is a good idea at all times while operating equipment or working in the crushing and screening facilities.

Summary

Stone (aggregate) mining can be noisy and can subject workers to overexposures if they are not in cabs or control rooms. Sound-level measurements indicated that screens, crushers, drills, fans and mobile equipment generate sound levels high enough to be potential sources of worker overexposure depending on time of exposure. Fortunately, exposure measurements revealed that nearly all workers were avoiding exposures as revealed by doses under the MSHA PEL of 100 percent. Only one laborer was overexposed, a result of operating an air wrench for much of his shift. It can be concluded that mine operators and workers are successfully avoiding noise exposures through a combination of training, hazard awareness, engineering noise controls and administrative noise controls. ■

References

- Bauer, E.R., and Babich, D.R., 2006, "Limestone mining: Is it noisy or not?" *Mining Engineering*, Vol. 58, No. 10, October, pp. 37-42.
- Federal Register*, 1999, "Health Standards for Occupational Noise Exposure: Final Rule," Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, 30 CFR Parts 56 and 57 et al., Vol. 64, No. 176, Sept. 13, pp. 49548-49634.
- MSHA, 1999, "Noise Control Resource Guides: Surface Mining; Underground Mining; Mills and Preparation Plants," Dept. of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administra-

Table 10

Occupation	Number of recorded doses	Worker range	Outside cab range
		MSHA PEL dose, %	MSHA PEL dose, %
Haul truck operator	2	38.5 and 49.7	168.7 and 175.3
FEL operator (inside)	1	0.3	89.4
FEL operator (outside)	1	14.3	107.2
Drill operator	1	24.6	437.3
Scaler operator	1	50.2	162.3
Crusher operator	1	9.7	219.4
Blaster/Blaster helper	2	13.3 and 15.2	0.7

tion, <http://www.msha.gov/1999noise/noiseresources.htm>.

NIOSH, 1996, "Analysis of Audiograms for a Large Cohort of Noise-Exposed Miners," John Franks, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, OH, Internal Report, 7 p.

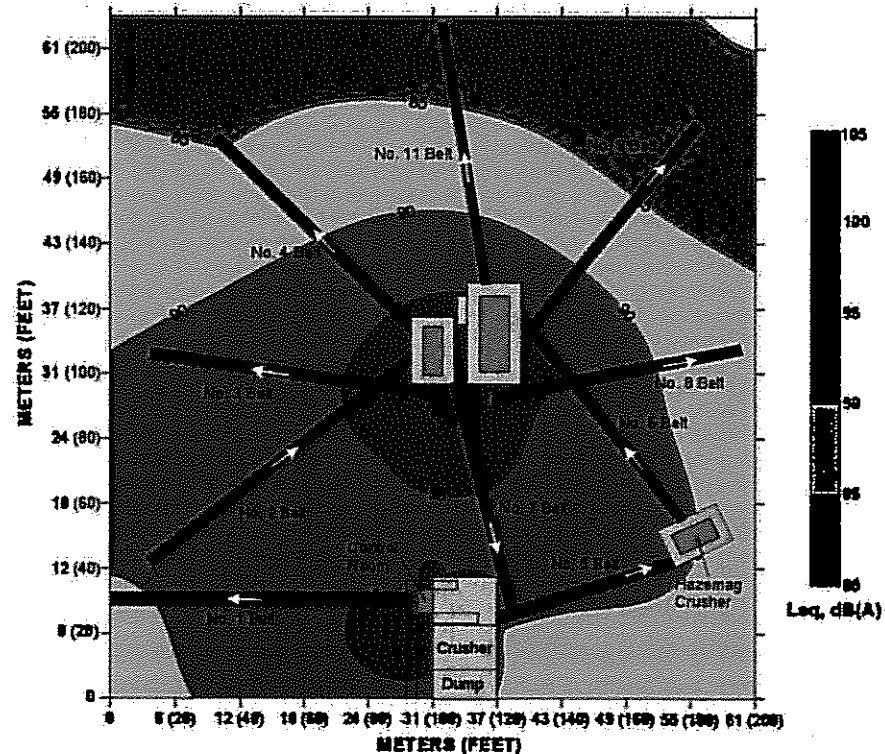
NIOSH, 1998, "Criteria for Recommended Standard, Occupational Noise Exposure, Revised Criteria 1998," National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, OH, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 98-126, 105 p.

Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions in this report have not been formally disseminated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.

FIGURE 9

Sound profile plot of processing facilities (Bauer and Babich, 2006).



To:
Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly and Committee Members

From:
Tiffany Brand - District Manager
Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District

RE: Gravel Pit Code Revisions

As a proud resident of the Kenai Peninsula since 1996 and land owner for the last 20 years I have watched our communities grow, flourish, and struggle. As a volunteer and professional with many hours and miles spent on our lands, I have also seen the challenge and harm of that development. I foresee the Borough and its encompassed municipalities facing further costly challenges if simple preventative measures are not taken to address the rising issue of noxious non-native (invasive) plant presence and spread. Therefore this letter is written to encourage the Assembly and pertaining Committees to consider adding provisions addressing this issue to the developing Gravel Pit/Material Site Code revision.

The Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District is a long acting public entity with a purpose to promote success and sustainability in our area. In recent years we have operated a successful program entitled "Weed Free Gravel". This certification program involves gravel pits being inspected by a field expert and receiving advice for eliminating any high priority noxious non-native (invasive) plant life present. A Weed Free Gravel Certification is required for some contact work, for example that done near or within federal parks. This program therefore helps qualify those companies for said contracts when they come about. A vital purpose for this requirement is due to the extreme harm and cost that arises from the introduction of invasive plant species. While we are not suggesting the Borough require all pit owners to obtain a certification from this program; we are strongly advising and encouraging provisions be written into code that require pits be inspected, and high priority invasive species be dealt with to prevent inevitable spread.

The Kenai Peninsula, and Alaska as a whole, is unique in many ways; something we are all proud of. In that, operators on the Peninsula travel hundreds of miles, often in one day, from site to site. In addition, our residents also cover a broad area traveling on lands and roadways; not to mention that our highest traffic times on the Peninsula are during the summer season when invasive plant species are at their most viable to spread. Our habitats on the Peninsula are vital to not only our own sustainability, but to the revenue producing industries that thrive here. Invasive plant species threaten those habitats. It is therefore vital that we take action to address and prevent further harm.

One of the most successful measures to prevent the spread of harmful invasive plant species and reduce costly eradications in the future is to target material sites that are moving not only material, but also equipment in and out. This can be done simply and effectively with little effort.

Example Steps for Prevention:

- 1) Have existing and new material sites inspected at the beginning of the season and at least once during mid season depending on the duration of use. Have invasive species identified and eradication methods advised.
- 2) Eradicate invasive plants identified before material is transferred offsite. Examples of simple eradication include burning, burying, and pesticide application. Until invasive plants are eradicated avoid equipment travel and material transfer in the area.
- 3) Survey worksites for invasive plants when bringing equipment and material in or out to avoid transferring back to a main material site. If invasives are discovered contractors may choose to deal with them themselves or request the land owner do so before moving forward.

The damage and spread of invasive plant species is not new to our area, however it is a concern that is rapidly becoming more prevalent as the damage quickly had on a habitat and the costs incurred in the process are substantial. It demands attention and action. The Borough is a vital entity of leadership with the opportunity to instill positive change to address this threat. The Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District and collaborating agencies such as Kenai Watershed Forum and the Kenai Peninsula Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (KP-CISMA) are available to answer questions and offer assistance in the committee's efforts. At Kenai Soil and Water we have a long time local expert in the field that is also available for consultation. With great merit and in effort to preserve the integrity of the lands governed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough I urge the Assembly and its appointed Committees to add provisions to address the threat of invasive plant species into the current Gravel Pit/Material Site Code revisions.

Thank you for your time.

-Tiffany Brand
District Manager
Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District
110 Trading Bay Suite 160
Kenai, AK 99611
(907) 741-7923

Introduced by: Mayor
Substitute Introduced: 01/16/18
Resolution 2018-004 See Original for Prior History
(Mayor)
Action: Adopted
Vote: 8 Yes, 0 No, 1 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2018-004
(MAYOR) SUBSTITUTE**

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A MATERIAL SITE WORK GROUP

WHEREAS, KPB 21.25.040(A)(2) requires a permit for the commencement of commercial sand, gravel or material sites within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

WHEREAS, KPB 21.29 provides for a permit process to extract material from the ground; and

WHEREAS, with the exception of one minor change relating to floodplain permits, the material site code was last updated in 2006; and

WHEREAS, the assembly, administration, planning department and the planning commission have recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance can be clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and;

WHEREAS, the public has expressed many concerns about dust, noise, water, and negative secondary impacts of material sites; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the assembly and administration to involve the public and industry in a collaborative discussion designed to incorporate possible changes to the material site code;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That a work group is established for the purpose of examining the current material site permit process and potentially recommending amendments to the material site code provisions.

SECTION 2. That the work group shall consist of at least two assembly members; two planning commissioners; two members of the public; and, two material site industry members. The group shall elect from among its members a chair and a vice-chair who may serve in the absence of the chair. The two members of the assembly shall be appointed by the assembly. The remaining members shall be appointed by the mayor.

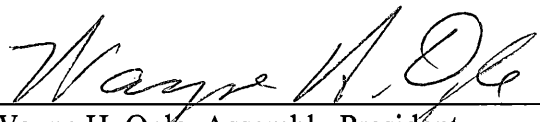
SECTION 3. That each meeting time and place shall be advertised, open to the public and subject to the Open Meetings Act.

SECTION 4. The material site work group shall have no authority to act on behalf of the assembly or the administration or communicate on the borough's behalf other than to make recommendations to the planning commission, administration and assembly.

SECTION 5. The work group shall provide a final report to the planning commission, administration and assembly by June 5, 2018, and then discontinue unless extended by the assembly.


SECTION 6. That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2018.

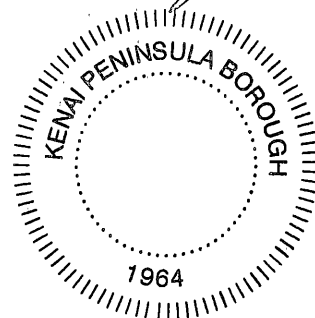


Wayne H. Ogle, Assembly President

ATTEST:



John Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk



Yes: Bagley, Blakeley, Carpenter, Dunne, Fischer, Hibbert, Smalley, Ogle
No: None
Absent: Cooper

Introduced by:	Mayor
Substitute Introduced:	12/03/19
Ordinance 2019-30 (Mayor):	See Original Ordinance for Prior History
Hearing:	12/03/19
Action:	Failed to Enact
Vote:	3 Yes, 6 No, 0 Absent
Action:	Reconsideration Filed by Bjorkman

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2019-30
(MAYOR) SUBSTITUTE**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, AND KPB 21.50.055
REGARDING MATERIAL SITE PERMITS, APPLICATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND
PROCEDURES**

- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A of the 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan is to establish policies that better guide land use to minimize land use conflicts, maintain property values, protect natural systems and support individual land use freedoms; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 1 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to adopt limited development standards for specific areas and uses to reduce potential off site impacts of development on adjoining uses and the natural environment; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to update the Borough’s existing conditional use regulations for gravel extraction and other uses to better address reoccurring land use conflicts; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2a of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to clarify the broad purpose of the conditional use process and clear parameters for allowable conditional uses that include reasonable, project-specific conditions that reduce impacts on surrounding uses, and if/when a conditional use permit can be denied and consider establishing conditions that require larger setbacks, safety and visual screening, control on access routes, control on hours of operation, and address environmental concerns; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2d of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to complete improvements to the rules guiding gravel extraction, with the goal of providing an appropriate balance between providing access to affordable materials for development and protecting quality of life for borough residents; and

- WHEREAS,** Goal 1 of the Mining and Minerals Processing section of the 1990 Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program is to provide opportunities to explore, extract and process minerals, sand and gravel resources, while protecting environmental quality and other resource users; and
- WHEREAS,** an assembly subcommittee was formed in 2005 to review the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute) codified as KPB 21.29 was adopted in 2006 after consideration of the subcommittee's report; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has been administering Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute), codified as KPB 21.29 for 13 years; and
- WHEREAS,** KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance could be better clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning commission and planning department received comments expressing concerns about dust, noise, safety, and aesthetics; and
- WHEREAS,** approximately 253 registered prior existing use material sites and approximately 99 conditional land use permits for material sites have been granted since 1996;
- WHEREAS,** the planning department receives numerous complaints regarding unreclaimed parcels registered as nonconforming prior existing material sites which have not been regulated by KPB; and
- WHEREAS,** the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** assembly resolution 2018-025 extended the deadline for the final report to be submitted to the assembly, administration and planning commission to April 30, 2019; and
- WHEREAS,** certain additional conditions placed on material site permits would facilitate a reduction in the negative secondary impacts of material sites, e.g. dust, noise, safety, and unsightliness of material sites; and
- WHEREAS,** at its regularly scheduled meeting of November 12, 2019, the Planning Commission recommended approval by unanimous consent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That KPB 21.25.030 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.25.030. - Definitions.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to CLUPs:

Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.

Animal feeding operation means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period.

- a. The same animals need not remain on the lot for 45 days or more; rather, some animals are fed or maintained on the lot 45 days out of any 12-month period, and
- b. Animals are "maintained" for purposes of this ordinance when they are confined in an area where waste is generated and/or concentrated or are watered, cleaned, groomed, or medicated in a confined area, even if the confinement is temporary.
- c. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered, for the purposes of these regulations, to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other.
- d. Slaughterhouses are animal feeding operations.

Animal unit means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighting [weighing] over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

Animal waste means animal excrement, animal carcasses, feed wasted, process wastewaters or any other waste associated with the confinement of animals from an animal feeding operation.

Animal waste management system means a combination of structures and nonstructural practices serving an animal feeding operation that provides for the collection, treatment, disposal, distribution, storage and land application of animal waste.

Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.

Assisted living home means a residential facility that serves three or more adults who are not related to the owner by blood or marriage, or that receives state or that receives state or federal payment for service of the number of adults served. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, housing and food services to its residents, assistance with activities of daily living, and personal assistance, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.32.0101 – 47.60.900, as amended.

Child care facility means a place where child care is regularly provided for children under the age of 12 for periods of time that are less than 24 hours in duration and that is licensed pursuant to AS 47.35.005 et seq., excluding child care homes and child care group homes, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.

Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) means an animal feeding operation confining at least: (1) 1,000 swine weighing at least approximately 55 pounds; (2) 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle; (3) 700 mature dairy cattle; (4) 500 horses; (5) 10,000 sheep or lambs; (6) 55,000 turkeys; (7) 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering); (8) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure system); (9) 5,000 ducks; (10) 1,000 animal units; or (11) a combination of the above resulting in at least 1,000 animal units. Each individual parcel upon which a CAFO is located is a separate CAFO unless they adjoin each other.

Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.

Correctional community residential center (CCRC) means a community residential center, other than a correctional institution, for the short-term or temporary detention of prisoners in transition from a correctional institution, performing restitution, or undergoing rehabilitation or recovery from a legal infirmity. CCRCs may not be used for detention of prisoners who pose a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision. The determination of whether a prisoner poses a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision shall be made by the commissioner of corrections for state prisoners and the United States Attorney General, or the U.S. Director of Bureau of Prisons for federal prisoners.

Correctional institution means a facility other than a correctional community residential center providing for the imprisonment or physical confinement or detention of prisoners under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision, such as prisons, prison farms, jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, houses of detention, detention centers, honor camps, and similar facilities.

Development plan means a plan created to describe a proposed development on a specific building site excluding material sites under KPB 21.29.020.

Disturbed includes active excavation and all areas necessary to use a parcel as a material site including but not limited to berms, stockpiles, and excavated areas excluding all areas reclaimed for alternate post mining land uses.

[EXHAUSTED MEANS THAT ALL MATERIAL OF A COMMERCIAL QUALITY IN A SAND, GRAVEL, OR MATERIAL SITE HAS BEEN REMOVED.]

Federal prisoners means offenders in the custody or control or under the care or supervision of the United States Attorney General or the Bureau of Prisons.

Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.

Haul route includes the roads used to haul materials from the permit area to a roadway designated as collector, arterial or interstate by the Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities.

Liquid manure or liquid animal waste system means any animal waste management system which uses water as the primary carrier of such waste into a primary retention structure.

Multi-purpose senior center is a facility where persons 60 years of age or older are provided with services and activities suited to their particular needs. The

services and activities may include, but are not limited to, health examinations, legal assistance, recreation programs, general social activities, telephone reassurance programs, nutrition classes, meals at minimum cost, counseling, protective services, programs for shut-ins and education programs, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.60.010—47.60.090, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Permit area includes all excavation, processing, buffer and haul route areas of a CLUP or counter permit.

Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.

Prisoner means:

- a. a person held under authority of state law in official detention as defined in AS 11.81.900;
- b. includes a juvenile committed to the custody of the Alaska Department of Corrections Commissioner when the juvenile has been charged, prosecuted, or convicted as an adult.

Private school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that does not receive direct state or federal funding and that complies with either Alaska Statute 14.45.030 or 14.45.100—14.45.130, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Public school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that is operated by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision of the state.

Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.

Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.

Senior housing project means senior housing as defined for purposes of construction or operation in 15 Alaska Administrative Code 151.950(c), as currently written or hereafter amended.

Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of

renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.

Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

Vicinity means the same as the area of notification.

Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which storm water runoff is directed.

Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

SECTION 2. That KPB 21.29 is hereby amended, as follows:

CHAPTER 21.29. MATERIAL SITE PERMITS

21.29.010. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a right-of-way or within ten feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area does not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption shall provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.
- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit, but a floodplain development permit is required for all activities within any mapped special flood hazard area.
- D. Material extraction incidental to site development does not require a permit when an approved site development plan is on file with the planning department. Site development plans are approved by the planning director and are valid for one year. The site development plan may be renewed on an annual basis subject to the planning director's approval.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. *Counter permit.* A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. *Conditional land use permit.* A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. A CLUP is required for materials processing. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:
 - 1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
 - 2. Expected life span of the material site;
 - 3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
 - 4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
 - 5. The depth of excavation;
 - 6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
 - 7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;

8. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties designed by a civil engineer, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
9. A site plan and field verification prepared by a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes;
 - f. Location and [DEPTH] elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered between May and December. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes shall be at least four feet below the proposed depth of excavation;
 - g. Location of wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;
 - h. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by "Wetland Mapping and Classification of the Kenai Lowland, Alaska" maps created by the Kenai Watershed Forum;
 - [I. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE USE OF DIVERSION CHANNELS, INTERCEPTION DITCHES, ON-SITE COLLECTION DITCHES, SEDIMENT PONDS AND TRAPS, AND SILT FENCE; PROVIDE DESIGNS FOR SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES; INDICATE WHICH

STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN AS PERMANENT FEATURES AT THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS, IF ANY;]

[J]i. Location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;

[K]j. North arrow;

[L]k. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;

[M]l. Preparer's name, date and seal;

[N]m. Field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.

B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:

1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] adjacent properties;
3. [MINIMIZES] Protects against off-site movement of dust;
4. [MINIMIZES] Protects against noise disturbance to other properties;
5. [MINIMIZES] Protects against visual impacts of the material site; [AND]
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];
7. Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;

- 8. Protects against traffic impacts; and
- 9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:

1. [PARCEL]Permit boundaries. [ALL BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL] The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes shall be in place [AT TIME OF APPLICATION] prior to issuance of the permit.

[2. *BUFFER ZONE. A BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE EXCAVATION PERIMETER OR PARCEL BOUNDARIES. WHERE AN EASEMENT EXISTS, A BUFFER SHALL NOT OVERLAP THE EASEMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE CONDITIONED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR OR PLANNING COMMISSION.*

A. THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL PROVIDE AND RETAIN A BASIC BUFFER OF:

I. 50 FEET OF UNDISTURBED NATURAL VEGETATION, OR

II. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT EARTHEN BERM WITH AT LEAST A 2:1 SLOPE, OR

III. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT FENCE.

B. A 2:1 SLOPE SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BUFFER ZONE AND EXCAVATION FLOOR ON ALL INACTIVE SITE WALLS. MATERIAL FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR THE 2:1 SLOPE MAY BE REMOVED IF SUITABLE, STABILIZING MATERIAL IS REPLACED WITHIN 30 DAYS FROM THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

C. THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DESIGNATE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE VEGETATION AND FENCE SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT AND DENSITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL AND NOISE SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED USE AS DEEMED

APPROPRIATE BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR.

- D. BUFFERS SHALL NOT CAUSE SURFACE WATER DIVERSION WHICH NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR WATER BODIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS ARE REQUIRED TO ALTER THE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS OF KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(A) IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, SURFACE WATER DIVERSION IS DEFINED AS EROSION, FLOODING, DEHYDRATION OR DRAINING, OR CHANNELING. NOT ALL SURFACE WATER DIVERSION RESULTS IN A NEGATIVE IMPACT.
- E. AT ITS DISCRETION, THE PLANNING COMMISSION MAY WAIVE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS WHERE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPERTY OR THE PLACEMENT OF NATURAL BARRIERS MAKES SCREENING NOT FEASIBLE OR NOT NECESSARY. BUFFER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING USES OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT. THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT TO BUFFER THE MATERIAL SITE FROM USES WHICH COMMENCE AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT.]

2. *Buffer Area.* Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

- a. A buffer area of a maximum of 100 feet shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, a minimum six-foot berm or a combination thereof.
- b. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 30 days from the time of removal.
- c. Where an easement exists, a buffer shall not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable.
- d. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan. The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, a minimum six-foot berm,

or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof; unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.

e. The buffer requirements may be waived by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or unnecessary.

f. There is no requirement to buffer a material site from uses that commence after approval of the permit.

g. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.

3. *Processing.* In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of [OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME] the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.

4. *Water source separation.*

a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.

b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation [FROM]between extraction operations and the seasonal high water table be maintained.

c. All CLUPS shall be issued with a condition which requires that a [TWO] four-foot vertical separation [FROM]between extraction operations and the seasonal high water table be maintained.

d. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial

civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.

5. *Excavation in the water table.* Excavation in the water table greater than 300 horizontal feet of a water source may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following:
 - a. Certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
 - b. The installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
 - c. Groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
 - d. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.
6. *Waterbodies.*
 - a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within [100] 200 linear feet from excavation limits and the ordinary high water level of surface water bodies such as a lake, river, stream, [OR OTHER WATER BODY, INCLUDING] riparian wetlands and mapped floodplains as defined in KPB 21.06. This regulation shall not apply to man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required.
 - b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.

7. *Fuel storage.* Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface.
8. *Roads.* Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
9. *Subdivision.* Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
10. *Dust control.* Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
11. *Hours of operation.* [ROCK CRUSHING EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE OPERATED BETWEEN 10:00 P.M. AND 6:00 A.M.]
 - a. Processing equipment shall not be operated between 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
 - b. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing based on surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from properties in the vicinity and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust and visual impacts caused by the material site.
12. *Reclamation.*
 - a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
 - b. [AS A CONDITION OF ISSUING THE PERMIT, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A RECLAMATION PLAN AND POST A BOND TO COVER THE ANTICIPATED RECLAMATION COSTS IN AN AMOUNT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR. THIS BONDING REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO SAND, GRAVEL

OR MATERIAL SITES FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION FROM STATE BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS IS APPLICABLE PURSUANT TO AS 27.19.050.] The applicant shall operate the material site consistent with the approved reclamation plan and provide bonding pursuant to 21.29.060(B). This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.

13. *Other permits.* Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC air and water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits reported to or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.
14. [~~VOLUNTARY~~]Volunteered *permit conditions.* Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. [~~VOLUNTARY~~] Volunteered permit conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in [~~VOLUNTARY~~] volunteered permit conditions may be proposed [AT] by permit [RENEWAL OR AMENDMENT] modification.
15. *Signage.* For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.

16. Appeal. No clearing of vegetation shall occur within the 100-foot maximum buffer area from the permit boundary nor shall the permit be issued or operable until the deadline for the appeal, pursuant to KPB 21.20, has expired.
17. Sound level.
- a. No sound resulting from the materials extraction activities shall create a sound level, when measured at or within the property boundary of the adjacent land, that exceeds 75 dB(A).
 - b. For any sound that is of short duration between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. the levels may be increased by:
 - i. Five dB(A) for a total of 15 minutes in any one hour; or
 - ii. Ten dB(A) for a total of five minutes in any hour; or
 - iii. Fifteen db(A) for a total of one and one-half minutes in any one-hour period.
 - c. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may reduce or waive the sound level requirements on any or all property boundaries. Sound level requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
 - d. Mandatory condition KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) shall expire 365 days from adoption of KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) unless extended or modified by the assembly.
18. Reverse signal alarms. Reverse signal alarms, used at the material site on loaders, excavators, and other earthmoving equipment shall be more technically advanced devices; such as, a multi-frequency “white noise” alarms rather than the common, single (high-pitch) tone alarms. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive this requirement or a portion of this requirement. The waiver of this requirement shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
19. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the

parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an “Approval to Construct” or a borough road service area as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.

20. Dust suppression. Dust suppression shall be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on haul routes. Based on surrounding land uses the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive or reduce the requirement for dust suppression on haul routes.
21. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8) must be approved by a licensed civil engineer.
22. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring tube per ten acres of excavated area four feet below the proposed excavation.
23. Setback. Material site excavation areas shall be 250-feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, child care facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation shall be included in the 250-foot setback.

21.29.055. Decision.

The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications meeting the mandatory conditions or shall disapprove permit applications that do not meet the mandatory conditions. The decision shall include written findings supporting the decision, and when applicable, there shall be written findings supporting any site-specific alterations to the mandatory condition as specifically allowed by KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e), (2)(g), (3), (4)(d), (5), (11)(b), (12), (14), (17)(c), (18), (19), and (20) and as allowed for the KPB 21.29.060 reclamation plan.

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan along with a five-year reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation shall be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit extension request.
- B. The applicant shall revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land [UPON EXHAUSTING THE MATERIAL ON-SITE, OR WITHIN A

PRE-DETERMINED TIME PERIOD FOR LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES, SO AS TO LEAVE THE LAND IN A STABLE CONDITION. RECLAMATION MUST OCCUR FOR ALL EXHAUSTED AREAS OF THE SITE EXCEEDING FIVE ACRES BEFORE A FIVE-YEAR RENEWAL PERMIT IS ISSUED, UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION. IF THE MATERIAL SITE IS ONE ACRE OR LESS IN SIZE AND HAS BEEN GRANTED A CLUP DUE TO EXCAVATION IN THE WATER TABLE, RECLAMATION MUST BE PERFORMED AS SPECIFIED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR IN THE CONDITIONAL USE OR COUNTER PERMIT] within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition. Bonding shall be required at \$2,000.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director may accept a civil engineer's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans shall be enforced under KPB 21.50.

- C. The following measures must be considered in the [PREPARING] preparation, approval and [IMPLEMENTING] implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan.
1. Topsoil that is not promptly redistributed to an area being reclaimed will be separated and stockpiled for future use. [THIS MATERIAL WILL BE PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND CONTAMINATION BY ACIDIC OR TOXIC MATERIALS AND PRESERVED IN A CONDITION SUITABLE FOR LATER USE.]
 2. The area will be backfilled, graded and recontoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil [TO A CONDITION THAT ALLOWS FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES ON THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. IT WILL BE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION THAT WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR REVEGETATION] so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for the revegetation as required by KPB 21.29.060(B).
 3. [SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF STOCKPILED OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL WILL BE SPREAD OVER THE RECLAIMED AREA TO A DEPTH OF FOUR INCHES TO PROMOTE NATURAL PLANT GROWTH THAT CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO REVEGETATE THE AREA WITHIN FIVE YEARS. THE APPLICANT MAY USE THE EXISTING NATURAL ORGANIC BLANKET REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROJECT AREA IF THE SOIL IS FOUND TO HAVE AN ORGANIC CONTENT OF 5% OR MORE AND MEETS THE SPECIFICATION OF CLASS B TOPSOIL REQUIREMENTS AS SET BY ALASKA TEST METHOD (ATM) T-6.] The [MATERIAL] topsoil used for reclamation shall be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes

greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by a licensed engineer.

4. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation shall be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
5. [PEAT AND T]Topsoil mine operations shall ensure a minimum of [TWO] four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
6. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.

D. The five-year reclamation plan shall describe the total acreage to be reclaimed [EACH YEAR, A LIST OF EQUIPMENT (TYPE AND QUANTITY) TO BE USED IN RECLAMATION, AND A TIME SCHEDULE OF RECLAMATION MEASURES] relative to the total excavation plan.

21.29.070. Permit extension and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a request in writing for permit extension every five years after the permit is issued. Requests for permit extension must be made at least 30 days prior to permit expiration. Counter permittees must submit any request for a 12-month extension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the original 12-month permit period.
- B. A permit extension certificate for a CLUP may be granted by the planning director after 5 years, and after one year for a counter permit where no modification to operations or conditions are proposed.
- C. Permit extension may be denied if: (1) reclamation required by this chapter and the original permit has not been performed; (2) the permittee is otherwise in noncompliance with the original permit conditions; or (3) the permittee has had a permit violation in the last two years and has not fulfilled compliance requests.
- D. A modification application shall be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030-050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060 when operators request modification of their permit conditions based on changes in operations set forth in the modification application.
- E. There shall be no fee for permit extensions approved by the planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB

21.29.070(D) will be the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.

- F. Failure to submit a request for extension will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.50. 21.29.080. - Permit termination.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests termination of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to termination. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for termination, a termination document shall be issued to the permittee.

21.29.090. Permit modifications.

If a permittee revises or intends to revise operations (at a time other than permit extension) so that they are no longer consistent with the original application, a permit modification is required. The planning director shall determine whether the revision to operations requires a modification. Permit modification shall be processed in the same manner as original permits.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the documents.

21.29.110. Violations.

- A. Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.50.
- B. In addition to the remedies provided in KPB 21.50, the planning director may require bonding in a form and amount adequate to protect the borough's interests for an owner or operator who has been cited for three violations of KPB 21.50, 21.25, and 21.29 within a three-year period. The violations need not be committed at the same material site. Failure to provide requested bonding may result in permit revocation proceedings.

21.29.120. Prior existing uses.

- A. Material sites are not held to the standards and conditions of a CLUP if a prior existing use (PEU) determination was granted for the parcel in accordance with KPB 21.29.120(B). To qualify as a PEU, a parcel's use as a material site must have commenced or have been operated after May 21, 1986, and prior to May 21, 1996, provided that the subject use continues in the same location. In no event shall a prior existing use be expanded beyond the smaller of the lot, block, or tract lines as they existed on May 21, 1996. If a parcel is further subdivided after May 21, 1996, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where extraction had not occurred before or on February 16, 1999. If a parcel is subdivided where extraction has already occurred, the prior existing use is considered abandoned, and a CLUP must be obtained for each parcel intended for further material site operations. The parcel owner may overcome this presumption of abandonment by showing that the subdivision is not inconsistent with material site operation. If a parcel subject to a prior existing use is conveyed, the prior existing use survives the conveyance.
- B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.
- C. [ANY PRIOR EXISTING USE THAT HAS NOT OPERATED AS A MATERIAL SITE BETWEEN MAY 21, 1996, AND MAY 21, 2011, IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED AND MUST THEREAFTER COMPLY WITH THE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER A PRIOR EXISTING USE HAS BEEN ABANDONED. AFTER GIVING NOTICE TO THE PARCEL OWNER THAT A PEU IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED, A PARCEL OWNER MAY PROTEST THE TERMINATION OF THE PEU BY FILING WRITTEN NOTICE WITH THE PLANNING DIRECTOR ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT. WHEN A PROTEST BY A PARCEL OWNER IS FILED, NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE WRITTEN COMMENTS REGARDING PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS SHALL BE ISSUED TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS OF THE PARCEL BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE. THE OWNER OF THE PARCEL SUBJECT TO THE PRIOR EXISTING USE MAY SUBMIT WRITTEN INFORMATION, AND THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY GATHER AND CONSIDER ANY INFORMATION RELEVANT TO WHETHER A MATERIAL SITE HAS OPERATED. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY CONDUCT A HEARING IF HE OR SHE BELIEVES IT WOULD ASSIST THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL ISSUE A WRITTEN DETERMINATION WHICH SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL PERSONS MAKING WRITTEN COMMENTS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR'S DECISION REGARDING TERMINATION OF THE PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS MAY BE APPEALED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE NOTICE OF DECISION.]

The owner of a material site that has been granted a PEU determination shall provide proof of compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 concerning

reclamation to the planning department no later than July 1, 2021. The proof shall consist of an Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved reclamation plan and receipt for bonding or a letter of intent filed with DNR.

1. The planning department may request proof of continued compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 on an annual basis.
2. Pursuant to KPB 21.29.110 the enforcement process and remedies set forth in KPB 21.50 shall govern if the proof that the statutory requirements contained in AS 27.19.030-050 is not provided to the planning department.

SECTION 3. That KPB 21.50.055 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.50.055. Fines.

- A. Following are the fines for violations of this title. Each day a violation occurs is a separate violation. Violations begin to accrue the date the enforcement notice is issued and continue to the date the enforcement is initially set for hearing. The fine for a violation may not be reduced by the hearing officer to less than the equivalent of one day's fine for each type of violation.

Code Chapter & Section	Violation Description	Daily Fine
KPB 20.10.030(A)	Offering land for sale without final plat approval	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(B)	Filing/recording unapproved subdivision/plat	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(C)	Violation of subdivision code or condition	\$300.00
KPB 21.05.040(C)	Violation of variance conditions	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.030(D)	Structure or activity prohibited by KPB 21.06	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.040	Failure to obtain a Development Permit/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.045	Failure to obtain a SMFDA Development Permit/Violation of SMFDA permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.050	Violation of permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00

KPB 21.18.071	Failure to obtain staff permit/Violation of staff permit/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.072	Failure to obtain limited commercial activity permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.075	Prohibited use or structure/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.081	Failure to obtain Conditional Use Permit/Violation of Conditional Use Permit Condition/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.090	Failure to obtain prior existing use/structure permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.135(C)	Violation of emergency permit conditions/anadromous stream habitat protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.25.040	Failure to Obtain a Permit/Material Site/Correctional community residential center/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	\$300.00
KPB 21.28.030	Violation of permit conditions/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.020	Failure to Obtain a counter permit/Material Site Permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.050	Violation of Conditional Land Use Permit Conditions/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.060	Violation of Reclamation Plan/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
<u>KPB 21.29.120</u>	<u>Failure to Provide Reclamation Plan and Proof of Bonding or Letter of Intent</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.44.100	Violation of Pre-existing structures/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(D)	Prohibited expansion of nonconforming use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00

KPB 21.44.110(E)	Prohibited Change in Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(G)	Violation of Conditions on Nonconforming Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(C)(D)	Violation of Home Occupation Standards and Conditions/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(F)	Disallowed Home Occupation/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.135	Failure to file development notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Single Family Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Small Lot Residential Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Rural Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(B)(C)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(D)	Violation of Development Standards/Residential Waterfront	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Multi-Family Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Industrial District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00

KPB 21.46.030(b)	Failure to maintain bear-resistant garbage cans/Local option zone/Birch and Grove Ridge subdivisions Rural Residential District	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(F)	Removal of posted enforcement notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(G)	Violation of enforcement notice	\$1,000.00
KPB 21.50.130(I)	Violation of an enforcement order	\$1,000.00

SECTION 4. That this ordinance shall become effective upon its enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY OF * 2019.

Kelly Cooper, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes: Dunne, Johnson, Cooper

No: Bjorkman, Blakeley, Carpenter, Cox, Hibbert, Smalley

Absent: None

Introduced by:	Mayor, Johnson
Date:	12/07/21
Hearing:	01/18/22
Action:	Postponed as Amended to 02/01/22
Vote:	5 Yes, 3 No, 1 Absent
Date:	02/01/22
Action:	Tabled
Vote:	9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-41**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, AND KPB 21.50.055
REGARDING MATERIAL SITE PERMITS, APPLICATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND
PROCEDURES**

- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A of the 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan is to establish policies that better guide land use to minimize land use conflicts, maintain property values, protect natural systems and support individual land use freedoms; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 1 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to adopt limited development standards for specific areas and uses to reduce potential off site impacts of development on adjoining uses and the natural environment; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to update the Borough’s existing conditional use regulations for gravel extraction and other uses to better address reoccurring land use conflicts; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2a of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to clarify the broad purpose of the conditional use process and clear parameters for allowable conditional uses that include reasonable, project-specific conditions that reduce impacts on surrounding uses, and if/when a conditional use permit can be denied and consider establishing conditions that require larger setbacks, safety and visual screening, control on access routes, control on hours of operation, and address environmental concerns; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2d of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to complete improvements to the rules guiding gravel extraction, with the goal of providing an appropriate balance between providing access to affordable materials for development and protecting quality of life for borough residents; and

- WHEREAS,** Goal 1 of the Mining and Minerals Processing section of the 1990 Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program is to provide opportunities to explore, extract and process minerals, sand and gravel resources, while protecting environmental quality and other resource users; and
- WHEREAS,** an assembly subcommittee was formed in 2005 to review the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute) codified as KPB 21.29 was adopted in 2006 after consideration of the subcommittee’s report; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has been administering Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute), codified as KPB 21.29 for 13 years; and
- WHEREAS,** KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance could be better clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning commission and planning department received comments expressing concerns about dust, noise, safety, and aesthetics; and
- WHEREAS,** approximately 253 registered prior existing use material sites and approximately 99 conditional land use permits for material sites have been granted since 1996;
- WHEREAS,** the planning department receives numerous complaints regarding unreclaimed parcels registered as nonconforming prior existing material sites which have not been regulated by KPB; and
- WHEREAS,** the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of Resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** assembly Resolution 2018-025 extended the deadline for the final report to be submitted to the assembly, administration and planning commission to April 30, 2019; and
- WHEREAS,** certain additional conditions placed on material site permits would facilitate a reduction in the negative secondary impacts of material sites, e.g. dust, noise, safety, and unsightliness of material sites; and
- WHEREAS,** at its regularly scheduled meeting of November 12, 2019, the planning commission recommended approval by unanimous consent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That KPB 21.25.030 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.25.030. - Definitions.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to CLUPs:

Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.

Animal feeding operation means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period.

- a. The same animals need not remain on the lot for 45 days or more; rather, some animals are fed or maintained on the lot 45 days out of any 12-month period, and
- b. Animals are "maintained" for purposes of this ordinance when they are confined in an area where waste is generated and/or concentrated or are watered, cleaned, groomed, or medicated in a confined area, even if the confinement is temporary.
- c. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered, for the purposes of these regulations, to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other.
- d. Slaughterhouses are animal feeding operations.

Animal unit means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighting [weighing] over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

Animal waste means animal excrement, animal carcasses, feed wasted, process wastewaters or any other waste associated with the confinement of animals from an animal feeding operation.

Animal waste management system means a combination of structures and nonstructural practices serving an animal feeding operation that provides for the collection, treatment, disposal, distribution, storage and land application of animal waste.

Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.

Assisted living home means a residential facility that serves three or more adults who are not related to the owner by blood or marriage, or that receives state or federal payment for service of the number of adults served. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, housing and food services to its residents, assistance with activities of daily living, and personal assistance, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.32.0101 – 47.60.900, as amended.

Child care facility means a place where child care is regularly provided for children under the age of 12 for periods of time that are less than 24 hours in duration and that is licensed pursuant to AS 47.35.005 et seq., excluding child care homes and child care group homes, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.

Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) means an animal feeding operation confining at least: (1) 1,000 swine weighing at least approximately 55 pounds; (2) 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle; (3) 700 mature dairy cattle; (4) 500 horses; (5) 10,000 sheep or lambs; (6) 55,000 turkeys; (7) 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering); (8) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure system); (9) 5,000 ducks; (10) 1,000 animal units; or (11) a combination of the above resulting in at least 1,000 animal units. Each individual parcel upon which a CAFO is located is a separate CAFO unless they adjoin each other.

Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.

Correctional community residential center (CCRC) means a community residential center, other than a correctional institution, for the short-term or temporary detention of prisoners in transition from a correctional institution, performing restitution, or undergoing rehabilitation or recovery from a legal infirmity. CCRCs may not be used for detention of prisoners who pose a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision. The determination of whether a prisoner poses a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision shall be made by the commissioner of corrections for state prisoners and the United States Attorney General, or the U.S. Director of Bureau of Prisons for federal prisoners.

Correctional institution means a facility other than a correctional community residential center providing for the imprisonment or physical confinement or detention of prisoners under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision, such as prisons, prison farms, jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, houses of detention, detention centers, honor camps, and similar facilities.

Development plan means a plan created to describe a proposed development on a specific building site excluding material sites under KPB 21.29.020.

Disturbed includes active excavation and all areas necessary to use a parcel as a material site including but not limited to berms, stockpiles, and excavated areas excluding all areas reclaimed for alternate post mining land uses.

[EXHAUSTED MEANS THAT ALL MATERIAL OF A COMMERCIAL QUALITY IN A SAND, GRAVEL, OR MATERIAL SITE HAS BEEN REMOVED.]

Federal prisoners means offenders in the custody or control or under the care or supervision of the United States Attorney General or the Bureau of Prisons.

Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.

Haul route includes the roads used to haul materials from the permit area to a roadway designated as collector, arterial or interstate by the Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities.

Liquid manure or liquid animal waste system means any animal waste management system which uses water as the primary carrier of such waste into a primary retention structure.

Multi-purpose senior center is a facility where persons 60 years of age or older are provided with services and activities suited to their particular needs. The

services and activities may include, but are not limited to, health examinations, legal assistance, recreation programs, general social activities, telephone reassurance programs, nutrition classes, meals at minimum cost, counseling, protective services, programs for shut-ins and education programs, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.60.010—47.60.090, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Permit area includes all excavation, processing, buffer and haul route areas of a CLUP or counter permit.

Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.

Prisoner means:

- a. a person held under authority of state law in official detention as defined in AS 11.81.900;
- b. includes a juvenile committed to the custody of the Alaska Department of Corrections Commissioner when the juvenile has been charged, prosecuted, or convicted as an adult.

Private school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that does not receive direct state or federal funding and that complies with either Alaska Statute 14.45.030 or 14.45.100—14.45.130, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Public school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that is operated by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision of the state.

Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.

Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.

Senior housing project means senior housing as defined for purposes of construction or operation in 15 Alaska Administrative Code 151.950(c), as currently written or hereafter amended.

Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of

renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.

Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

Vicinity means the same as the area of notification.

Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which storm water runoff is directed.

Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

SECTION 2. That KPB 21.29 is hereby amended, as follows:

CHAPTER 21.29. MATERIAL SITE PERMITS

21.29.010. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a right-of-way or within ten feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area does not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption shall provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.
- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit, but a floodplain development permit is required for all activities within any mapped special flood hazard area.
- D. Material extraction incidental to site development does not require a permit when an approved site development plan is on file with the planning department. Site development plans are approved by the planning director and are valid for one year. The site development plan may be renewed on an annual basis subject to the planning director's approval.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. *Counter permit.* A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. *Conditional land use permit.* A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. A CLUP is required for materials processing. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:
 - 1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
 - 2. Expected life span of the material site;
 - 3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
 - 4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
 - 5. The depth of excavation;
 - 6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
 - 7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;

8. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties designed by a civil engineer, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
9. A site plan and field verification prepared by a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes;
 - f. Location and [DEPTH] elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered between May and December. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes shall be at least four feet below the proposed depth of excavation;
 - g. Location of wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;
 - h. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by ["WETLAND MAPPING AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE KENAI LOWLAND, ALASKA" MAPS CREATED BY THE KENAI WATERSHED FORUM] best available data;
 - [i. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE USE OF DIVERSION CHANNELS, INTERCEPTION DITCHES, ON-SITE COLLECTION DITCHES, SEDIMENT PONDS AND TRAPS, AND SILT FENCE; PROVIDE DESIGNS FOR SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES; INDICATE WHICH

STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN AS PERMANENT FEATURES AT THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS, IF ANY;]

[J]i. Location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;

[K]j. North arrow;

[L]k. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;

[M]l. Preparer's name, date and seal;

[N]m. Field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.

B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:

1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] adjacent properties;
3. [MINIMIZES] Protects against off-site movement of dust;
4. [MINIMIZES] Protects against noise disturbance to other properties;
5. [MINIMIZES] Protects against visual impacts of the material site; [AND]
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];
7. Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;
8. Protects against traffic impacts; and

9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:

1. [*PARCEL*]Permit boundaries. [ALL BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL] The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes shall be in place [AT TIME OF APPLICATION] prior to issuance of the permit.

- [2. *BUFFER ZONE.* A BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE EXCAVATION PERIMETER OR PARCEL BOUNDARIES. WHERE AN EASEMENT EXISTS, A BUFFER SHALL NOT OVERLAP THE EASEMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE CONDITIONED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR OR PLANNING COMMISSION.

- A. THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL PROVIDE AND RETAIN A BASIC BUFFER OF:

- I. 50 FEET OF UNDISTURBED NATURAL VEGETATION, OR

- II. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT EARTHEN BERM WITH AT LEAST A 2:1 SLOPE, OR

- III. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT FENCE.

- B. A 2:1 SLOPE SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BUFFER ZONE AND EXCAVATION FLOOR ON ALL INACTIVE SITE WALLS. MATERIAL FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR THE 2:1 SLOPE MAY BE REMOVED IF SUITABLE, STABILIZING MATERIAL IS REPLACED WITHIN 30 DAYS FROM THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

- C. THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DESIGNATE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE VEGETATION AND FENCE SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT AND DENSITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL AND NOISE SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED USE AS DEEMED

APPROPRIATE BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR.

- D. BUFFERS SHALL NOT CAUSE SURFACE WATER DIVERSION WHICH NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR WATER BODIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS ARE REQUIRED TO ALTER THE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS OF KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(A) IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, SURFACE WATER DIVERSION IS DEFINED AS EROSION, FLOODING, DEHYDRATION OR DRAINING, OR CHANNELING. NOT ALL SURFACE WATER DIVERSION RESULTS IN A NEGATIVE IMPACT.
- E. AT ITS DISCRETION, THE PLANNING COMMISSION MAY WAIVE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS WHERE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPERTY OR THE PLACEMENT OF NATURAL BARRIERS MAKES SCREENING NOT FEASIBLE OR NOT NECESSARY. BUFFER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING USES OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT. THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT TO BUFFER THE MATERIAL SITE FROM USES WHICH COMMENCE AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT.]

2. *Buffer Area.* Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

- a. A buffer area of a maximum of 100 feet shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, a minimum six-foot earthen berm with at least a 2/1 slope or a combination thereof.
- b. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 30 days from the time of removal.
- c. Where an easement exists, a buffer shall not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable.
- d. The vegetation and fence shall be of sufficient height and density to provide visual and noise screening of the proposed

use as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or the planning director.

- e. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan. The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, a minimum six-foot berm, or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof; unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.
- f. The buffer requirements may be waived by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or unnecessary.
- g. There is no requirement to buffer a material site from uses that commence after approval of the permit.
- h. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.

3. *Processing.* In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of [OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME] the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.

4. *Water source separation.*

- a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.
- b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation [FROM] between extraction operations and the seasonal high water table be maintained.
- c. All CLUPS shall be issued with a condition which requires that a [TWO] four-foot vertical separation [FROM] between

extraction operations and the seasonal high water table be maintained.

- d. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.
5. *Excavation in the water table.* Excavation in the water table greater than 300 horizontal feet of a water source may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following:
- a. Certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
 - b. The installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
 - c. Groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
 - d. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.
6. *Waterbodies.*
- a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within [100] 200 linear feet from excavation limits and the ordinary high water level of surface water bodies such as a lake, river, stream, [OR OTHER WATER BODY, INCLUDING] riparian wetlands and mapped floodplains as defined in KPB 21.06. This regulation shall not apply to man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent

discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required.

- b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.
7. *Fuel storage.* Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface.
 8. *Roads.* Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
 9. *Subdivision.* Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
 10. *Dust control.* Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
 11. *Hours of operation.* [ROCK CRUSHING EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE OPERATED BETWEEN 10:00 P.M. AND 6:00 A.M.]
 - a. Processing equipment shall not be operated between 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
 - b. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing based on surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from properties in the vicinity and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust and visual impacts caused by the material site.

12. *Reclamation.*

- a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
- b. [AS A CONDITION OF ISSUING THE PERMIT, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A RECLAMATION PLAN AND POST A BOND TO COVER THE ANTICIPATED RECLAMATION COSTS IN AN AMOUNT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR. THIS BONDING REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO SAND, GRAVEL OR MATERIAL SITES FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION FROM STATE BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS IS APPLICABLE PURSUANT TO AS 27.19.050.] The applicant shall operate the material site consistent with the approved reclamation plan and provide bonding pursuant to 21.29.060(B). This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.

13. *Other permits.* Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC air and water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits reported to or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.

14. [~~VOLUNTARY~~]Volunteered *permit conditions.* Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. [~~VOLUNTARY~~] Volunteered permit

conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in [VOLUNTARY] volunteered permit conditions may be proposed [AT] by permit [RENEWAL OR AMENDMENT] modification.

15. *Signage.* For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.

16. *Appeal.* No clearing of vegetation shall occur within the 100-foot maximum buffer area from the permit boundary nor shall the permit be issued or operable until the deadline for the appeal, pursuant to KPB 21.20, has expired.

17. *Sound level.*
 - a. No sound resulting from the materials extraction activities shall create a sound level, when measured at or within the property boundary of the adjacent land, that exceeds 75 dB(A).

 - b. For any sound that is of short duration between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. the levels may be increased by:
 - i. Five dB(A) for a total of 15 minutes in any one hour; or

 - ii. Ten dB(A) for a total of five minutes in any hour; or

 - iii. Fifteen db(A) for a total of one and one-half minutes in any one-hour period.

 - c. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may reduce or waive the sound level requirements on any or all property boundaries. Sound level requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.

 - d. Mandatory condition KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) shall expire 365 days from adoption of KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) unless extended or modified by the assembly.

18. Reverse signal alarms. Reverse signal alarms, used at the material site on loaders, excavators, and other earthmoving equipment shall be more technically advanced devices; such as, a multi-frequency “white noise” alarms rather than the common, single (high-pitch) tone alarms. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive this requirement or a portion of this requirement. The waiver of this requirement shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
19. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an “Approval to Construct” or a borough road service area as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
20. Dust suppression. Dust suppression shall be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on haul routes. Based on surrounding land uses the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive or reduce the requirement for dust suppression on haul routes.
21. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8) must be approved by a licensed civil engineer.
22. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring tube per ten acres of excavated area four feet below the proposed excavation.
23. Setback. Material site excavation areas shall be 250-feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, child care facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation shall be included in the 250-foot setback.

21.29.055. Decision.

The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications meeting the mandatory conditions or shall disapprove permit applications that do not meet the mandatory conditions. The decision shall include written findings supporting the decision, and when applicable, there shall be written findings supporting any site-specific alterations to the mandatory condition as

specifically allowed by KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e), (2)(g), (3), (4)(d), (5), (11)(b), (12), (14), (17)(c), (18), (19), and (20) and as allowed for the KPB 21.29.060 reclamation plan.

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan along with a five-year reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation shall be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit extension request.
- B. The applicant shall revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land [UPON EXHAUSTING THE MATERIAL ON-SITE, OR WITHIN A PRE-DETERMINED TIME PERIOD FOR LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES, SO AS TO LEAVE THE LAND IN A STABLE CONDITION. RECLAMATION MUST OCCUR FOR ALL EXHAUSTED AREAS OF THE SITE EXCEEDING FIVE ACRES BEFORE A FIVE-YEAR RENEWAL PERMIT IS ISSUED, UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION. IF THE MATERIAL SITE IS ONE ACRE OR LESS IN SIZE AND HAS BEEN GRANTED A CLUP DUE TO EXCAVATION IN THE WATER TABLE, RECLAMATION MUST BE PERFORMED AS SPECIFIED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR IN THE CONDITIONAL USE OR COUNTER PERMIT] within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition. Bonding shall be required at \$2,000.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director may accept a civil engineer's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans shall be enforced under KPB 21.50.
- C. The following measures must be considered in the [PREPARING] preparation, approval and [IMPLEMENTING] implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan.
1. Topsoil that is not promptly redistributed to an area being reclaimed will be separated and stockpiled for future use. [THIS MATERIAL WILL BE PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND CONTAMINATION BY ACIDIC OR TOXIC MATERIALS AND PRESERVED IN A CONDITION SUITABLE FOR LATER USE.]
 2. The area will be backfilled, graded and recontoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil [TO A CONDITION THAT ALLOWS FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES ON THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. IT WILL BE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION THAT WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR

REVEGETATION] so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for the revegetation as required by KPB 21.29.060(B).

3. [SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF STOCKPILED OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL WILL BE SPREAD OVER THE RECLAIMED AREA TO A DEPTH OF FOUR INCHES TO PROMOTE NATURAL PLANT GROWTH THAT CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO REVEGETATE THE AREA WITHIN FIVE YEARS. THE APPLICANT MAY USE THE EXISTING NATURAL ORGANIC BLANKET REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROJECT AREA IF THE SOIL IS FOUND TO HAVE AN ORGANIC CONTENT OF 5% OR MORE AND MEETS THE SPECIFICATION OF CLASS B TOPSOIL REQUIREMENTS AS SET BY ALASKA TEST METHOD (ATM) T-6.] The [MATERIAL] topsoil used for reclamation shall be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by a licensed engineer.
4. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation shall be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
5. [PEAT AND T]Topsoil mine operations shall ensure a minimum of [TWO] four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
6. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.

- D. The five-year reclamation plan shall describe the total acreage to be reclaimed [EACH YEAR, A LIST OF EQUIPMENT (TYPE AND QUANTITY) TO BE USED IN RECLAMATION, AND A TIME SCHEDULE OF RECLAMATION MEASURES] relative to the total excavation plan.

21.29.070. Permit extension and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a request in writing for permit extension every five years after the permit is issued. Requests for permit extension must be made at least 30 days prior to permit expiration. Counter permittees must submit any request for a 12-month extension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the original 12-month permit period.
- B. A permit extension certificate for a CLUP may be granted by the planning director after 5 years, and after one year for a counter permit where no modification to operations or conditions are proposed.

- C. Permit extension may be denied if: (1) reclamation required by this chapter and the original permit has not been performed; (2) the permittee is otherwise in noncompliance with the original permit conditions; or (3) the permittee has had a permit violation in the last two years and has not fulfilled compliance requests.
- D. A modification application shall be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030-050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060 when operators request modification of their permit conditions based on changes in operations set forth in the modification application.
- E. There shall be no fee for permit extensions approved by the planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB 21.29.070(D) will be the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.
- F. Failure to submit a request for extension will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.50. 21.29.080. - Permit termination.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests termination of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to termination. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for termination, a termination document shall be issued to the permittee.

21.29.090. Permit modifications.

If a permittee revises or intends to revise operations (at a time other than permit extension) so that they are no longer consistent with the original application, a permit modification is required. The planning director shall determine whether the revision to operations requires a modification. Permit modification shall be processed in the same manner as original permits.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the documents.

21.29.110. Violations.

- A. Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.50.
- B. In addition to the remedies provided in KPB 21.50, the planning director may require bonding in a form and amount adequate to protect the borough's interests for an owner or operator who has been cited for three violations of KPB 21.50, 21.25, and 21.29 within a three-year period. The violations need not be committed at the same material site. Failure to provide requested bonding may result in permit revocation proceedings.

21.29.120. Prior existing uses.

- A. Material sites are not held to the standards and conditions of a CLUP if a prior existing use (PEU) determination was granted for the parcel in accordance with KPB 21.29.120(B). To qualify as a PEU, a parcel's use as a material site must have commenced or have been operated after May 21, 1986, and prior to May 21, 1996, provided that the subject use continues in the same location. In no event shall a prior existing use be expanded beyond the smaller of the lot, block, or tract lines as they existed on May 21, 1996. If a parcel is further subdivided after May 21, 1996, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where extraction had not occurred before or on February 16, 1999. If a parcel is subdivided where extraction has already occurred, the prior existing use is considered abandoned, and a CLUP must be obtained for each parcel intended for further material site operations. The parcel owner may overcome this presumption of abandonment by showing that the subdivision is not inconsistent with material site operation. If a parcel subject to a prior existing use is conveyed, the prior existing use survives the conveyance.
- B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.
- C. [ANY PRIOR EXISTING USE THAT HAS NOT OPERATED AS A MATERIAL SITE BETWEEN MAY 21, 1996, AND MAY 21, 2011, IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED AND MUST THEREAFTER COMPLY WITH THE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER A PRIOR EXISTING USE HAS BEEN ABANDONED. AFTER GIVING NOTICE TO THE PARCEL OWNER THAT A PEU IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED, A PARCEL OWNER MAY

PROTEST THE TERMINATION OF THE PEU BY FILING WRITTEN NOTICE WITH THE PLANNING DIRECTOR ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT. WHEN A PROTEST BY A PARCEL OWNER IS FILED, NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE WRITTEN COMMENTS REGARDING PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS SHALL BE ISSUED TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS OF THE PARCEL BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE. THE OWNER OF THE PARCEL SUBJECT TO THE PRIOR EXISTING USE MAY SUBMIT WRITTEN INFORMATION, AND THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY GATHER AND CONSIDER ANY INFORMATION RELEVANT TO WHETHER A MATERIAL SITE HAS OPERATED. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY CONDUCT A HEARING IF HE OR SHE BELIEVES IT WOULD ASSIST THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL ISSUE A WRITTEN DETERMINATION WHICH SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL PERSONS MAKING WRITTEN COMMENTS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR'S DECISION REGARDING TERMINATION OF THE PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS MAY BE APPEALED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE NOTICE OF DECISION.]

The owner of a material site that has been granted a PEU determination shall provide proof of compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 concerning reclamation to the planning department no later than July 1, 2022. The proof shall consist of an Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved reclamation plan and receipt for bonding or a letter of intent filed with DNR.

1. The planning department may request proof of continued compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 on an annual basis.
2. Pursuant to KPB 21.29.110 the enforcement process and remedies set forth in KPB 21.50 shall govern if the proof that the statutory requirements contained in AS 27.19.030-050 is not provided to the planning department.

SECTION 3. That KPB 21.50.055 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.50.055. Fines.

- A. Following are the fines for violations of this title. Each day a violation occurs is a separate violation. Violations begin to accrue the date the enforcement notice is issued and continue to the date the enforcement is initially set for hearing. The fine for a violation may not be reduced by the hearing officer to less than the equivalent of one day's fine for each type of violation.

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 20.10.030(A)	Offering land for sale without final plat approval	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(B)	Filing/recording unapproved subdivision/plat	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(C)	Violation of subdivision code or condition	\$300.00
KPB 21.05.040(C)	Violation of variance conditions	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.030(D)	Structure or activity prohibited by KPB 21.06	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.040	Failure to obtain a Development Permit/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.045	Failure to obtain a SMFDA Development Permit/Violation of SMFDA permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.050	Violation of permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.071	Failure to obtain staff permit/Violation of staff permit/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.072	Failure to obtain limited commercial activity permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.075	Prohibited use or structure/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.081	Failure to obtain Conditional Use Permit/Violation of Conditional Use Permit Condition/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.090	Failure to obtain prior existing use/structure permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.135(C)	Violation of emergency permit conditions/anadromous stream habitat protection	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.25.040	Failure to Obtain a Permit/Material Site/Correctional community residential center/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	\$300.00
KPB 21.28.030	Violation of permit conditions/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.020	Failure to Obtain a counter permit/Material Site Permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.050	Violation of Conditional Land Use Permit Conditions/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.060	Violation of Reclamation Plan/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
<u>KPB 21.29.120</u>	<u>Failure to Provide Reclamation Plan and Proof of Bonding or Letter of Intent</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.44.100	Violation of Pre-existing structures/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(D)	Prohibited expansion of nonconforming use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(E)	Prohibited Change in Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(G)	Violation of Conditions on Nonconforming Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(C)(D)	Violation of Home Occupation Standards and Conditions/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(F)	Disallowed Home Occupation/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.135	Failure to file development notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.44.160(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Single Family Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Small Lot Residential Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Rural Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(B)(C)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(D)	Violation of Development Standards/Residential Waterfront	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Multi-Family Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Industrial District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.46.030(b)	Failure to maintain bear-resistant garbage cans/Local option zone/Birch and Grove Ridge subdivisions Rural Residential District	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(F)	Removal of posted enforcement notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(G)	Violation of enforcement notice	\$1,000.00
KPB 21.50.130(I)	Violation of an enforcement order	\$1,000.00

SECTION 4. That this ordinance shall become effective upon its enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY OF *, 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

01/18/22 Vote on motion to postpone to 02/01/22:

Yes: Bjorkman, Derkevorkian, Elam, Tupper, Johnson

No: Chesley, Cox, Ecklund

Absent: Hibbert

02/01/22 Vote on motion to table:

Yes: Bjorkman, Chesley, Cox, Derkevorkian, Ecklund, Elam, Hibbert, Tupper, Johnson

No: None

Absent: None

Introduced by: Elam, Derkevorkian
Substitute Introduced: 02/01/22
O2021-41 (Mayor, Johnson) See Original Ordinance for Prior History
Action: Tabled
Vote: 9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-41
(ELAM, DERKEVORKIAN) SUBSTITUTE**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, AND KPB 21.50.055
REGARDING MATERIAL SITE PERMITS, APPLICATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND
PROCEDURES**

- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A of the 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan is to establish policies to minimize land use conflicts, protect natural systems, and support individual land use freedoms; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A, Strategy 2 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to update the Borough’s existing conditional use regulations for material extraction to better address reoccurring land use conflicts; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A, Strategy 2a of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to clarify the broad purpose of the conditional use process and clear parameters for allowable conditional uses that include reasonable, project-specific conditions that reduce impacts on surrounding use; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A, Strategy 2d of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to complete improvements to the rules guiding gravel extraction, with the goal of providing an appropriate balance between providing access to affordable materials for development and quality of life for borough residents; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 1 of the Mining and Minerals Processing section of the 1990 Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program is to provide opportunities to explore, extract and process minerals, sand and gravel resources, while protecting environmental quality and other resource users; and
- WHEREAS,** an assembly subcommittee was formed in 2005 to review the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute) codified as KPB 21.29 was adopted in 2006 after consideration of the subcommittee’s report; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has been administering Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute), codified as KPB 21.29 for 13 years; and

WHEREAS, KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

WHEREAS, the planning department has recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance could be better clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and

WHEREAS, the planning commission and planning department received comments expressing concerns about dust, noise, safety; and

WHEREAS, approximately 253 registered prior existing use material sites and approximately 99 conditional land use permits for material sites have been granted since 1996;

WHEREAS, the planning department receives numerous complaints regarding unreclaimed parcels registered as nonconforming prior existing material sites which have not been regulated by KPB; and

WHEREAS, the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code; and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meeting of November 12, 2019, the planning commission recommended approval by unanimous consent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That KPB 21.25.030 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.25.030. Definitions.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to CLUPs:

Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.

Animal feeding operation means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period.

- a. The same animals need not remain on the lot for 45 days or more; rather, some animals are fed or maintained on the lot 45 days out of any 12-month period, and
- b. Animals are "maintained" for purposes of this ordinance when they are confined in an area where waste is generated and/or concentrated or are watered, cleaned, groomed, or medicated in a confined area, even if the confinement is temporary.
- c. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered, for the purposes of these regulations, to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other.
- d. Slaughterhouses are animal feeding operations.

Animal unit means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighting [weighing] over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

Animal waste means animal excrement, animal carcasses, feed wasted, process wastewaters or any other waste associated with the confinement of animals from an animal feeding operation.

Animal waste management system means a combination of structures and nonstructural practices serving an animal feeding operation that provides for the collection, treatment, disposal, distribution, storage and land application of animal waste.

Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.

Assisted living home means a residential facility that serves three or more adults who are not related to the owner by blood or marriage, or that receives state or that receives state or federal payment for service of the number of adults served. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, housing and food services to its residents, assistance with activities of daily living, and personal assistance, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.32.0101 – 47.60.900, as amended.

Child care facility means a place where child care is regularly provided for children under the age of 12 for periods of time that are less than 24 hours in duration and that is licensed pursuant to AS 47.35.005 et seq., excluding child care homes and child care group homes, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.

Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) means an animal feeding operation confining at least: (1) 1,000 swine weighing at least approximately 55 pounds; (2) 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle; (3) 700 mature dairy cattle; (4) 500 horses; (5) 10,000 sheep or lambs; (6) 55,000 turkeys; (7) 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering); (8) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure system); (9) 5,000 ducks; (10) 1,000 animal units; or (11) a combination of the above resulting in at least 1,000 animal units. Each individual parcel upon which a CAFO is located is a separate CAFO unless they adjoin each other.

Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.

Correctional community residential center (CCRC) means a community residential center, other than a correctional institution, for the short-term or temporary detention of prisoners in transition from a correctional institution, performing restitution, or undergoing rehabilitation or recovery from a legal infirmity. CCRCs may not be used for detention of prisoners who pose a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision. The determination of whether a prisoner poses a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision shall be made by the commissioner of corrections for state prisoners and the United States Attorney General, or the U.S. Director of Bureau of Prisons for federal prisoners.

Correctional institution means a facility other than a correctional community residential center providing for the imprisonment or physical confinement or detention of prisoners under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision, such as prisons, prison farms, jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, houses of detention, detention centers, honor camps, and similar facilities.

Development plan means a plan created to describe a proposed development on a specific building site excluding material sites under KPB 21.29.020.

Disturbed includes active excavation and all areas necessary to use a parcel as a material site including but not limited to berms, stockpiles, and excavated areas excluding all areas reclaimed for alternate post mining land uses.

[*EXHAUSTED* MEANS THAT ALL MATERIAL OF A COMMERCIAL QUALITY IN A SAND, GRAVEL, OR MATERIAL SITE HAS BEEN REMOVED.]

Federal prisoners means offenders in the custody or control or under the care or supervision of the United States Attorney General or the Bureau of Prisons.

Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.

Liquid manure or liquid animal waste system means any animal waste management system which uses water as the primary carrier of such waste into a primary retention structure.

Multi-purpose senior center is a facility where persons 60 years of age or older are provided with services and activities suited to their particular needs. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, health examinations, legal assistance, recreation programs, general social activities, telephone reassurance programs, nutrition classes, meals at minimum cost, counseling, protective services, programs for shut-ins and education programs, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.60.010—47.60.090, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Permit area includes all excavation, processing, buffer and haul route areas of a CLUP or counter permit.

Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.

Prisoner means:

- a. a person held under authority of state law in official detention as defined in AS 11.81.900;
- b. includes a juvenile committed to the custody of the Alaska Department of Corrections Commissioner when the juvenile has been charged, prosecuted, or convicted as an adult.

Private school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that does not receive direct state or federal funding and that complies with either Alaska Statute 14.45.030 or 14.45.100—14.45.130, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Public school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that is operated by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision of the state.

Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.

Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.

Senior housing project means senior housing as defined for purposes of construction or operation in 15 Alaska Administrative Code 151.950(c), as currently written or hereafter amended.

Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.

Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which storm water runoff is directed.

Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

SECTION 2. That KPB 21.29 is hereby amended, as follows:

CHAPTER 21.29. MATERIAL SITE PERMITS

21.29.010. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a right-of-way or within ten feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood

Service Area does not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption shall provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.

- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit, but a floodplain development permit is required for all activities within any mapped special flood hazard area.
- D. Material extraction incidental to site development does not require a permit when an approved site development plan is on file with the planning department. Site development plans are approved by the planning director and are valid for one year. The site development plan may be renewed on an annual basis subject to the planning director's approval.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. *Counter permit.* A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. *Conditional land use permit.* A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. [A CLUP IS REQUIRED FOR MATERIALS PROCESSING.] A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:
 - 1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;

2. Expected life span of the material site;
3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
5. The depth of excavation;
6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;
8. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties designed by a SWPPP certified individual, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
9. A site plan prepared by the site operator and field verification prepared by a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes;
 - f. Location and [DEPTH] elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered between May and December. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug.

- g. Location of wells of adjacent property owners within [300] 200 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;
- h. Location of any water body on the parcel,
- [I. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE USE OF DIVERSION CHANNELS, INTERCEPTION DITCHES, ON-SITE COLLECTION DITCHES, SEDIMENT PONDS AND TRAPS, AND SILT FENCE; PROVIDE DESIGNS FOR SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES; INDICATE WHICH STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN AS PERMANENT FEATURES AT THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS, IF ANY;]
- [J]i. Location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;
- [K]j. North arrow;
- [L]k. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;
- [M]l. Preparer's name, date
- [N]m. Field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.

- B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

- A. These material site regulations are intended to Minimize aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, and noise. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:
 - 1. [PROTECTS AGAINST] Minimizes the lowering of water sources serving other properties;
 - 2. [PROTECTS AGAINST] Minimizes physical damage to [OTHER] adjacent properties;

3. Minimizes off-site movement of dust;
4. Minimizes noise disturbance to other properties;
5. [MINIMIZES VISUAL IMPACTS] Provides for alternate post-mining land uses.

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:

1. [*PARCEL*]Permit boundaries. [ALL BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL] The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes shall be in place [AT TIME OF APPLICATION] prior to issuance of the permit.

2. BUFFER ZONE. A BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE EXCAVATION PERIMETER OR PARCEL BOUNDARIES. WHERE AN EASEMENT EXISTS, A BUFFER SHALL NOT OVERLAP THE EASEMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE CONDITIONED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR OR PLANNING COMMISSION.

A. THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL PROVIDE AND RETAIN A BASIC BUFFER OF:

I. 50 FEET OF UNDISTURBED NATURAL VEGETATION, OR

II. A MINIMUM TEN FOOT EARTHEN BERM WITH AT LEAST A 2:1 SLOPE, OR

III. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT FENCE.

B. A 2:1 SLOPE SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BUFFER ZONE AND EXCAVATION FLOOR ON ALL INACTIVE SITE WALLS. MATERIAL FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR THE 2:1 SLOPE MAY BE REMOVED IF SUITABLE, STABILIZING MATERIAL IS REPLACED WITHIN 90 DAYS FROM THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

C. THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DESIGNATE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE VEGETATION AND FENCE SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT AND DENSITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL AND NOISE SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED USE AS DEEMED

APPROPRIATE BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR.

- D. BUFFERS SHALL NOT CAUSE SURFACE WATER DIVERSION WHICH NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR WATER BODIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS ARE REQUIRED TO ALTER THE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS OF KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(A) IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, SURFACE WATER DIVERSION IS DEFINED AS EROSION, FLOODING, DEHYDRATION OR DRAINING, OR CHANNELING. NOT ALL SURFACE WATER DIVERSION RESULTS IN A NEGATIVE IMPACT.
- E. AT ITS DISCRETION, THE PLANNING COMMISSION MAY WAIVE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS WHERE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPERTY OR THE PLACEMENT OF NATURAL BARRIERS MAKES SCREENING NOT FEASIBLE OR NOT NECESSARY. BUFFER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING USES OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT. THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT TO BUFFER THE MATERIAL SITE FROM USES WHICH COMMENCE AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT.]

2. *Buffer Area.*

- a. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 90 days from the time of removal.
- b. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan introduced by the applicant. The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, or a minimum ten foot berm, or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof, consisting of only one option in a single geographical location; unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.
- c. The buffer requirements may be waived by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or unnecessary.

- d. There is no requirement to buffer a material site from uses that commence after approval of the permit.
3. *Processing.* In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent properties at the time.
4. *Water source separation.*
- a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.
 - b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation [FROM THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE BE MAINTAINED] an excavation distance a maximum of 15 feet below the seasonal high-water table must be maintained under these conditions:
 - 1. No dewatering is allowed.
 - 2. The edge of any water body must be 200 feet from any DEC septic or well.
 - 3. A spill response kit must be maintained onsite.
 - 4. Operations shall stay 2 foot above an aquifer-confining layer.
 - 5. A 200-foot separation from any water body and any stored hazardous material.
- [C. ALL CLUPS SHALL BE ISSUED WITH A CONDITION WHICH REQUIRES THAT A TWO-FOOT VERTICAL SEPARATION FROM THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE BE MAINTAINED.]
- c. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.

5. *Excavation in the water table.* Excavation in the water table greater than ~~[300]~~200 horizontal feet of a water source and 15 feet below water table may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following:
 - a. Certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
 - b. The installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
 - c. Groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
 - d. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.
6. *Waterbodies.*
 - a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within 100 linear feet [FROM] of excavation limits and the ordinary high water level of surface water bodies such as a lake, river, stream, [OR OTHER WATER BODY, INCLUDING] riparian wetlands [AND MAPPED FLOODPLAINS AS DEFINED IN KPB 21.06]. This regulation shall not apply to ponds less than one acre on private land, man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required.
 - b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.
7. *Fuel storage.* Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for

uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface. Double wall tanks are also acceptable.

8. *Roads.* Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
9. *Subdivision.* Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
10. *Dust control.* Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
11. *Hours of operation.* [ROCK CRUSHING EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE OPERATED BETWEEN 10:00 P.M. AND 6:00 A.M.]
 - a. Processing equipment shall not be operated between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
 - b. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing based on surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from properties in the vicinity and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust and ~~visual impacts~~ caused by the material site.
12. *Reclamation.*
 - a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
 - b. [AS A CONDITION OF ISSUING THE PERMIT, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A RECLAMATION PLAN AND POST A BOND TO COVER THE ANTICIPATED RECLAMATION COSTS IN AN AMOUNT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR. THIS BONDING REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO SAND, GRAVEL OR MATERIAL SITES FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION FROM STATE BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS IS APPLICABLE

PURSUANT TO AS 27.19.050.] The applicant shall operate the material site consistent with the approved reclamation plan and provide bonding pursuant to 21.29.060(B). This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.

13. *Other permits.* Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC air and water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits reported to or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.
14. [~~VOLUNTARY~~]Volunteered permit conditions. Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. [~~VOLUNTARY~~] Volunteered permit conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in [~~VOLUNTARY~~] volunteered permit conditions may be proposed [~~AT~~] by permit [~~RENEWAL OR AMENDMENT~~] modification.
15. *Signage.* For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.

16. Appeal. No clearing of vegetation shall occur within the 50 100-foot maximum buffer area from the permit boundary nor shall the permit be issued or operable until the deadline for the appeal, pursuant to KPB 21.20, has expired.
17. Reverse signal alarms. Reverse signal alarms, used at the material site on loaders, excavators, and other earthmoving equipment may be more technically advanced devices; such as, a multi-frequency “white noise” alarms rather than the common, single (high-pitch) tone alarms. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive this requirement or a portion of this requirement. The waiver of this requirement shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
19. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may shall be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on haul routes within property boundaries. Based on surrounding land uses the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive or reduce the requirement for dust suppression on haul routes within property boundaries.
21. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8) must be approved by a licensed civil engineer or SWPPP certified individual.
22. Setback. Material site excavation areas shall be 250-feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, child care facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation shall be included in the 250-foot setback. At the time of application.

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan.
- B. The applicant may revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land [UPON EXHAUSTING THE MATERIAL ON-SITE, OR WITHIN A PRE-DETERMINED TIME PERIOD FOR LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES, SO AS TO LEAVE THE LAND IN A STABLE CONDITION. RECLAMATION MUST OCCUR FOR ALL EXHAUSTED AREAS OF THE SITE EXCEEDING FIVE ACRES BEFORE A FIVE-YEAR RENEWAL PERMIT IS ISSUED, UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION. IF THE MATERIAL SITE IS ONE ACRE OR LESS IN SIZE AND HAS BEEN GRANTED A CLUP DUE TO EXCAVATION IN THE WATER TABLE,

RECLAMATION MUST BE PERFORMED AS SPECIFIED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR IN THE CONDITIONAL USE OR COUNTER PERMIT] within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition. Bonding shall be required at \$750.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director shall accept a civil engineer's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans shall be enforced under KPB 21.50.

- C. The following measures must be considered in the [PREPARING] preparation, approval and [IMPLEMENTING] implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan.
1. The area will be backfilled, graded and recontoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil [TO A CONDITION THAT ALLOWS FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES ON THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. IT WILL BE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION THAT WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR REVEGETATION] so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for the revegetation as required by KPB 21.29.060(B).
 2. [SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF STOCKPILED OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL WILL BE SPREAD OVER THE RECLAIMED AREA TO A DEPTH OF FOUR INCHES TO PROMOTE NATURAL PLANT GROWTH THAT CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO REVEGETATE THE AREA WITHIN FIVE YEARS. THE APPLICANT MAY USE THE EXISTING NATURAL ORGANIC BLANKET REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROJECT AREA IF THE SOIL IS FOUND TO HAVE AN ORGANIC CONTENT OF 5% OR MORE AND MEETS THE SPECIFICATION OF CLASS B TOPSOIL REQUIREMENTS AS SET BY ALASKA TEST METHOD (ATM) T-6.] The [MATERIAL] topsoil used for reclamation shall be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by a licensed engineer.
 4. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation shall be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
 5. [PEAT AND T] Topsoil mine operations shall ensure a minimum of [TWO] four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).

6. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.

[D. THE PLAN SHALL DESCRIBE THE TOTAL ACREAGE TO BE RECLAIMED EACH YEAR, A LIST OF EQUIPMENT (TYPE AND QUANTITY) TO BE USED IN RECLAMATION, AND A TIME SCHEDULE OF RECLAMATION MEASURES.]

21.29.070. Permit extension and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a request in writing for permit extension every five years after the permit is issued. Requests for permit extension must be made at least 30 days prior to permit expiration. Counter permittees must submit any request for a 12-month extension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the original 12-month permit period.
- B. A permit extension certificate for a CLUP may be granted by the planning director after 5 years, and after one year for a counter permit where no modification to operations or conditions are proposed.
- C. Permit extension may be denied if: (1) reclamation required by this chapter and the original permit has not been performed; (2) the permittee is otherwise in noncompliance with the original permit conditions; or (3) the permittee has had a permit violation in the last two years and has not fulfilled compliance requests.
- D. A modification application shall be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030-050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060 when operators request modification of their permit conditions based on changes in operations set forth in the modification application.
- E. There shall be no fee for permit extensions approved by the planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB 21.29.070(D) will be the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.
- F. Failure to submit a request for extension will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.50.

21.29.080. Permit termination.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests termination of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to termination. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for termination, a termination document shall be issued to the permittee.

21.29.090. Permit modifications.

If a permittee revises or intends to revise operations (at a time other than permit extension) so that they are no longer consistent with the original application, a permit modification is required. The planning director shall determine whether the revision to operations requires a modification. Permit modification shall be processed in the same manner as original permits.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the documents.

21.29.110. Violations.

- A. Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.50.
- B. In addition to the remedies provided in KPB 21.50, the planning director may require bonding in a form and amount adequate to protect the borough's interests for an owner or operator who has been cited for three violations of KPB 21.50, 21.25, and 21.29 within a three-year period. The violations need not be committed at the same material site. Failure to provide requested bonding may result in permit revocation proceedings.

21.29.120. Prior existing uses.

- A. Material sites are not held to the standards and conditions of a CLUP if a prior existing use (PEU) determination was granted for the parcel in accordance with KPB 21.29.120(B). To qualify as a PEU, a parcel's use as a material site must have commenced or have been operated after May 21, 1986, and prior to May 21, 1996, provided that the subject use continues in the same location. In no event shall a prior existing use be expanded beyond the smaller of the lot, block, or tract lines as they existed on May 21, 1996. If a parcel is further subdivided after May 21, 1996, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where extraction had not occurred before or on February 16, 1999. If a parcel is subdivided where extraction has already occurred, the prior existing use is considered

abandoned, and a CLUP must be obtained for each parcel intended for further material site operations. The parcel owner may overcome this presumption of abandonment by showing that the subdivision is not inconsistent with material site operation. If a parcel subject to a prior existing use is conveyed, the prior existing use survives the conveyance.

- B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.
- C. [ANY PRIOR EXISTING USE THAT HAS NOT OPERATED AS A MATERIAL SITE BETWEEN MAY 21, 1996, AND MAY 21, 2011, IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED AND MUST THEREAFTER COMPLY WITH THE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER A PRIOR EXISTING USE HAS BEEN ABANDONED. AFTER GIVING NOTICE TO THE PARCEL OWNER THAT A PEU IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED, A PARCEL OWNER MAY PROTEST THE TERMINATION OF THE PEU BY FILING WRITTEN NOTICE WITH THE PLANNING DIRECTOR ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT. WHEN A PROTEST BY A PARCEL OWNER IS FILED, NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE WRITTEN COMMENTS REGARDING PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS SHALL BE ISSUED TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS OF THE PARCEL BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE. THE OWNER OF THE PARCEL SUBJECT TO THE PRIOR EXISTING USE MAY SUBMIT WRITTEN INFORMATION, AND THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY GATHER AND CONSIDER ANY INFORMATION RELEVANT TO WHETHER A MATERIAL SITE HAS OPERATED. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY CONDUCT A HEARING IF HE OR SHE BELIEVES IT WOULD ASSIST THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL ISSUE A WRITTEN DETERMINATION WHICH SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL PERSONS MAKING WRITTEN COMMENTS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR'S DECISION REGARDING TERMINATION OF THE PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS MAY BE APPEALED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE NOTICE OF DECISION.]

The owner of a material site that has been granted a PEU determination shall provide proof of compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 concerning reclamation to the planning department no later than July 1, 2021. The proof shall consist of an Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved reclamation plan and receipt for bonding or a letter of intent filed with DNR.

- 1. The planning department may request proof of continued compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 on an annual basis.
- 2. Pursuant to KPB 21.29.110 the enforcement process and remedies set forth in KPB 21.50 shall govern if the proof that the statutory requirements contained in AS 27.19.030-050 is not provided to the planning department.

SECTION 3. That KPB 21.50.055 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.50.055. Fines.

A. Following are the fines for violations of this title. Each day a violation occurs is a separate violation. Violations begin to accrue the date the enforcement notice is issued and continue to the date the enforcement is initially set for hearing. The fine for a violation may not be reduced by the hearing officer to less than the equivalent of one day's fine for each type of violation.

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 20.10.030(A)	Offering land for sale without final plat approval	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(B)	Filing/recording unapproved subdivision/plat	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(C)	Violation of subdivision code or condition	\$300.00
KPB 21.05.040(C)	Violation of variance conditions	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.030(D)	Structure or activity prohibited by KPB 21.06	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.040	Failure to obtain a Development Permit/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.045	Failure to obtain a SMFDA Development Permit/Violation of SMFDA permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.050	Violation of permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.071	Failure to obtain staff permit/Violation of staff permit/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.072	Failure to obtain limited commercial activity permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.075	Prohibited use or structure/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.18.081	Failure to obtain Conditional Use Permit/Violation of Conditional Use Permit Condition/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.090	Failure to obtain prior existing use/structure permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.135(C)	Violation of emergency permit conditions/anadromous stream habitat protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.25.040	Failure to Obtain a Permit/Material Site/Correctional community residential center/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	\$300.00
KPB 21.28.030	Violation of permit conditions/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.020	Failure to Obtain a counter permit/Material Site Permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.050	Violation of Conditional Land Use Permit Conditions/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.060	Violation of Reclamation Plan/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
<u>KPB 21.29.120</u>	<u>Failure to Provide Reclamation Plan and Proof of Bonding or Letter of Intent</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.44.100	Violation of Pre-existing structures/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(D)	Prohibited expansion of nonconforming use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(E)	Prohibited Change in Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(G)	Violation of Conditions on Nonconforming Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.44.130(C)(D)	Violation of Home Occupation Standards and Conditions/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(F)	Disallowed Home Occupation/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.135	Failure to file development notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Single Family Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Small Lot Residential Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Rural Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(B)(C)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(D)	Violation of Development Standards/Residential Waterfront	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Multi-Family Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Industrial District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.46.030(b)	Failure to maintain bear-resistant garbage cans/Local option zone/Birch and Grove Ridge subdivisions Rural Residential District	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(F)	Removal of posted enforcement notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(G)	Violation of enforcement notice	\$1,000.00
KPB 21.50.130(I)	Violation of an enforcement order	\$1,000.00

SECTION 4. That this ordinance shall become effective upon its enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY OF * 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

02/01/22 Vote on motion to table:

Yes: Bjorkman, Chesley, Cox, Derkevorkian, Ecklund, Elam, Hibbert, Tupper, Johnson

No: None

Absent: None