

SECOND DRAFT
SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM
CITY OF ILWACO

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Ecology Grant Agreement Task 6

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Appendix A: Shorelines Map

Appendix B: Shoreline Critical Areas Regulations

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

CITY OF ILWACO

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the City's Shoreline Master Program is to implement the requirements of RCW 90.58, the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. RCW 90.58.080 directs local governments to develop and administer local shoreline master programs for regulation of uses on shorelines of the state.

1.2 Authority

- (1) The City's Shoreline Master Program is enacted and administered according to the following state law and rules:
 - A. The Shoreline Management Act of 1971, RCW 90.58;
 - B. State master program approval/amendment procedures and master program guidelines, WAC 173-26;
 - C. Shoreline management permit and enforcement procedures, WAC 173-27; and
 - D. Other implementing rules.

1.3 Applicability

- (1) The City's Shoreline Master Program shall apply to all shorelines of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030.
- (2) Unless specifically exempted by statute, all proposed uses and development occurring within shoreline jurisdiction must conform to RCW 90.58, the Shoreline Management Act, and the City's Shoreline Master Program whether or not a permit is required.
- (3) Federal agency activities must comply with WAC 173-27-060.
- (4) Nothing in the City's Shoreline Master Program shall affect any rights established by treaty to which the United States is a party.

1.4 Relationship to other regulations

- (1) Compliance with the City's Shoreline Master Program does not constitute compliance with other federal, state, and local regulations and permit requirements that may apply. The applicant is responsible for complying with all other applicable requirements.
- (2) When any provision of the City's Shoreline Master Program or any other federal, state, or local provision conflicts with the City's Shoreline Master Program, the provision that is most protective of shoreline resources shall prevail.
- (3) The City's Shoreline Master Program includes critical areas regulations applicable only in shoreline jurisdiction (Appendix B); these regulations shall control within shoreline jurisdiction over the general critical area regulations adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act.

1.5 Liberal construction

- (1) As provided for in RCW 90.58.900, the Shoreline Management Act is exempted from the rule of strict construction. Therefore, the City's Shoreline Master Program shall be liberally construed to give full effect to the purposes and policies for which it was enacted.

1.6 Severability

- (1) If any provision of the City's Shoreline Master Program, or its application to any person or legal entity or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the City's Shoreline Master Program, or the application of the provision to other persons or legal entities or circumstances, shall not be affected.

1.7 Effective date

- (1) The City's Shoreline Master Program is hereby adopted on **Month XX, 201X**. The City's Shoreline Master Program and all amendments thereto shall become effective 14 days from the date of Ecology's written notice of final approval.

2 DEFINITIONS

- (1) **"Agricultural activities"** means agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal

conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.

- (2) **“Agricultural equipment”** includes, but is not limited to:
 - A. The following used in agricultural operations: equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; upland finfish rearing facilities; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including, but not limited to, pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains;
 - B. Corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands;
 - C. Farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and
 - D. Roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables.
- (3) **“Agricultural facilities”** has the same meaning as “agricultural equipment.”
- (4) **“Agricultural land”** means those specific land areas on which agricultural activities are conducted as of the date of adoption of the City’s Shoreline Master Program as evidenced by aerial photography or other documentation. After the effective date of the City’s Shoreline Master Program, land converted to agricultural use is subject to compliance with its requirements.
- (5) **“Agricultural products”** includes, but is not limited to, horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, vegetable, fruit, berry, grain, hops, hay, straw, turf, sod, seed, and apiary products; feed or forage for livestock; Christmas trees; hybrid cottonwood and similar hardwood trees grown as crops and harvested within 20 years of planting; and livestock including both the animals themselves and animal products including, but not limited to, meat, upland finfish, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products.
- (6) **“Amendment”** means a revision, update, addition, deletion, and/or reenactment to the City’s Shoreline Master Program.
- (7) **“Aquaculture”** means the culture or farming of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Aquaculture is dependent on the use of the water area and, when consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the environment, is a preferred use of the water area.
- (8) **“Average grade level”** means the average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property that will be directly under the proposed building or structure. In the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the ordinary high water mark. Calculation of the average grade

level shall be made by averaging the ground elevations at the midpoint of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure.

- (9) **“Buffer”** means an area that is contiguous to and protects a shoreline or critical area that is required for the continued maintenance, functioning, and/or structural stability of a shoreline or critical area.
- (10) **“Channel migration zone”** means the area along a river within which the channel(s) can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes when considered with the characteristics of the river and its surroundings.
- (11) **“City”** means the City of Ilwaco.
- (12) **“City Planner”** means the Mayor, or his or her designee with approval of the City Council, of the City.
- (13) **“County”** means Pacific County.
- (14) **“Critical areas”** include the following areas and ecosystems: wetlands, areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas. “Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas” does not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of and are maintained by a port district or an irrigation district or company.
- (15) **“Critical saltwater habitats”** include all kelp beds, eelgrass beds, spawning and holding areas for forage fish, such as herring, smelt and sandlance; subsistence, commercial and recreational shellfish beds; mudflats, intertidal habitats with vascular plants, and areas with which priority species have a primary association.
- (16) **“Danger tree”** means a tree with a high probability of falling due to a debilitating disease, a structural defect, a root mass more than 50 percent exposed, or having been exposed to wind throw within the past 10 years, and where there is a residence or residential accessory structure within a tree length and a half from the base of the trunk, or where there is a risk to public safety or property. Where not immediately apparent to the review authority, the danger tree determination shall be made after a review of a report prepared by an arborist or forester.
- (17) **“Development”** means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to the Shoreline Management Act at any stage of water level.

- (18) **"Dune modification"** is the removal or addition of material to a dune, the reforming or reconfiguration of a dune, or the removal or addition of vegetation that will alter the dune's shape or sediment migration.
- (19) **"Ecological functions"** means the work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem.
- (20) **"Ecological restoration"** has the same meaning as "restore."
- (21) **"Ecology"** means the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- (22) **"Ecosystem-wide processes"** means the suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.
- (23) **"Exempt"** developments are those set forth in WAC 173-27-040; RCW 90.58.030(3)(e); RCW 90.58.140(9); RCW 90.58.147; RCW 90.58.355; and RCW 90.58.515 that are not required to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit but which must otherwise comply with applicable provisions of the Shoreline Management Act and the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (24) **"Feasible"** means that an action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, meets all of the following conditions. In cases where the City's Shoreline Master Program requires certain actions unless they are infeasible, the burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant. In determining an action's infeasibility, the City may weigh the action's relative public costs and public benefits, considered in the short- and long-term time frames.
 - A. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;
 - B. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and
 - C. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project's primary intended legal use.
- (25) **"Fill"** means the addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth-retaining structure, or other material to an area waterward of the ordinary high water mark, in wetlands, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the elevation or creates dry land.
- (26) **"Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas"** are areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term.

These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative population density or species richness. The city may also designate locally important habitats and species. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas does not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of and are maintained by a port district or an irrigation district or company.

- (27) **“Floodplain”** is synonymous with 100-year floodplain and means that land area susceptible to inundation with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulation maps or a reasonable method that meets the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act.
- (28) **“Floodway”** means the area that either has been established in Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps or consists of those portions of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition, topography, or other indicators of flooding that occurs with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually. Regardless of the method used to identify the floodway, the floodway shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from floodwaters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.
- (29) **“Forest practice”** means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to: harvesting, final and intermediate; precommercial thinning; reforestation; fertilization; prevention and suppression of diseases and insects; salvage of trees; and brush control. “Forest practice” shall not include preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and road flagging, and removal or harvesting of incidental vegetation from forest lands such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber, or public resources.
- (30) **“Frequently flooded areas”** means lands in the floodplain subject to at least a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or within areas subject to flooding due to high groundwater. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal areas, wetlands, and areas where high groundwater forms ponds on the ground surface.

- (31) **“Functions and values”** means the services provided by critical areas to society, including, but not limited to, improving and maintaining water quality, providing fish and wildlife habitat, supporting terrestrial and aquatic food chains, reducing flooding and erosive flows, wave attenuation, historical or archaeological importance, educational opportunities, and recreation.
- (32) **“Geologically hazardous areas”** means areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to siting commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.
- (33) **“Geotechnical analysis”** has the same meaning as “geotechnical report.”
- (34) **“Geotechnical report”** means a scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of the proposed development, including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise about the regional and local shoreline geology and processes.
- (35) **“Grading”** means the movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.
- (36) **“Guidelines”** means those standards adopted by Ecology to implement the policy of RCW 90.58 for regulation of use of the shorelines of the state.
- (37) **“Height”** is measured from average grade level to the highest point of a structure, provided that television antennas, chimneys, and similar appurtenances shall not be used in calculating height, except where such appurtenances obstruct the view of the shoreline of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines, and that temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation.
- (38) **“In-stream structures”** are structures placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the ordinary high water mark that either cause or have the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow.
- (39) **“May”** means the action is acceptable, provided it conforms to the provisions of the City’s Shoreline Master Program.

- (40) **“Must”** means a mandate; the action is required.
- (41) **“Natural or existing topography”** means the topography of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property immediately prior to any site preparation or grading, including excavation or filling.
- (42) **“Nonconforming use or development”** means a shoreline use or development that was lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of the City’s Shoreline Master Program, or amendments thereto, but that does not conform to present regulations or standards of the City’s Shoreline Master Program.
- (43) **“Nonwater-oriented uses”** means those uses that are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment.
- (44) **“Ordinary high water mark”** on all lakes, streams, and tidal water is that mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by the City or Ecology: provided, that in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water.
- (45) **“Party of record”** includes all persons, agencies or organizations who have submitted written comments in response to a notice of application; made oral comments in a formal public hearing conducted on the application; or notified the City of their desire to receive a copy of the final decision on a permit and who have provided an address for delivery of such notice by mail.
- (46) **“Person”** means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of the state or local governmental unit however designated.
- (47) **“Practical alternative”** means an alternative that is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes, with less of an impact to critical areas.
- (48) **“Priority habitat”** means a habitat type with unique or significant value to one or more species.
- A. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must have one or more of the following attributes: comparatively high fish or wildlife density; comparatively high fish or wildlife species diversity; fish spawning habitat; important wildlife habitat; important fish or wildlife seasonal range; important fish or wildlife movement

- corridor; rearing and foraging habitat; important marine mammal haul-out; refugia habitat; limited availability; high vulnerability to habitat alteration; unique or dependent species; or shellfish bed.
- B. A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife (such as eelgrass meadows). A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage (such as, old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element (such as a consolidated marine/estuarine shoreline, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may contain priority and/or nonpriority fish and wildlife.
- (49) **“Priority species”** means species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence at genetically viable population levels. Priority species are those that meet any of the criteria listed below.
- A. Criterion 1. State-listed or state proposed species. State-listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as endangered (WAC 232-12-014), threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State proposed species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC 232-12-297.
- B. Criterion 2. Vulnerable aggregations. Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to congregate. Examples include heron colonies, seabird concentrations, and marine mammal congregations.
- C. Criterion 3. Species of recreational, commercial, and/or tribal importance. Native and nonnative fish, shellfish, and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.
- D. Criterion 4. Species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act as either proposed, threatened, or endangered.
- (50) **“Provisions”** means policies, regulations, standards, or environment designations.
- (51) **“Public interest”** means the interest shared by the citizens of the state or community at large in the affairs of government, or some interest by which their rights or liabilities are affected including, but not limited to, an effect on public property or on health, safety, or general welfare resulting from a use or development.

- (52) **“Qualified professional”** means a person with experience and training in the pertinent scientific discipline, and who is a qualified scientific expert with expertise appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC 365-195-905(4). A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology, or related field, and two years of related work experience.
- A. A qualified professional for habitats or wetlands must have a degree in biology, geology or hydrology, and professional experience related to the subject species.
 - B. A qualified professional for a geological hazard must be a professional engineer or geologist, licensed in the state of Washington.
- (53) **“Restoration”** has the same meaning as “restore.”
- (54) **“Restore”** means the reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures, and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.
- (55) **“Shall”** means a mandate; the action is required.
- (56) **“Shorelands”** means those lands extending landward for 200 feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters that are subject to the provisions of the City’s Shoreline Master Program.
- (57) **“Shoreline areas”** means all “shorelines of the state” and “shorelands” as defined in RCW 90.58.030.
- (58) **“Shoreline conditional use”** means a use, development, or substantial development that is classified as a shoreline conditional use or is not classified within the City’s Shoreline Master Program.
- (59) **“Shoreline functions”** has the same meaning as “ecological functions.”
- (60) **“Shoreline jurisdiction”** has the same meaning as “shoreline areas.”
- (61) **“Shoreline modifications”** means those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure. They can include other actions, such as clearing, grading, or application of chemicals.
- (62) **“Shoreline permit”** means any shoreline substantial development permit, shoreline variance permit, shoreline conditional use permit, or revision authorized under RCW 90.58.

- (63) **“Shoreline stabilization”** includes actions taken to address erosion impacts to property and dwellings, businesses, or structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, tides, wind, or wave action. These actions include structural and nonstructural methods. Nonstructural methods include building setbacks, relocation of the structure to be protected, groundwater management, and planning and regulatory measures to avoid the need for structural stabilization.
- (64) **“Shoreline stabilization, hard”** refers to shoreline stabilization measures with solid, hard surfaces, such as concrete bulkheads.
- (65) **“Shoreline stabilization, soft”** refers to shoreline stabilization measures that rely on less rigid materials, such as biotechnical vegetation measures or beach enhancement.
- (66) **“Shoreline variance”** is a means to grant relief from the specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the City’s Shoreline Master Program and not a means to vary a use of a shoreline.
- (67) **“Shorelines”** means all of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs, and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them; except shorelines of statewide significance; shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is 20 cubic feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and shorelines on lakes less than 20 acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.
- (68) **“Shorelines of statewide significance”** means the following shorelines of the state, as applicable to the City:
- A. The area between the ordinary high water mark and the western boundary of the state from Cape Disappointment on the south to Cape Flattery on the north, including harbors, bays, estuaries, and inlets.
 - B. Those natural rivers or segments thereof west of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is measured at 1,000 cubic feet per second or more.
 - C. Shorelands associated with the above.
- (69) **“Shorelines of the state”** are the total of all “shorelines” and “shorelines of statewide significance” within the state.
- (70) **“Should”** means that the particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated, compelling reason, based on policy of the Shoreline Management Act, the Guidelines, and the City’s Shoreline Master Program against taking the action.
- (71) **“Significant tree”** means an evergreen tree 10 inches in diameter or greater, or a deciduous tree 12 inches in diameter or greater, measured four and one-half feet above existing grade.

(72) **“Significant vegetation removal”** means the removal or alteration of trees, shrubs, and/or ground cover by clearing, grading, cutting, burning, chemical means, or other activity that causes significant ecological impacts to functions provided by such vegetation. The removal of invasive or noxious weeds does not constitute significant vegetation removal. Tree pruning, not including tree topping, where it does not affect ecological functions, does not constitute significant vegetation removal.

(73) **“Streams”** means those areas where surface water flow sufficiently to produce a defined channel or bed. A defined channel or bed is an area which demonstrates clear evidence of the passage of water and includes, but is not limited to, bedrock channels, gravel beds, sand and silt beds and defined channel swales. The channel or bed need not contain water year round. This definition is not meant to include irrigation ditches, canals, storm or surface water runoff devices or other entirely artificial watercourses, unless they are used by salmon or used to convey streams naturally occurring prior to construction.

For regulatory purposes under the City’s Shoreline Master Program once streams are identified, the streams are typed following the Washington State Department of Natural Resource Stream Typing System found in WAC 222-16-031 as now or hereafter amended.

(74) **“Structure”** means a permanent or temporary edifice or building, or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of the ground or water, except for vessels.

(75) **“Substantial development”** shall mean any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds \$6,416, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold must be adjusted for inflation by the Office of Financial Management every five years, beginning - July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. See WAC 173-27-040 for a list of developments that shall not be considered substantial development.

(76) **“Substantially degrade”** means to cause significant ecological impact.

(77) **“Vessel”** includes ships, boats, barges, or any other floating craft which are designed and used for navigation and do not interfere with the normal public use of the water.

(78) **“Water-dependent use”** means a use or portion of a use that cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and that is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations.

(79) **“Water-enjoyment use”** means a recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use, or a use that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which through location, design, and operation ensures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. In

order to qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment.

- (80) **“Water-oriented use”** means a use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.
- (81) **“Water-related use”** means a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:
- A. The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or
 - B. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.
- (82) **“Wetlands”** means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.
- (83) **“Wetland mosaic”** means an area with a concentration of multiple small wetlands, in which each patch of wetland is less than one acre; on average, patches are less than 100 feet from each other; and areas delineated as vegetated wetland are more than 50 percent of the total area of the entire mosaic, including uplands and open water.

3 SHORELINE JURISDICTION

3.1 Shoreline jurisdiction

- (1) **Shorelines of the state.** In accordance with the Shoreline Management Act, the City’s shoreline jurisdiction subject to the City’s Shoreline Master Program includes all “shorelines of the state” and “shorelands.” Shorelines of the state are the total of all “shorelines” and “shorelines of statewide significance.” These terms are defined in Chapter 2, Definitions. The City’s shoreline jurisdiction does not include the optional inclusion of the entire 100-year floodplain or land necessary for buffers for critical areas.

- A. In the City, shorelines include:
 - 1. Wallacut River
 - 2. Black Lake
 - B. In the City, shorelines of statewide significance include:
 - 1. Baker Bay (Columbia River)
 - 2. Pacific Ocean
- (2) **Where shoreline jurisdiction does not include an entire parcel.** In circumstances where shoreline jurisdiction does not include an entire parcel, only that portion of the parcel within shoreline jurisdiction and any use, activity or development proposed within shoreline jurisdiction on that portion of the parcel is subject to the City's Shoreline Master Program.

3.2 Shorelines Map

- (1) **Shorelines Map.**
- A. The City's shoreline jurisdiction and the environment designations established by the City's Shoreline Master Program are shown on the Shorelines Map. The Shorelines Map is adopted by reference and declared to be a part of the City's Shoreline Master Program. The Shorelines Map can be seen in Appendix A.
 - B. The Shorelines Map may be updated through an amendment to the City's Shoreline Master Program as indicated in regulation 3.2(2) below.
- (2) **Shorelines Map approximate.** The Shorelines Map only approximately identifies or depicts the lateral extent of shoreline jurisdiction and environment designations from the shoreline waterbody. The actual lateral extent of shoreline jurisdiction and environment designations shall be determined on a site-specific basis at the time a development is proposed based on the location of the ordinary high water mark, floodway, floodplain, and the presence of associated wetlands.
- A. Any areas within shoreline jurisdiction that are not mapped and/or designated due to minor mapping inaccuracies in the lateral extent of shoreline jurisdiction related to site-specific surveys of ordinary high water mark, floodway, and/or floodplain are automatically assigned the category of the contiguous environment designation. Where the mapping inaccuracy results in inclusion of an unmapped associated wetland, that wetland shall be assigned an Urban Conservancy designation.
 - B. Any areas within shoreline jurisdiction that are not mapped and/or designated shall be assigned an Urban Conservancy designation until the shoreline can be

redesignated through an SMP amendment process conducted consistent with Section 8.14, Amendments.

- C. Any area shown on the Shorelines Map as within shoreline jurisdiction that does not meet the criteria for shoreline jurisdiction shall not be subject to the requirements of the City's Shoreline Master Program. In the event of a mapping error, the City shall rely upon common boundary descriptions and the criteria contained in RCW 90.58.030(2) and WAC 173-22 pertaining to determinations of shorelands, as amended, rather than the incorrect or outdated map.
- D. When interpreting the exact location of an environment designation boundary line, the location shown on the Shorelines Map shall prevail consistent with the following rules:
 - 1. Boundaries indicated as approximately following parcel, tract, or section lines shall be so construed.
 - 2. In cases of boundary line adjustments or subdivisions, the designation of the parent parcel shall not change as a result, except if pursuant to an amendment to the City's Shoreline Master Program.
 - 3. Boundaries indicated as approximately following roads shall be construed to follow the nearest right-of-way edge.
 - 4. Boundaries indicated as approximately parallel to or extensions of features indicated in regulations 3.2(2)D.1 or 3.2(2)D.2 above shall be so construed.

4 SHORELINE POLICIES

4.1 General policies

4.1.1 Archaeological & historic resources

- (1) Due to the limited and irreplaceable nature of the resource(s), the destruction of or damage to any site having historic, cultural, scientific or educational value, as identified by the appropriate authorities, should be prevented.

4.1.2 Critical areas

- (1) The existing ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes of critical areas should be protected.
- (2) Human uses and values that are compatible with the protection of the existing ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes of critical areas, such as public access and aesthetic values, should be promoted provided that impacts to ecological functions are first avoided, and any unavoidable impacts are mitigated.

4.1.3 Environmental protection

- (1) The City's Shoreline Master Program should assure, at a minimum, no net loss of ecological functions necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources.
- (2) To assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, individual uses and developments should be required to mitigate environmental impacts not otherwise avoided or minimized by compliance with the City's Shoreline Master Program or other applicable regulations.

4.1.4 Flood hazard reduction

- (1) When evaluating alternate flood control measures, the removal or relocation of structures in flood-prone areas should be considered.
- (2) Where feasible, preference should be given to non-structural flood hazard reduction measures over structural measures.
- (3) River and stream processes should be returned to a more natural state where feasible and appropriate, including the removal of artificial restrictions to natural channel migration and the restoration of off-channel hydrological connections.
- (4) Flood hazard protection measures should not result in a net loss of ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes associated with rivers and streams.

4.1.5 Public access

- (1) The public interest with regard to rights to access waters held in public trust by the state should be promoted and enhanced, while protecting private property rights and public safety.
- (2) The rights of navigation and space necessary for water-dependent uses should be protected.
- (3) To the greatest extent feasible consistent with the overall best interest of the state and the people generally, the public's opportunity to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of shorelines of the state, including views of the water, should be protected.
- (4) The design, construction, and operation of permitted uses in shorelines of the state should be regulated to minimize, insofar as practical, interference with the public's use of the water.

4.1.6 Vegetation conservation

- (1) Vegetation conservation should be undertaken to protect the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes performed by vegetation along shorelines. Vegetation conservation should also be undertaken to protect human safety and property, to increase the stability of shorelines, to reduce the need for structural shoreline stabilization

measures, to improve the visual and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline, to protect plant and animal species and their habitats, and to enhance shoreline uses.

4.1.7 Water quality & quantity

- (1) Impacts to water quality and quantity that would result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or in a significant impact to aesthetic qualities or recreational opportunities should be prevented.
- (2) Low impact development facilities that do not substantially change the character of the shoreline, such as vegetation filter strips, grass-lined swales, and vegetated bioretention and infiltration facilities, should be encouraged in association with development allowed in shoreline jurisdiction.

4.2 Shoreline use, development & modification policies

4.2.1 General shoreline use, development & modification policies

- (1) The development of property in shoreline jurisdiction should protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; the land and its vegetation and wildlife; and property rights while implementing the policies of the Shoreline Management Act.
- (2) The City, when determining allowable uses and resolving use conflicts on shorelines within jurisdiction, shall apply the following preferences and priorities in the order listed below.
 - A. Reserve appropriate areas for protecting and restoring ecological functions to control pollution and prevent damage to the natural environment and public health.
 - B. Reserve shoreline areas for water-dependent and associated water-related uses.
 - C. Reserve shoreline areas for other water-related and water-enjoyment uses that are compatible with ecological protection and restoration objectives.
 - D. Locate single-family residential uses where they are appropriate and can be developed without significant impact to ecological functions or displacement of water-dependent uses.
 - E. Limit nonwater-oriented uses to those locations where the above described uses are inappropriate or where nonwater-oriented uses demonstrably contribute to the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act.
- (3) For shorelines of statewide significance, the City shall give preference to uses, in the following order of preference, which:
 - A. Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interest;
 - B. Preserve the natural character of the shoreline;

- C. Result in long-term over short-term benefit;
 - D. Protect the resources and ecology of the shoreline;
 - E. Increase public access to publicly owned areas of the shorelines;
 - F. Increase recreational opportunities for the public in the shoreline;
 - G. Provide for any other element as defined in RCW 90.58.100 deemed appropriate or necessary.
- (4) Use conflicts should be reduced by prohibiting or applying special conditions to uses that are not consistent with the control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment or are not unique to or dependent upon use of the City's shoreline.
 - (5) Only shoreline modifications that are appropriate to the specific type of shoreline and environmental conditions for which they are proposed should be allowed.
 - (6) The adverse effects of shoreline modifications should be reduced and, as much as possible, shoreline modifications should be limited in number and extent.
 - (7) Shoreline modifications, individually and cumulatively, should not result in a net loss of ecological functions. This should be achieved by giving preference to those types of shoreline modifications that have a lesser impact on ecological functions and requiring mitigation of identified impacts resulting from shoreline modifications.
 - (8) Structural shoreline modifications should be allowed only where they are demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or a legally existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage or are necessary for reconfiguration of the shoreline for mitigation or enhancement purposes.
 - (9) The enhancement of impaired ecological functions should be planned for where feasible and appropriate, while accommodating permitted uses.

4.2.2 Agriculture

- (1) New agricultural activities on land not meeting the definition of agricultural land, the conversion of agricultural lands to other uses, and other development on agricultural land that does not meet the definition of agricultural activities should be consistent with the environment designation and the general and specific use regulations applicable to the proposed use, and should assure no net loss of ecological functions and not have a significant adverse impact on other shoreline resources and values.

4.2.3 Aquaculture

- (1) Aquaculture is dependent on the use of the water area and, when consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the environment, is a preferred use of the water

area. While aquaculture is not anticipated within the City's shoreline jurisdiction, some scale or form of aquaculture could be appropriate.

4.2.4 Beach & dunes management

- (1) Beaches and dunes should be managed to conserve, protect, and, where appropriate, develop or restore the resources and benefits of coastal beaches. Beaches and dunes should also be managed to reduce the hazard to human life and property from natural or human-induced actions associated with these areas.
- (2) Dune modification may be proposed for a number of purposes, including protection of property, flood and storm hazard reduction, erosion prevention, or ecological restoration.

4.2.5 Boating facilities

- (1) Boating facilities should meet health, safety, and welfare requirements, and no net loss of ecological functions as a result of development of such facilities should be assured.

4.2.6 Breakwaters, jetties & groins

- (1) Breakwaters, jetties, and groins waterward of the ordinary high water mark shall be allowed only where necessary to support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, or other specific public purpose.

4.2.7 Commercial development

- (1) Preference should be given first to water-dependent commercial uses over nonwater-dependent commercial uses; and second, to water-related and water-enjoyment commercial uses over nonwater-oriented commercial uses.
- (2) Public access and ecological restoration should be considered as potential mitigation of impacts to shoreline resources and values for all water-related or water-dependent commercial development unless such improvements are demonstrated to be infeasible or inappropriate.

4.2.8 Dredging & dredge material disposal

- (1) Dredging and dredge material disposal should be done in a manner that avoids, minimizes or mitigates significant ecological impacts.
- (2) Dredging and dredge material disposal should be consistent with adopted regional interagency dredge material management plans and watershed management plans.
- (3) Uses of suitable dredge material that benefit shoreline resources are encouraged.

4.2.9 Fill & excavation

- (1) Fills and excavations should be located, designed, and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration.
- (2) Fills waterward of the ordinary high water mark should be allowed in limited instances only.

4.2.10 Forest practices

- (1) The City's Shoreline Master Program should rely on the Forest Practices Act and implementing rules, as well as the Forest and Fish Report as adequate management of commercial forest uses within shoreline jurisdiction.

4.2.11 Industrial development

- (1) Preference should first be given to water-dependent industrial uses over nonwater-dependent industrial uses; and second, to water-related industrial uses over nonwater-oriented industrial uses.
- (2) Industrial development and redevelopment should be encouraged to locate where environmental cleanup and restoration of the shoreline area can be incorporated.

4.2.12 In-stream structures

- (1) The location and planning of in-stream structures should give due consideration to the full range of public interests.

4.2.13 Mining

- (1) Mining should be prohibited within the City's shoreline jurisdiction, except for ocean beach mineral prospecting conducted under a valid Hydraulic Project Approval issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

4.2.14 Recreational development

- (1) Shoreline recreational development should be given priority and should be primarily related to access to, enjoyment of, and use of shorelines of the state.
- (2) State-owned shorelines should be given appropriate special consideration for providing recreational activities for the public.

4.2.15 Residential development

- (1) Single-family residences are a priority use when developed in a manner consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment.

4.2.16 Shoreline habitat & natural systems enhancement projects

- (1) Shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement projects should be fostered.
- (2) Shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement projects should address legitimate restoration needs and priorities, and implement City-approved restoration plans, such as the City's Shoreline Restoration Plan.

4.2.17 Shoreline stabilization

- (1) The City should regulate shoreline stabilization in order to avoid the individual and cumulative net loss of ecological functions.

4.2.18 Transportation & parking

- (1) Safe, reasonable, and adequate circulation systems should be provided to, through or over shorelines where necessary and otherwise consistent with the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (2) Circulation systems should include systems for pedestrian, bicycle, and public transportation where appropriate.

4.2.19 Utilities

- (1) All utility facilities should be designed and located to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, preserve the natural landscape, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land and shoreline uses while meeting the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate growth.
- (2) Shoreline uses should not be allowed where the City's comprehensive plan does not provide sufficient roads, utilities, and other services to support them. Existing utility services routed through shoreline areas should not be the sole justification for more intense development.

5 ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

5.1 High-Intensity

5.1.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the High-Intensity environment is to provide for high-intensity water-oriented commercial, transportation, and industrial uses while protecting existing ecological functions and restoring ecological functions in areas that have been previously degraded.

5.1.2 Designation

- (1) A High-Intensity environment designation is assigned to shoreline areas that currently support high-intensity uses related to commerce, transportation or navigation; or are suitable and planned for high-intensity water-oriented uses.

5.1.3 Management policies

- (1) In regulating uses in the High-Intensity environment, first priority should be given to water-dependent uses. Second priority should be given to water-related and water-enjoyment uses. Nonwater-oriented uses should not be allowed except as part of mixed-use developments. Nonwater-oriented uses may also be allowed in limited situations where they do not conflict with or limit opportunities for water-oriented uses or on sites where there is no direct access to the shoreline.
- (2) Full use of existing urban areas should be required before expansion of intensive development is allowed.
- (3) Where feasible, visual and physical public access should be required.
- (4) Aesthetic objectives should be implemented by means such as sign control regulations, appropriate development siting, screening and architectural standards, and maintenance of natural vegetative buffers.
- (5) New development should not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Where applicable, new development should include environmental cleanup and restoration of the shoreline to comply with any relevant state or federal laws.

5.2 Shoreline Residential

5.2.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Shoreline Residential environment is to accommodate residential development and appurtenant structures that are consistent with the City's Shoreline Master Program. An additional purpose is to provide appropriate public access and recreational uses.

5.2.2 Designation

- (1) A Shoreline Residential environment designation is assigned to shoreline areas that are predominantly single-family or multifamily residential development or are planned and platted for residential development.

5.2.3 Management policies

- (1) Development in the Shoreline Residential designation should assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions through the application of development standards.
- (2) Multifamily and multi-lot residential and recreational developments should provide public access and joint use for community recreational facilities.
- (3) Access, utilities, and public services should be available and adequate to serve existing needs and/or planned future development.
- (4) Commercial development should be limited to water-oriented uses.

5.3 Urban Conservancy

5.3.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Urban Conservancy environment is to protect and restore ecological functions of open space, floodplain and other sensitive lands where they exist in urban and developed settings, while allowing a variety of compatible uses.

5.3.2 Designation

- (1) An Urban Conservancy environment designation is assigned to shoreline areas that are appropriate and planned for development that is compatible with maintaining or restoring the ecological functions of the area, that are not generally suitable for water-dependent uses, if any of the following characteristics apply:
 - A. They are suitable for water-related or water-enjoyment uses;
 - B. They are open space, floodplain or other sensitive areas that should not be more intensively developed;
 - C. They have potential for ecological restoration;
 - D. They retain important ecological functions, even though partially developed; or
 - E. They have the potential for development that is compatible with ecological restoration.

5.3.3 Management policies

- (1) Uses that preserve the natural character of the area or promote preservation of open space, floodplain or sensitive lands either directly or over the long term should be the primary allowed uses. Uses that result in restoration of ecological functions should be allowed if the use is otherwise compatible with the purpose of the environment and the setting.

- (2) Public access and public recreation objectives should be implemented whenever feasible and significant ecological impacts can be mitigated.
- (3) Water-oriented uses should be given priority over nonwater-oriented uses. For shoreline areas adjacent to commercially navigable waters, water-dependent uses should be given highest priority.

5.4 Natural

5.4.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Natural environment is to protect shoreline areas that are relatively free of human influence or that include intact or minimally degraded shoreline functions intolerant of human use. These systems require that only very low intensity uses be allowed in order to maintain the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes.

5.4.2 Designation

- (1) A Natural environment designation is assigned to shoreline areas with any of the following characteristics:
 - A. The shoreline is ecologically intact and therefore currently performing an important, irreplaceable function or ecosystem-wide process that would be damaged by human activity;
 - B. The shoreline is considered to represent ecosystems and geologic types that are of particular scientific and educational interest; or
 - C. The shoreline is unable to support new development or uses without significant adverse impacts to ecological functions or risk to human safety.

5.4.3 Management policies

- (1) Any use that would substantially degrade the ecological functions or natural character of the shoreline area should not be allowed.
- (2) The following new uses should not be allowed in the Natural environment: commercial; industrial; nonwater-oriented recreation; and roads, utility corridors, and parking areas that can be located outside of Natural-designated shorelines.
- (3) Scientific, historical, cultural, educational research uses, and low-intensity water-oriented recreational access uses may be allowed provided that no significant ecological impact on the area will result.
- (4) New development or significant vegetation removal that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal ecological functions should not be allowed. The subdivision of property in a configuration that, to achieve its intended purpose, will require significant

vegetation removal or shoreline modification that adversely impacts ecological functions should not be allowed. That is, each new parcel must be able to support its intended development without significant ecological impacts to shoreline ecological functions.

5.5 Aquatic

5.5.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Aquatic environment is to protect, restore, and manage the unique characteristics and resources of areas waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

5.5.2 Designation

- (1) An Aquatic environment designation is assigned to lands waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

5.5.3 Management policies

- (1) New over-water structures should only be allowed for water-dependent uses, public access, or ecological restoration.
- (2) The size of new overwater structures should be limited to the minimum necessary to support the structure's intended use.
- (3) In order to reduce the impacts of shoreline development and increase effective use of water resources, multiple use of overwater facilities should be encouraged.
- (4) All developments and uses on navigable waters or their beds should be located and designed to minimize interference with surface navigation, to consider impacts to public views, and to allow for the safe, unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly those species dependent on migration.
- (5) Uses that adversely impact the ecological functions of critical saltwater and freshwater habitats should not be allowed except where necessary to achieve the objectives of RCW 90.58.020, and then only when their impacts are mitigated according to the sequence described in regulation 6.3(3) as necessary to assure no net loss of ecological functions.
- (6) Shoreline uses, developments and modifications should be designed and managed to prevent degradation of water quality and alteration of natural hydrographic conditions.

6 GENERAL REGULATIONS

6.1 Archaeological & historic resources

- (1) **Applicability.** Archaeological and historical resources provisions apply to archaeological and historic resources that are recorded at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and/or by the City, or have been inadvertently uncovered.
- (2) **Known archaeological resources.** Permits issued in areas documented to contain archaeological resources require a site inspection or evaluation by a professional archaeologist in coordination with affected Indian tribes.
- (3) **Uncovered archaeological resources.** Developers and property owners shall immediately stop work and notify the City, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and affected Indian tribes if archaeological resources are uncovered during excavation.

6.2 Critical areas

- (1) **Critical areas within shoreline jurisdiction.** Critical areas within shoreline jurisdiction are subject to the regulations contained in Appendix B of the City's Shoreline Master Program. Although the regulations in Appendix B are nearly identical to the City's general critical areas regulations, key differences exist. If there are conflicts between the regulations contained in Appendix B and the regulations contained in the rest of the City's Shoreline Master Program, those that are the most protective of shoreline ecological functions shall apply.

6.3 Environmental protection

- (1) **No net loss of ecological functions.** Individual uses and developments shall not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Individual uses and developments are required to mitigate environmental impacts not otherwise avoided or mitigated by compliance with the City's Shoreline Master Program or other applicable regulations.
- (2) **Mitigation sequence analysis, when required.** If a proposed shoreline use or modification is entirely addressed by specific, objective standards (such as setback distances, pier dimensions, or materials requirements) contained in the City's Shoreline Master Program, then the mitigation sequence analysis described in regulation 6.3(3) is not required. In the following circumstances, a project applicant must provide a mitigation sequence analysis as described in regulation 6.3(3):

- A. If a proposed shoreline use or modification is addressed in any part by discretionary standards (such as standards requiring a particular action "if feasible" or requiring the minimization of development size) contained in the City's shoreline regulations, then the mitigation sequence analysis is required for the discretionary standard(s).
 - B. When an action requires a shoreline conditional use permit or shoreline variance permit.
 - C. When specifically required by a provision in the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (3) **Mitigation sequence analysis.** An applicant required to complete a mitigation sequence analysis pursuant to regulation 6.3(2) must describe how the proposal will follow the below mitigation sequence. Application of the mitigation sequence must achieve no net loss of ecological functions for each new development and not have a significant adverse impact on other shoreline functions fostered by the policy of the Shoreline Management Act. Mitigation measures are listed in descending order of priority. Lower priority measures shall be applied only where higher priority measures are determined to be infeasible or inapplicable. Mitigation in excess of that necessary to ensure that development will result in no net loss of ecological functions will not be required, but may be voluntarily performed.
- A. Avoid the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
 - B. Minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation by using appropriate technology or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
 - C. Rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
 - D. Reduce or eliminate the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations;
 - E. Compensate for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and
 - F. Monitor the impact and the compensation projects and taking appropriate corrective measures.
- (4) **Compensatory mitigation.** When compensatory measures are appropriate pursuant to the mitigation sequence analysis described in regulation 6.3(3):
- A. Preferential consideration shall be given to measures that replace the impacted functions directly and in the immediate vicinity of the impact. However, alternative compensatory mitigation within the watershed that addresses limiting factors or identified critical needs for shoreline resource conservation based on watershed or comprehensive resource management plans applicable to the area of impact may be authorized.

- B. Compensatory mitigation measures must be maintained over the life of the use or development.
 - C. Authorization of compensatory mitigation measures may require appropriate safeguards, terms or conditions as necessary to ensure no net loss of ecological functions.
- (5) **Mitigation plan.** When compensatory measures are appropriate, the applicant must develop and implement a mitigation plan prepared by a qualified professional. A mitigation plan must include, at a minimum:
- A. A description of the existing shoreline environment.
 - B. A description of anticipated impacts.
 - C. A description of how the mitigation plan addresses anticipated impacts, with supporting rationale.
 - D. Drawings showing existing and proposed conditions.
 - E. Measurable performance standards for evaluating the success of the mitigation plan.
 - F. A contingency plan identifying potential courses of action if performance standards are not being met.
 - G. A five-year maintenance and monitoring program, including:
 - 1. A schedule for maintenance and monitoring.
 - 2. A schedule for the submission of monitoring reports to the City to document milestones, successes, problems, and contingency actions.
 - 3. A discussion of how monitoring data will be evaluated to determine if performance standards are being met.
 - H. Financial guarantees to ensure the mitigation plan is fully implemented.

6.4 Flood hazard reduction

- (1) **Applicability.** Flood hazard reduction provisions apply to actions taken to reduce flood damage or hazard and to uses, development, and shoreline modifications that may increase flood hazards. Flood hazard reduction measures may consist of nonstructural measures, such as setbacks, land use controls, wetland restoration, dike removal, use relocation, biotechnical measures, and stormwater management programs, and of structural measures, such as dikes, levees, revetments, floodwalls, channel realignment, and elevation of structures consistent with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- (2) **Development in floodplains.** Development in floodplains must not significantly or cumulatively increase flood hazard or be inconsistent with a comprehensive flood hazard

management plan adopted pursuant to RCW 86.12 (provided the plan has been adopted after 1994 and approved by Ecology).

- (3) **New development or uses, including subdivisions.** New development or uses in shoreline jurisdiction, including the subdivision of land, must not be established when it would be reasonably foreseeable that the development or use would require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the channel migration zone or floodway during the life of the development or use.
- (4) **Uses and activities within the channel migration zone or floodway.** The following uses and activities may be authorized where appropriate and/or necessary within the channel migration zone or floodway:
 - A. Actions that protect or restore the ecosystem-wide processes or ecological functions, including development with a primary purpose of protecting or restoring ecological functions and/or ecosystem-wide processes.
 - B. Forest practices in compliance with the Washington State Forest Practices Act and its implementing rules.
 - C. Existing and ongoing agricultural practices, provided that no new restrictions to channel movement occur.
 - D. Bridges, utility lines, outfalls, and other public utility and transportation structures where no other feasible alternative exists or the alternative would result in unreasonable and disproportionate cost. Where such structures are allowed, mitigation shall address impacted functions and processes in the affected section of the watershed or drift cell.
 - E. Repair and maintenance of an existing legal use, provided that such actions do not cause significant ecological impacts or increase flood hazards to other uses.
 - F. Modifications or additions to an existing nonagricultural legal use, provided that channel migration is not further limited and that the new development includes appropriate protection of ecological functions.
 - G. Development where structures exist that prevent active channel movement and flooding.
 - H. Measures to reduce shoreline erosion, provided that it is demonstrated that the erosion rate exceeds that which would normally occur in a natural condition, that the measure does not interfere with fluvial hydrological and geomorphological processes normally acting in natural conditions, and that the measure includes appropriate mitigation of impacts to ecological functions associated with a river or stream.
- (5) **Structural flood hazard reduction measures.**

- A. Structural flood hazard reduction measures shall be consistent with an adopted comprehensive flood hazard management plan approved by Ecology that evaluates cumulative impacts to the watershed system.
 - B. New structural flood hazard reduction measures in shoreline jurisdiction may be allowed only when demonstrated by a scientific and engineering analysis that they are necessary to protect existing development and that nonstructural measures are not feasible, that impacts on ecological functions and priority species and habitats can be successfully mitigated so as to assure no net loss, and that appropriate vegetation conservation actions will be undertaken consistent with Section 6.6, Vegetation conservation.
 - C. New structural flood hazard reduction measures must be placed landward of associated wetlands and applicable shoreline buffers, except for actions that increase ecological functions, such as wetland restoration; provided that such flood hazard reduction projects be authorized only if it is determined that no other alternative to reduce flood hazard to existing development is feasible. The need for, and analysis of feasible alternatives to, structural improvements must be documented through a geotechnical and hydrological analysis.
 - D. New structural public flood hazard reduction measures, such as dikes and levees, must dedicate and improve public access pathways unless public access improvements would cause unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public, inherent and unavoidable security problems, unacceptable and unmitigable significant ecological impacts, unavoidable conflict with the proposed use, or a cost that is disproportionate and unreasonable to the total long-term cost of the development.
- (6) **Removal of gravel for flood management purposes.** The removal of gravel for flood management purposes must be consistent with an adopted flood hazard reduction plan and the City's Shoreline Master Program, and allowed only after a biological and geomorphological study shows that extraction has a long-term benefit to flood hazard reduction, does not result in a net loss of ecological functions, and is part of a comprehensive flood management solution.

6.5 Public access

- (1) **Applicability.** Public access includes the ability of the general public to reach, touch, and enjoy the water's edge, to travel on the waters of the state, and to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations.

- (2) **Conditions when required.** Except as provided in regulations 6.5(5) and 6.5(6), shoreline substantial developments or conditional uses shall provide public access where any of the following conditions are present:
 - A. A development or use will create increased demand for public access to the shoreline.
 - B. A development or use will interfere with an existing public access way. Such interference may be caused by blocking access or by discouraging use of existing on-site or nearby access.
 - C. New non-water-oriented uses are proposed.
 - D. A use or activity will interfere with public use of lands or waters subject to the public trust doctrine.
 - E. Where a commercial or industrial use is proposed for location on land in public ownership.
- (3) **When required for public entities.** Shoreline development by public entities, port districts, state agencies, and public utility districts shall include public access measures as part of each shoreline development project, unless such access is shown to be incompatible due to reasons of safety, security, or impact to the shoreline environment.
- (4) **When required for residential development.** New multiunit residential development, including the subdivision of land for more than four parcels, should provide community and/or public access. Public access shall not be required for single-family residential development of four or fewer lots.
- (5) **When not required.** Public access shall not be required on-site where one or more of the following conditions apply.
 - A. Unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public exist that cannot be prevented by any practical means.
 - B. Constitutional or other legal limitations may apply.
 - C. Inherent security requirements of the use cannot be satisfied through the application of alternative design features or other solutions.
 - D. The cost of providing the access, easement or an alternative amenity is unreasonably disproportionate to the total long-term cost of the proposed development.
 - E. Adverse impacts to shoreline ecological processes and functions that cannot be mitigated will result from the public access.
 - F. Significant unavoidable conflict between any access regulations and the proposed use and adjacent uses would occur and cannot be mitigated.

- (6) **Reasonable alternatives.** To meet any of the conditions in regulation 6.5(5), the applicant must first demonstrate and the City determine in its findings that all reasonable alternatives to provide on-site public access have been exhausted, including, but not limited to:
 - A. Regulating access by such means as maintaining a gate and/or limiting hours of use.
 - B. Separating uses and activities (e.g. fences, terracing, use of one-way glazings, hedges, landscaping, etc.).
 - C. Developing access at a site geographically separated from the proposal such as a street end, vista or trail system.
 - D. Sharing the cost of providing and maintaining public access between public and private entities.
- (7) **Projects that meet the criteria of regulation 6.5(6).** Projects that meet the criteria of regulation 6.5(6) shall either build off-site public access facilities or, if established and approved by the Shoreline Administrator, contribute to the local public access fund.
- (8) **Preparation of written findings.** When provisions for public access are required as a condition of project approval, the Shoreline Administrator shall prepare written findings demonstrating consistency with constitutional and legal practices regarding private property and the principles of nexus and proportionality.
- (9) **Dedication of land or a physical improvement.**
 - A. Public access shall consist of a dedication of land or a physical improvement in the form of a walkway, trail, bikeway, corridor, viewpoint, park, deck, observation tower, pier, boat launching ramp, dock or pier area or other area serving as a means of view and/or physical approach to public waters. It may include interpretive centers and displays.
 - B. Minimum width of public access easements shall be at least 12 feet, unless the Shoreline Administrator determines that undue hardship to the proponent would result. In such cases, easement width may be reduced only to the minimum extent necessary to relieve the hardship.
- (10) **Recorded via a legal instrument.** Public access provisions shall run with the land and be recorded via a legal instrument such as an easement, or as a dedication on the face of a plat or short plat. Such legal instruments shall be recorded with the Pacific County Auditor's Office prior to the time of building permit approval, occupancy or plat approval, whichever comes first (RCW 58.17.110). Future actions by the applicant's successors in interest or other parties shall not diminish the usefulness or value of required public access areas and associated improvements.

- (11) **Location and design criteria.** Public access shall meet the following location and design criteria:
- A. A public pedestrian access walkway is required where open space is provided along the shoreline, and public access can be provided in a manner that will not adversely impact shoreline ecological processes and functions. The walkway shall be buffered from sensitive ecological features and provide limited and controlled access to the water's edge where appropriate. Fencing may be used to control damage to plants and other sensitive ecological features. Trails shall be constructed of permeable materials and limited to five feet in width to reduce impacts to ecologically sensitive resources.
 - B. Where views of the water or shoreline are available and physical access to the water's edge is not present or appropriate, a public viewing area shall be provided.
 - C. Public access shall be located adjacent to other public areas, access points and connecting trails and connected to the nearest public street.
 - D. Development over water shall be constructed as far landward as possible to reduce interference with views to the shoreline from surrounding properties.
 - E. Appropriate amenities such as benches, picnic tables and public parking sufficient to serve the users shall be provided. Public restrooms, facilities for disposal of animal waste, and other appropriate public facilities shall be required at developments that attract a substantial number of persons.
 - F. New development shall be located and designed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to views from public property.
 - G. Intrusions on privacy shall be minimized by avoiding locations adjacent to windows and outdoor private open spaces or by screening or other separation techniques.
 - H. Public access design shall provide for the safety of users to the extent feasible.
 - I. The standard state-approved logo or other locally approved signs that indicate the public's right of access and hours of access shall be constructed, installed, and maintained by the applicant or owner in conspicuous locations at public access sites.
- (12) **At time of occupancy.** Required public access sites shall be fully developed and available for public or community use at the time of occupancy of the shoreline development.
- (13) **Maintenance.** Maintenance of the public access facility over the life of the use or development shall be the responsibility of the owner unless otherwise accepted by a public or non-profit agency through a formal agreement recorded with the Pacific County Auditor's Office.

- (14) **Shoreline street ends and public right-of-ways.** Public access provided by existing shoreline street ends and public right-of-ways shall be preserved, maintained and enhanced consistent with RCW 35.79.035 and RCW 36.87.130.
- (15) **No net loss of ecological functions.** Public access improvements shall be constructed and maintained in a manner that does not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

6.6 Vegetation conservation

- (1) **Applicability.** Vegetation conservation includes activities to protect vegetation along or near shorelines that contribute to the ecological functions of shoreline areas. Vegetation conservation provisions apply throughout shoreline jurisdiction. Unless otherwise stated, vegetation conservation does not include those activities covered under the Washington State Forest Practices Act, except for conversion to other uses and other forest practice activities over which the City has authority.
- (2) **Existing vegetation.** Vegetation conservation standards do not apply retroactively to existing legally established uses and developments. Vegetation associated with such uses and developments may be maintained.
- (3) **Shoreline buffers and building setbacks.** Requirements for shoreline buffers and setbacks are identified in Appendix B in Table B3-1. Other buffers, particularly estuarine wetland buffers, may exceed the shoreline buffer. The provision that is most protective of shoreline resources shall prevail.
- (4) **Vegetation removal.**
 - A. Vegetation removal must be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development. Mitigation sequencing per regulation 6.3(3) must be applied unless specifically excluded by other shoreline provisions, so that the design and location of the structure or development minimizes short- and long-term vegetation removal. The City may require site plan alterations to achieve maximum vegetation retention.
 - B. Where vegetation removal conducted consistent with this section results in adverse impacts to shoreline ecological function, new developments or site alterations are required to develop and implement a mitigation plan unless specifically excluded by other shoreline provisions. Examples of actions that may result in adverse impacts include:
 - 1. Removal of native trees, shrubs or groundcovers;
 - 2. Removal of non-native trees or shrubs that overhang aquatic areas or stabilize slopes; or

3. Removal of native or non-native trees or shrubs that disrupts an existing vegetation corridor connecting the property to other critical areas or buffers.
- (5) **Pruning.** Nondestructive thinning of lateral branches to enhance views or trimming, shaping, thinning or pruning of a tree necessary to its health and growth is allowed, consistent with the following standards:
1. In no circumstance shall removal of more than one-fourth of the original crown be permitted.
 2. Pruning shall not include topping, stripping of branches or creation of an imbalanced canopy.
 3. Pruning shall retain branches that overhang the water to the maximum extent feasible.
 4. Pruning must not compromise the health of the tree.
 5. Selective pruning of trees for views shall not include removal of understory vegetation
- (6) **Danger trees.** Danger trees may be removed if the hazard cannot be eliminated by pruning, crown thinning, or other technique that maintains some habitat function. Danger tree removal may be mitigated without a mitigation plan by conversion of the danger tree to a wildlife snag and the installation of similar trees. Native tree removal in shoreline jurisdiction must be mitigated by the installation of a similar native tree at a 6:1 impact to mitigation ratio. Non-native tree removal must be mitigated by installation of a native or suitable non-native tree at a 6:1 impact to mitigation ratio. All mitigation trees shall be preferentially placed in the shoreline buffer, unless the trees provide connectivity to upland habitats or other critical areas.
- (7) **Noxious weeds.** Hand removal or spot spraying of noxious weeds included on the Washington State Noxious Weed List as a Class A, B or C weed on shorelands outside of steep or unstable slope areas is allowed.
- (8) **Aquatic weed control.** Aquatic weed control may only occur to address adverse impacts to native plant communities, fish and wildlife habitats, or existing water-dependent uses. Aquatic weed control shall occur in compliance with applicable laws and standards. Removal using mechanical methods is preferred over chemical methods.
- (9) **Mitigation plans for vegetation removal.** Mitigation plans for vegetation removal must be prepared by a qualified professional and must contain information required in regulation 6.3(5). In addition, such mitigation plans must include the following standards, as applicable.

- A. Performance standards shall require 100 percent survival in year 1, with 100 percent tree survival and 80 percent shrub and groundcover survival at the end of the monitoring period.
- B. Tree removal in shoreline jurisdiction must be mitigated by installation of a similar native tree at a 6:1 impact to mitigation ratio. Non-native tree removal must be mitigated by installation of a native or suitable non-native tree at a 6:1 impact to mitigation ratio. All mitigation trees shall be preferentially placed in the shoreline buffer, unless the trees provide connectivity to upland habitats or other critical areas.

6.7 Water quality & quantity

- (1) **Applicability.** Water quality and quantity provisions apply to all development and uses in shoreline jurisdiction that could adversely affect water quality and quantity.
- (2) **Prevent impacts.** The design, construction and operation of shoreline uses and developments shall incorporate measures, including but not limited to best management practices, to prevent impacts to surface water and groundwater quality and quantity that would result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or in a significant impact to aesthetic qualities or recreational opportunities.
- (3) **Stormwater management structures.** Stormwater management structures, including but not limited to ponds, basins, and vaults, shall be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction where possible, as far from the ordinary high water mark as feasible, and shall minimize disturbance of vegetation conservation buffers.
- (4) **Materials.** All materials that may come in contact with water shall be constructed of materials, such as untreated or approved treated wood, concrete, approved plastic composites or steel, that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants or animals.
- (5) **Chemicals.** Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers must be applied in a manner that minimizes direct or indirect entrance into nearby waters. The usage of chemicals in water must be in accordance with all applicable agency standards.

7 SHORELINE USE, DEVELOPMENT & MODIFICATION REGULATIONS

7.1 General shoreline use, development & modification regulations

- (1) **Applicability.** The regulations in this section apply to all shoreline uses, development and modifications.

- (2) **Shoreline use, development and modification matrix.** Table 7-1 indicates shoreline uses, development and modifications that may be allowed or are prohibited in shoreline jurisdiction within each environment designation. Shoreline uses, developments and modifications are classified in the matrix as indicated below. Uses, developments and modifications that may be allowed according to the matrix must in all cases be consistent with all other applicable parts of the City’s Shoreline Master Program in order to be authorized by the City. Should any provision of Table 7-1 conflict with the text of the City’s Shoreline Master Program, the text shall prevail.
- A. Uses, developments and modifications that may be allowed by a shoreline substantial development permit or exemption are indicated by an “P” on the matrix.
 - B. Uses, developments and modifications that may be allowed by a shoreline conditional use permit are indicated by a “C” on the matrix.
 - C. Uses, developments and modifications that are prohibited are indicated by an “X” on the matrix.
 - D. Uses, development and modifications that are not applicable to an environment designation are indicated by an “NA” on the matrix.

Table 7-1. Shoreline use, development and modification matrix

Shoreline Use, Development or Modification	High-Intensity	Shoreline Residential	Urban Conservancy	Natural	Aquatic
Agriculture	X	P	X	X	NA
Aquaculture					
General aquaculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	C
General associated upland facilities for aquaculture	C	X	X	X	NA
Beach and dunes management	NA	NA	C ¹	NA	C ¹
Boating facilities					
Boat launch					
Commercial/Industrial	P	X	X	X	see upland environment
Public	P	X	P ²	X	see upland environment
Other private	X	X	X	X	X
Marinas	P	X	X	X	see upland environment
Piers/Docks					

Shoreline Use, Development or Modification	High-Intensity	Shoreline Residential	Urban Conservancy	Natural	Aquatic
Commercial, industrial, recreational, or public access	P	X	P ²	X	see upland environment
Residential	X	X	X	X	X
Breakwaters, jetties, groins	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹
Commercial development					
Water-oriented	P	P	X	X	see upland environment
Nonwater-oriented, general	C	C	X	X	see upland environment
Nonwater-oriented, separated from shoreline	P	P	X	X	NA
Dredging and dredge material disposal					
Dredging for existing navigation uses	NA	NA	NA	NA	P
Dredging for water-dependent uses	NA	NA	NA	NA	P
Maintenance dredging	NA	NA	NA	NA	P
Dredging or dredge material disposal for habitat restoration	P	P	P	P	P
Dredging, other	NA	NA	NA	NA	C
Dredge material disposal, inside channel migration zone	C	C	C	C	C
Dredge material disposal, outside channel migration zone	P	C	X	X	C
Fill and excavation					
Fill	P	P	P	P	C ³
Excavation	P	P	P	P	NA
Flood hazard reduction measures	P	C	C	C	see upland environment
Forest practices	X	P	P	C	NA
Industrial development					
Water-oriented	P	X	X	X	see upland

Shoreline Use, Development or Modification	High-Intensity	Shoreline Residential	Urban Conservancy	Natural	Aquatic
					environment
Nonwater-oriented, general	C	X	X	X	see upland environment
Nonwater-oriented, separated from shoreline	P	X	X	X	NA
In-stream structures					
Structures installed to protect or restore ecological functions or monitor flows, water quality, or other habitat characteristics	P	P	P	P	P
Other	P	C	C	C	see upland environment
Mining	X	X	X ⁴	X	X
Recreational development					
Water-oriented	P	P	P	P	P
Trails	P	P	P	P	P
Non-water-oriented	C	C	C	X	X
Residential development	P	P	P	X	X
Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects	P	P	P	P	P
Shoreline stabilization					
New hard	P	P	C	C	see upland environment
New soft	P	P	P	P	see upland environment
Repair and replacement	P	P	P	P	P
Transportation and parking					
New and expanded accessory roads serving allowed uses	P	P	P	P	X
New and expanded non-accessory roads (e.g. local roads, arterials, etc) and	P	P	C	C	see upland environment

Shoreline Use, Development or Modification	High-Intensity	Shoreline Residential	Urban Conservancy	Natural	Aquatic
bridges					
Parking accessory to an allowed use	reviewed as part of primary use	reviewed as part of primary use	reviewed as part of primary use	reviewed as part of primary use	X
Stand-alone parking	X	X	X	X	X
Utilities					
Production and processing facilities	C	X	X	X	X
Transmission facilities	P	P	C	C	C
Accessory utilities	Reviewed as part of primary use				
¹ Projects to protect or restore ecological functions may be allowed by a shoreline substantial development permit or exemption.					
² At Black Lake only.					
³ Fills waterward of the ordinary high water mark for ecological restoration may be allowed by a shoreline substantial development permit or exemption.					
⁴ Ocean beach mineral prospecting conducted under a valid Hydraulic Project Approval issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is allowed.					
⁵ Roads, utility corridors, and parking areas that can be located outside of Natural-designated shorelines are prohibited.					

- (3) **Unlisted uses.** Any new uses, developments or modifications not explicitly listed or comparable to those included in Table 7-1 shall be reviewed through a shoreline conditional use permit.
- (4) **Height limitation.**
- A. No permit shall be issued for any new or expanded building or structure of more than 35 feet above average grade level, unless in accordance with regulation 7.1(4)A.1 or regulation 7.1(4)A.2, below.
1. In areas of shoreline jurisdiction zoned Light Industrial (M-1) or Low Density Commercial (C-2) on the effective date of the City's Shoreline Master Program, water-oriented structures may exceed a height of 35 feet if allowed under zoning regulations. The applicant must demonstrate compliance with the following criteria:
 - a. Overriding considerations of the public interest will be served.
 - b. The view of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining shorelines will not be obstructed.

2. To otherwise exceed 35 feet, an applicant must apply for a shoreline variance permit, and comply with the following criteria in addition to the shoreline variance permit criteria:
 - a. Overriding considerations of the public interest will be served.
 - b. The view of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining shorelines will not be obstructed.

7.2 Agriculture

- (1) **Applicability.** Agriculture provisions apply to new agricultural activities on land not meeting the definition of agricultural land, the conversion of agricultural lands to other uses, and other development on agricultural land that does not meet the definition of agricultural activities. The City's Shoreline Master Program does not require modification of or limit agricultural activities occurring on agricultural lands.
- (2) **New agricultural activities.** New agricultural activities are activities that meet the definition of agricultural activities but are proposed on land not currently in agricultural use. New agricultural activities must assure that uses and developments in support of agricultural uses are:
 - A. Consistent with the environment designation in which the land is located.
 - B. Located and designed to assure no net loss of ecological functions and to not have a significant adverse impact on other shoreline resources and values.
- (3) **Best management practices.** New agricultural activities and agricultural facilities shall employ applicable best management practices established by the US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service or by similar agencies.
- (4) **Nonagricultural development and conversion to nonagricultural uses.** Development on agricultural land that does not meet the definition of agricultural activities and the conversion of agricultural land to nonagricultural uses shall be consistent with the environment designation and the general and specific use regulations applicable to the proposed use, and shall not result in a net loss of ecological functions associated with the shoreline.

7.3 Aquaculture

- (1) **Where allowed.** Aquaculture is allowed as a conditional use in the Aquatic environment where it can be located, designed, constructed, and managed to avoid all of the following: a net loss of shoreline ecological functions, spreading diseases to native aquatic life, adversely impacting native eelgrass and macroalgae species, and significantly conflicting with navigation and public access.

- (2) **Best management practices.** Aquaculture facilities must identify and use best management practices to minimize impacts such as light and noise from the construction and management of the facilities.
- (3) **New aquatic species.** New aquatic species that have not been previously cultivated in Washington State shall not be introduced into City waters without prior written approval of the Director of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Director of the Washington State Department of Health.
- (4) **Wastes.** Aquaculture wastes shall be disposed of in a manner compliant with all applicable governmental waste disposal standards. No garbage, wastes, or debris shall be allowed to accumulate at the site of any aquaculture operation.
- (5) **Rights of treaty tribes.** The rights of treaty tribes to aquatic resources within their usual and accustomed areas shall be addressed through direct coordination between the project proponent and the affected tribe(s) through the permit review process.

7.4 Beach & dunes management

- (1) **Applicability.** Beach and dunes management provisions apply to the City's beaches and their associated dunes that lie along the Pacific Ocean.
- (2) **Dune modification, when allowed.** Coastal dune modification shall be allowed only when consistent with state and federal flood protection standards, and when it will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or significant adverse impacts to other shoreline resources and values.

7.5 Boating facilities

- (1) **Applicability.** Boating facilities provisions apply to all over- and in-water facilities that facilitate as their primary purpose the launching or mooring of vessels, or serve some other water-dependent purpose. Facilities covered include piers and docks for commercial, industrial, recreational, residential or public access use; marinas; and boat launches.
- (2) **Piers and docks.**
 - A. New piers and docks shall be allowed only for water-dependent uses or public access.
 1. Water-related and water-enjoyment uses may be allowed as part of mixed-use development on over-water structures where they are clearly auxiliary to and in support of a water-dependent use, provided the minimum size requirement needed to meet the water-dependent use is not violated.

- B. New pier or dock construction shall be permitted only when the applicant has demonstrated that a need exists to support a water-dependent use.
 - 1. If the Port of Ilwaco or other public or commercial entity involving water-dependent uses has performed a needs analysis or comprehensive master plan projecting the future needs for pier or dock space, and if the plan or analysis is approved by the City, it may serve as the necessary justification for pier design, size and construction.
- C. Nonwater-dependent pier and dock accessory uses must be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction or outside of the shoreline buffer whenever possible. Accessory development may include, but is not limited to, parking, non-hazardous waste storage and treatment, stormwater management facilities, and utilities where these are necessary to support the water-oriented use.

(3) **Marinas.**

- A. Marinas, particularly where water-enjoyment uses are associated with the marina, shall provide public access if required by Section 6.5, Public access.
- B. Marinas must provide adequate restroom and sewage disposal facilities.
- C. Marinas must provide facilities and procedures for receiving, storing, dispensing, and disposing of oil or hazardous products, as well as a spill response plan.
- D. Marina operators must post all regulations pertaining to handling, disposal and reporting of waste, sewage, fuel, oil or toxic materials where all users may easily read them. Rules for spill prevention and response must also be posted.

(4) **Boat launches.**

- A. Boat launches shall be designed and constructed using methods and technologies that have been recognized and approved by state and federal resource agencies as the best currently available, with consideration of site-specific conditions. At a minimum, the obstruction of currents, alteration of sediment transport, and the accumulation of debris shall be minimized.

(5) **Location, design and construction of boating facilities.**

- A. Boating facilities, including associated and accessory uses, shall be located, designed and constructed to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize and mitigate the impacts to:
 - 1. Ecological functions, critical areas resources such as eelgrass beds and fish habitats, and processes such as currents and littoral drift.
 - 2. Navigation.
 - 3. Public access.

- B. Boating facility size shall be restricted to the minimum necessary to meet the needs of the proposed use. The amount of overwater cover, including length and width; the number of in-water structures; and the extent of any necessary shoreline stabilization or modification must be minimized.
 - C. Structures shall be made of materials that:
 - 1. Have been approved by applicable state agencies.
 - 2. Have a generally non-reflective exterior finish to reduce glare.
 - D. New piling must be the smallest diameter necessary.
 - E. Flotation materials shall be permanently encapsulated to prevent breakup into small pieces and dispersal in water.
 - F. Safety railings, if proposed, must meet International Building Code requirements and must be an open framework that does not unreasonably interfere with shoreline views.
 - G. No new skirting is allowed on any structure.
 - H. New covered moorage is prohibited, except when necessary for operation of a water-dependent use at commercial, industrial, or transportation-related facilities.
 - I. Garbage or litter receptacles must be provided and maintained by the operator at locations convenient to users.
 - J. Construction of overwater structures shall be completed during allowed in-water work windows.
 - K. Construction impacts shall be confined to the minimum area needed to complete the project.
- (6) **Enlargement of boating facilities.**
- A. Applicants must demonstrate that there is a need for modification or enlargement due to increased or changed use or demand, safety concerns, or inadequate depth of water.
 - B. Enlarged portions of existing boating facilities must comply with applicable standards for new facilities.
- (7) **Repair of boating facilities.** All repairs must utilize any material standards specified for new facilities.
- (8) **Live-aboard vessels.** Live-aboard vessels are restricted to marinas that have provisions in effect that are consistent with state law to limit potential impacts.
- A. Live-aboard vessels must have a valid live-aboard permit issued by the marina operator.

- B. Discharge of waste or other contaminated material from vessels is prohibited.
 - C. Marinas shall provide adequate pump-out facilities and owners of live-aboard vessels shall provide proof of sufficient use of pump-out facilities or pump-out service.
 - D. All live-aboard vessels shall meet US Coast Guard requirements for recreational boats and be capable of leaving the marina under their own power.
 - E. Owners of live-aboard vessels shall comply with all applicable marina rules.
- (9) **Extended mooring.** Extended mooring on waters of the state by vessels is only as allowed by applicable state regulations, unless a lease or permission is obtained from the state and impacts to navigation and public access are mitigated.

7.6 Breakwaters, jetties & groins

- (1) **When allowed.** New or expanded breakwaters, jetties, and groins located waterward of the ordinary high water mark shall be allowed only where necessary to support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, or other specific public purpose.
- (2) **Professional design.** Proposed designs for new or expanded breakwaters, jetties, and groins shall be designed by qualified professionals, including both an engineer and a biologist.
- (3) **Minimum size.** Breakwaters, jetties, and groins shall be limited to the minimum size necessary.
- (4) **Protection of critical areas and ecological functions.** Breakwaters, jetties, and groins shall be designed to protect critical areas and ecological functions, and shall provide for mitigation according to the sequence defined in regulation 6.3(3).

7.7 Commercial development

- (1) **Use preference.** Preference shall be given first to water-dependent commercial uses over nonwater-dependent commercial uses; and second, to water-related and water-enjoyment commercial uses over nonwater-oriented commercial uses.
- (2) **Appropriate design and operational elements.** Commercial uses that may be authorized as water-related or water-enjoyment uses must incorporate appropriate design and operational elements so that they meet the definition of water-related or water-enjoyment uses.
- (3) **Nonwater-oriented commercial uses, when allowed.** Nonwater-oriented commercial uses are prohibited on the shoreline except when:

- A. The use is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-dependent uses and provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and/or ecological restoration;
 - B. Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site and the commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and/or ecological restoration; or
 - C. If the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way.
- (4) **Nonwater-oriented commercial uses over water.** Nonwater-dependent commercial uses should not be allowed over water except in existing structures or in the limited instances where they are auxiliary to and necessary in support of water-dependent uses.
- (5) **No net loss of ecological functions or significant adverse impacts.** Commercial development must not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or have significant adverse impacts to other shoreline uses, resources and values such as navigation, recreation and public access.
- (6) **Public access.** Commercial development shall provide public access if required by Section 6.5, Public access.

7.8 Dredging and dredge material disposal

- (1) **Applicability.** As regulated by the City's Shoreline Master Program, dredging is the removal of bed material from below the ordinary high water mark or wetlands using other than unpowered, hand-held tools for one of the allowed dredging activities listed in regulation 7.8(3) below. Dredging and dredge material disposal provisions are not intended to cover other removals of bed material waterward of the ordinary high water mark or wetlands that are incidental to the construction of an otherwise authorized use or modification (e.g. shoreline crossings, bulkhead replacements). Such in-water substrate modifications should be conducted pursuant to applicable general and specific use, development and modification regulations of the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (2) **New development.** New development must be sited and designed to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize the need for new and maintenance dredging.
- (3) **Dredging, when allowed.** Dredging may be allowed for the following purposes when significant ecological impacts are minimized and mitigation is provided:
- A. Establishment, expansion, relocation or reconfiguration of navigation channels and basins where necessary for assuring safe and efficient accommodation of existing navigational uses.

- B. Maintenance dredging of established navigation channels and basins provided dredging is restricted to maintaining previously dredged and/or existing authorized location, depth, and width.
- C. An authorized water-dependent use.
- D. Development, expansion and maintenance of essential public facilities when there are no feasible alternatives.
- E. Maintenance of tidegates and tidegate drainage channels.
- F. Reduction of flood hazards when consistent with an approved flood hazard management plan.
- G. Restoration or enhancement of shoreline ecological functions and processes benefiting water quality and/or fish and wildlife habitat.

(4) **Dredging for fill material.**

- A. Dredging waterward of the ordinary high water mark for the primary purpose of obtaining fill material shall not be allowed, except when the material is necessary for the restoration of ecological functions.
- B. When allowed, the site where the fill is to be placed must be located waterward of the ordinary high water mark. The project must be associated with either a Model Toxics Control Act or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act habitat restoration project or, if approved through a shoreline conditional use permit, any other significant habitat enhancement project.

(5) **Dredge material disposal, upland.** Upland dredge material disposal may be approved, provided:

- A. The dredge material disposal complies with at least one of the following:
 - 1. The dredge material disposal has been evaluated and approved by the interagency Dredge Management Material Program; or
 - 2. The dredge material disposal is consistent with the guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Environmental Protection Agency publication, Identifying, Planning, and Financing Beneficial Use Projects Using Dredged Material – Beneficial Use Planning Manual (EPA842-B-07-001, October 2007, or as amended).
- B. A qualified professional demonstrates that the dredge material disposal will not result in significant or ongoing adverse impacts to water quality, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and other critical areas, flood holding capacity, natural drainage and water circulation patterns, significant plant communities, or shoreline public access.

- C. Surface runoff shall be controlled to protect water quality and prevent sedimentation of adjacent waterbodies, wetlands and drainageways. Disposal runoff water shall enter the receiving waterway through a controlled outfall at a location with adequate circulation and flushing. Underground springs and aquifers shall be identified and protected.
 - D. Dikes shall be constructed and form a sufficiently large containment area to encourage property “ponding” and to prevent the return of dredged materials into the waterway or estuary.
 - F. The final height and slope after each use of a land dredged material site:
 - 1. Shall not enlarge itself by sloughing and eroding into adjacent aquatic areas;
 - 2. Shall minimize loss of material from the site during storms and freshets;
 - 3. Shall not interfere with the view of nearby residences or the public.
 - G. Approved upland dredge disposal sites may conduct site management activities, such as regular clearing and grading, as specified in agency approval documents. Such activities will be regulated as maintenance activities under the City’s Shoreline Master Program, provided there are no impacts to water quality or other ecological functions outside of the dredge material disposal area. Vegetation clearing on a dredge disposal site shall not require compensatory mitigation.
- (6) **Dredge material disposal, in water.** In-water dredge material disposal may be approved provided the dredge material disposal has been evaluated and approved by the interagency Dredge Management Material Program.
- (7) **Avoid, minimize and mitigate.**
- A. Dredging and dredge material disposal shall be done in a manner that avoids or minimizes significant ecological impacts, and impacts that cannot be avoided shall be mitigated in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
 - B. Dredging and dredge material disposal shall be confined to the minimum area necessary to accomplish the intended purpose or use.
 - C. Dredging and dredge material disposal shall be scheduled to minimize impacts to biological productivity (including, but not limited to, fish runs, spawning, and benthic productivity).
 - D. Erosion, sedimentation, increased flood hazard, and other undesirable changes in circulation shall be avoided. Tidal marshes, tidal flats, and other wetlands shall not be adversely affected.
 - E. The timing of dredging and dredge material disposal in aquatic areas shall minimize interference with commercial and recreational fishing activities.

- (8) **Agency approvals.** Dredging and dredge material disposal must be approved by all state and federal agencies with jurisdiction. Copies of all such approvals must be provided to the City.

7.9 Fill & excavation

- (1) **When fills and excavations allowed, upland.** Upland fills and excavations may be allowed provided they are:
- A. Part of an allowed shoreline use or modification.
 - B. Located outside applicable buffers, unless specifically allowed.
- (2) **When allowed, waterward of the ordinary high water mark.** Fills waterward of the ordinary high water mark shall be allowed only when necessary to support:
- A. A water-dependent or public access use.
 - B. Cleanup and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of an interagency environmental clean-up plan.
 - C. Disposal of dredged material considered suitable under, and conducted in accordance with the Dredged Material Management Program of the Department of Natural Resources.
 - D. Expansion or alteration of transportation facilities of statewide significance currently located on the shoreline and then only upon a demonstration that alternatives to fill are not feasible.
 - E. A mitigation, environmental restoration, beach nourishment or enhancement project.
- (3) **Protection of shoreline ecological functions.** Fills and excavations shall be located, designed, and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration.
- (4) **Design.** All fills and excavations, except when for the purpose of shoreline restoration, must be designed:
- A. To be the minimum size necessary to implement the allowed use or modification.
 - B. To fit the topography so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary.
 - C. To not adversely affect hydrologic conditions or increase the risk of slope failure, if applicable.
- (5) **Fill material.** Unless site characteristics dictate otherwise, fill material within surface waters or wetlands shall be sand, gravel, rock, or other clean material with a minimum potential to degrade water quality and shall be obtained from a state-authorized source.

- (6) **Temporary erosion and sediment control plan.** A temporary erosion and sediment control plan, including best management practices, shall be provided for all proposed fill and excavation activities. Disturbed areas shall be immediately protected from erosion using mulches, hydroseed, or similar methods, and revegetated, as applicable.
- (7) **Excavation below the ordinary high water mark or in wetlands.** Excavation below the ordinary high water mark or in wetlands using other than unpowered, hand-held tools, except removals of bed material that are incidental to the construction of an otherwise authorized use or modification (e.g. shoreline stabilization measure), shall be considered dredging and be subject to the regulations in Section 7.8, Dredging and dredge material disposal.

7.10 Forest practices

- (1) **Applicability.** This section shall apply to Class IV-general forest practices where shorelines are being converted or are expected to be converted to non-forest uses.
- (2) **Conversion.** Forest practice conversions and other Class IV-general forest practices where there is a likelihood of conversion to nonforest uses shall assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions or significant adverse impacts to other shoreline uses, resources and values such as navigation, recreation and public access.
- (3) **Shorelines of statewide significance.** On shorelines of statewide significance, the City shall allow only selective commercial timber cutting, so that no more than 30 percent of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten-year period of time, provided:
 - A. That other timber harvesting methods may be permitted in those limited instances where the topography, soil conditions or silviculture practices necessary for regeneration render selective logging ecologically detrimental;
 - B. That clear cutting of timber which is solely incidental to the preparation of land for other uses authorized by the City's Shoreline Master Program may be permitted; and
 - C. That exceptions to this regulation require a shoreline conditional use permit.

7.11 Industrial development

- (1) **Use preference.** Preference shall first be given to water-dependent industrial uses over nonwater-dependent industrial uses; and second, to water-related industrial uses over nonwater-oriented industrial uses.
- (2) **Nonwater-oriented industrial development.** New nonwater-oriented industrial development shall be prohibited on shorelines except when:

- A. The use is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-dependent uses and provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and/or ecological restoration;
 - B. Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site and the industrial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and/or ecological restoration; or
 - C. If the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way.
- (3) **No net loss of ecological functions or significant adverse impacts.** Industrial development must be located, designed, and constructed in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and such that it does not have significant adverse impacts to other shoreline resources and values.
- (4) **Public access.** Industrial development shall provide public access if required by Section 6.5, Public access.

7.12 In-stream structures

- (1) **Consideration of public interests.** The location and planning of in-stream structures shall give due consideration to the full range of public interests, including, but not limited to, watershed functions and processes, and environmental concerns, with special emphasis on protecting and restoring priority habitats and species.
- (2) **Protection and preservation of ecosystem-wide processes, ecological functions, and cultural resources.** In-stream structures shall provide for the protection and preservation of ecosystem-wide processes, ecological functions, and cultural resources, including, but not limited to, fish and fish passage, wildlife and water resources, shoreline critical areas, hydrogeological processes, and natural scenic vistas.

7.13 Mining

- (1) **Prohibited.** Mining is prohibited within the City's shoreline jurisdiction, except for ocean beach mineral prospecting conducted under a valid Hydraulic Project Approval issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

7.14 Recreational development

- (1) **Applicability.** Recreational development includes commercial and public facilities designed and used to provide recreational opportunities to the public.

- (2) **Features.** Recreational uses and facilities located within shoreline jurisdiction shall include features related to access to, enjoyment of, and use of shorelines of the state.
- (3) **Consistency with environment designation.** Recreational developments shall be located, designed, and operated in a manner consistent with the purpose of the environment designation in which they are located.
- (4) **No net loss.** Recreational developments shall not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes.

7.15 Residential development

- (1) **Applicability.** Residential development consists of single-family and multifamily development, including the creation of new residential lots through land division.
- (2) **Land division.** The creation of new residential lots through land division must:
 - A. Be designed, configured and developed in a manner that assures that no net loss of ecological functions results from the plat or subdivision at full build-out of all lots.
 - B. Prevent the need for new shoreline stabilization or flood hazard reduction measures that would cause significant impacts to other properties or public improvements or a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- (3) **Access, utilities, and public services.** Access, utilities, and public services must be available and adequate to serve the development.
- (4) **Set back from steep slopes and shorelines vulnerable to erosion.** Residential development, including appurtenant structures and uses, shall be sufficiently set back from steep slopes and shorelines vulnerable to erosion so that structural improvements, including bluff walls and other stabilization structures, are not required to protect such structures and uses during the life of the development.
- (5) **Public access.** Residential development shall provide public access if required by regulation 6.5(4).
- (6) **New over-water residences.** New over-water residences, including floating homes, are prohibited.
- (7) **No net loss of shoreline ecological functions.** No net loss of shoreline ecological functions shall result from residential development.

7.16 Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects

- (1) **Applicability.** Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects include those activities proposed and conducted specifically for the purpose of establishing, restoring, or enhancing habitat for priority species in shorelines. Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects may include shoreline modification actions such as modification of vegetation, removal of nonnative or invasive plants, shoreline stabilization, dredging, and filling, provided that the primary purpose of such actions is clearly restoration of the natural character and ecological functions of the shoreline.
- (2) **Approved plan.** Shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement projects must be carried out in accordance with an approved shoreline restoration planning document, including, but not limited to, the Shoreline Restoration Plan prepared as part of the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (3) **Scientific and technical information and best management practices.** Shoreline restoration and enhancement projects shall be designed using the most current, accurate, and complete scientific and technical information available, and implemented using best management practices.
- (4) **Other shoreline uses, resources and values.** Shoreline habitat and natural systems must not result in substantial interference with other shoreline uses, resources and values such as navigation, recreation and public access.
- (5) **Maintenance and monitoring.** Long-term maintenance and monitoring (minimum of three years) shall be arranged by the project applicant and included in shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement project proposals.
- (6) **Relief from shift in the ordinary high water mark.** Proponents of shoreline habitat and natural system enhancement projects that cause or would cause a landward shift in the ordinary high water mark are advised to consult with the City to assess whether and how such projects may be granted relief under RCW 90.58.580.

7.17 Shoreline stabilization

- (1) **Subdivision.** Subdivision of land must be based on a geotechnical report prepared in accordance with regulation 7.17(6) to assure that the lots created will not require shoreline stabilization in order for reasonable development to occur.
- (2) **New development.**
 - A. New development shall be located and designed to avoid the need for future shoreline stabilization to the extent feasible.

- B. New development on steep slopes or bluffs shall be set back sufficiently to ensure that shoreline stabilization is unlikely to be necessary during the life of the structure, as demonstrated by a geotechnical report prepared in accordance with regulation 7.17(6).
 - C. New development that would require shoreline stabilization that would cause significant impacts to adjacent or down-current properties and shoreline areas shall not be allowed.
- (3) **New or enlarged structural stabilization measures, when allowed.** New or enlarged structural stabilization measures shall not be allowed except as follows.
- A. To protect existing primary structures, when all of the conditions below apply.
 - 1. New or enlarged structural shoreline stabilization measures for an existing primary structure, including residences, shall not be allowed unless there is conclusive evidence, documented by a geotechnical report prepared in accordance with regulation 7.17(6), that the structure is in danger from shoreline erosion caused by tidal action, currents, or waves. Normal sloughing, erosion of steep bluffs, or shoreline erosion itself, without a geotechnical report, is not demonstration of need. The geotechnical report shall evaluate on-site drainage issues and address drainage problems away from the shoreline edge before considering structural shoreline stabilization. Where no alternatives, including relocation or reconstruction of existing structures, are found to be feasible, and less expensive than the proposed stabilization measure, stabilization structures or measures to protect existing primary residential structures may be allowed.
 - 2. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
 - B. In support of new nonwater-dependent development, including single-family residences, when all of the conditions below apply.
 - 1. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as the loss of vegetation and drainage.
 - 2. Nonstructural measures, such as placing the development farther from the shoreline, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient.
 - 3. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report prepared in accordance with regulation 7.17(6). The damage must be caused by natural processes, such as tidal action, currents, and waves.

4. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- C. In support of water-dependent development, when all of the conditions below apply.
1. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as the loss of vegetation and drainage.
 2. Nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient.
 3. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report prepared in accordance with regulation 7.17(6).
 4. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- D. To protect projects for the restoration of ecological functions or hazardous substance remediation projects pursuant to RCW 70.105D, when all of the conditions below apply.
1. Nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient.
 2. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- (4) **Replacement of existing structural stabilization measures.** For purposes of this section, "replacement" means the construction of a new structure to perform a shoreline stabilization function of an existing structure that can no longer adequately serve its purpose. Additions to or increases in size of existing shoreline stabilization measures shall be considered new structures. An existing shoreline stabilization structure may be replaced with a similar structure if in accordance with the following.
- A. There is a demonstrated need to protect principal uses or structures from erosion caused by currents, tidal action, or waves.
 - B. The replacement structure must be designed, located, sized, and constructed to assure no net loss of ecological functions.
 1. Where a net loss of ecological functions associated with critical saltwater habitats would occur by leaving the existing structure, it shall be removed as part of the replacement measure if feasible.
 - C. Replacement walls or bulkheads shall not encroach waterward of the ordinary high water mark or existing structure unless the residence was occupied prior to January 1,

1992, and there are overriding safety or environmental concerns. In such cases, the replacement structure shall abut the existing shoreline stabilization structure.

- (5) **Repair and maintenance.** Repair and maintenance includes modifications to an existing shoreline stabilization measure that are designed to ensure the continued function of the measure by preventing failure of any part. Repair and maintenance of existing shoreline stabilization measures may be allowed, subject to the following provisions. While repair and maintenance of shoreline stabilization structures may meet the criteria for exemption from a shoreline substantial development permit, such activity is not exempt from the provisions of the City's Shoreline Master Program.
 - A. If within a three-year time period, more than 50 percent of the length of an existing structure is removed, including its footing or bottom course of rock, prior to placement of new stabilization materials, such work will not be considered repair and maintenance and shall be considered replacement. Work that only involves the removal of material above the footing or bottom course of rock does not constitute replacement.
 - B. Any additions to or increases in the size of existing shoreline stabilization measures, including the placement of a new shoreline stabilization structure landward of a failing shoreline stabilization structure, shall be considered new structures, not maintenance or repair.
 - C. Areas of temporary disturbance within the shoreline buffer shall be expeditiously restored to their pre-project condition or better.
- (6) **Geotechnical reports.** Geotechnical reports pursuant to this section shall meet the definition of a "geotechnical report" as established in Chapter 2, Definitions, and comply with the following provision, as applicable.
 - A. Geotechnical reports pursuant to this section that address the need to prevent potential damage to a primary structure shall address the necessity for shoreline stabilization by estimating time frames and rates of erosion and report on the urgency associated with the specific situation.
- (7) **Design of structural stabilization measures.**
 - A. Soft approaches shall be used unless demonstrated not to be sufficient to protect primary structures, dwellings, and businesses. Hard armoring solutions shall not be authorized except when a geotechnical report prepared in accordance with regulation 7.17(6) confirms that there is a significant possibility that a primary structure will be damaged within three years as a result of shoreline erosion in the absence of such hard armoring measures, or where waiting until the need is that immediate, would foreclose the opportunity to use measures that avoid impacts on ecological functions. Thus, where the geotechnical report confirms a need to prevent

- potential damage to a primary structure, but the need is not as immediate as the three years, that report may still be used to justify more immediate authorization to protect against erosion using soft measures.
- B. The size of stabilization measures shall be limited to the minimum necessary.
 - C. Measures shall be used to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
 - D. Soft shoreline stabilization measures that provide restoration of shoreline ecological functions may be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.
 - E. Avoid and, if that is not possible, minimize adverse impacts to sediment conveyance systems. Where sediment conveyance systems cross jurisdictional boundaries, the local governments should coordinate shoreline management efforts.
 - F. Publicly financed or subsidized shoreline erosion control measures must not restrict appropriate public access to the shoreline except where such access is determined to be infeasible in accordance with regulation 6.5(5). Where feasible, ecological restoration and public access improvements shall be incorporated into projects.

7.18 Transportation & parking

- (1) **Planning, location and design.** Transportation and parking facilities and routes must be planned, located and designed to have the least possible adverse effect on unique or fragile shoreline features, to not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions, and to not adversely impact existing or planned water-dependent uses.
 - A. Where other options are available and feasible, new roads or road expansions shall not be built within shoreline jurisdiction.
 - B. Crossings shall occur as near to perpendicular with the waterbody as possible, unless an alternate path would minimize disturbance of native vegetation or result in avoidance of other critical areas such as wetlands.
- (2) **Parking facilities.** Parking facilities in shorelines are not a preferred use and are subject to the following provisions:
 - A. Parking shall be allowed only as necessary to support an authorized use.
 - B. Parking shall be sited outside of shoreline jurisdiction unless no feasible alternative location exists.
 - C. Parking shall be located landward of the use served, if feasible.
 - D. Parking shall be planted or landscaped to provide a visual and noise buffer if adjoining dissimilar uses or scenic areas.

7.19 Utilities

- (1) **Applicability.** Utilities provisions apply to services and facilities that produce, convey, store, or process power, gas, sewage, communications, oil, waste, and the like. On-site utility features serving a primary use, such as a water, sewer or gas line to a residence, are “accessory utilities” and shall be considered a part of the primary use.
- (2) **Production and processing facilities.** Utility production and processing facilities, such as power plants and sewage treatment plants, or parts of those facilities, that are nonwater-oriented shall not be allowed in shoreline areas unless it can be demonstrated that no other feasible option is available.
- (3) **Transmission facilities.** Transmission facilities for the conveyance of services, such as power lines, cables, and pipelines, shall be located outside of the shoreline area where feasible and when necessarily located within the shoreline area shall assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
 - A. Development of pipelines and cables on tidelands, particularly those running roughly parallel to the shoreline, and development of facilities that may require periodic maintenance that disrupt shoreline ecological functions, should be discouraged except where no other feasible alternative exists. When permitted, provisions shall assure that the facilities do not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or significant impacts to other shoreline resources and values.
- (4) **Existing right-of-ways and corridors.** Utilities shall be located in existing right-of-ways and corridors whenever possible.
- (5) **Crossings.** Where utility corridors must cross shoreline jurisdiction, such crossings shall take the shortest, most direct route feasible, unless such a route would result in loss of ecological function, disrupt public access to the shoreline, or obstruct visual access to the shoreline.
- (6) **Design and location.** All utility facilities shall be designed and located to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- (7) **Post-installation.** Upon completion of utility system installation, and any maintenance project, the disturbed area shall be regraded to compatibility with the natural terrain and replanted to prevent erosion and provide appropriate vegetative cover.

8 ADMINISTRATION, PERMITS & ENFORCEMENT

8.1 Administrative responsibilities

- (1) **Shoreline Administrator.** The Shoreline Administrator for the City is the City Planner or his/her designee. The Shoreline Administrator is vested with the authority to:
 - A. Administer the City's Shoreline Master Program.
 - B. Advise interested persons and prospective applicants as to the administrative procedures and related components of the City's Shoreline Master Program.
 - C. Determine applicable fees and collect fees for all necessary permits as provided in City ordinances or resolutions.
 - D. Make field inspections as needed, and prepare or require reports on shoreline permit applications.
 - E. Make administrative decisions and interpretations of the policies and regulations of the City's Shoreline Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act.
 - F. Grant or deny exemptions from shoreline substantial development permit requirements.
 - G. Grant or deny shoreline substantial development permits and time extensions to shoreline permits and their revisions.
 - H. Make written recommendations to the Hearing Examiner, Planning Commission, or City Council as applicable and appropriate. The Shoreline Administrator may recommend amendments to the City's Shoreline Master Program to the Planning Commission and City Council.
 - I. Issue a stop work order pursuant to the procedure set forth in WAC 173-27-270 upon a person undertaking an activity on shorelines in violation of RCW 90.58 or the City's Shoreline Master Program, and seek remedies for alleged violations of the City's Shoreline Master Program, provisions of the Shoreline Management Act, or conditions attached to a shoreline permit issued by the City.
- (2) **State Environmental Policy Act Official.** The responsible State Environmental Policy Act official or his/her designee is authorized to conduct environmental review of all use and development activities subject to the City's Shoreline Master Program, pursuant to WAC 197-11 and RCW 43.21C. The responsible State Environmental Policy Act official is the City Planner.
- (3) **Hearing Examiner.** The Hearing Examiner, if established, shall have the authority to:
 - A. Grant or deny shoreline conditional use permits.

- B. Grant or deny shoreline variance permits.
 - C. Decide on appeals of administrative decisions issued by the Shoreline Administrator.
- (4) **Planning Commission.** If referred to by the City Council, the Planning Commission may review the City's Shoreline Master Program and make recommendations for amendments to the City Council.
- (5) **City Council.**
- A. The City Council is vested with authority to:
 - 1. Initiate an amendment to City's Shoreline Master Program according to Section 8.14, Amendments.
 - 2. Adopt all amendments to City's Shoreline Master Program, after consideration of the recommendation of the Planning Commission, if provided. Amendments shall become effective 14 days from the date of Ecology's written notice of final approval.
 - B. If a hearing examiner system has not been established, the City Council is vested with authority to:
 - 1. Grant or deny shoreline conditional use permits.
 - 2. Grant or deny shoreline variance permits.
 - 3. Decide on appeals of administrative decisions issued by the Shoreline Administrator.

8.2 Interpretation

- (1) **Administrative interpretations.**
- A. Any project permit applicant, Ilwaco resident, owner of real property in Ilwaco, or party of record may request an interpretation of the meaning or application of the City's development regulations applicable to project permit applications.
 - B. All requests for interpretations must be written and concisely identify the issue and desired interpretation.
 - C. The City Planner must provide a written administrative interpretation within thirty 30 days of receipt of the request.
 - D. The City shall consult with Ecology to ensure that any formal written interpretations are consistent with the purpose and intent of RCW 90.58 and WAC 173-26.

8.3 Nonconforming uses, structures & lots

- (1) **Applicability.** Nonconforming uses, structures, and lots shall adhere to the following regulations. In the event of a conflict with IMC 15.54, this section shall apply.
- (2) **Nonconforming structures.** Structures that were legally established and are used for a conforming use but which are nonconforming with regard to setbacks, buffers or yards; area; bulk; height or density may be maintained and repaired and may be enlarged or expanded provided that said enlargement does not increase the extent of nonconformity by further encroaching upon or extending into areas where construction or use would not be allowed for new development or uses.
- (3) **Nonconforming lots.** An undeveloped lot, tract, parcel, site, or division of land located landward of the ordinary high water mark which was established in accordance with local and state subdivision requirements prior to the effective date of the City's Shoreline Master Program, but which does not conform to the present lot size standards, may be developed if permitted by other City land use regulations and so long as such development conforms to all other requirements of the City's Shoreline Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act.
- (4) **Pre-existing legal residential structures.** Notwithstanding the above regulations of this section, the following shall apply only to pre-existing legal residential structures constructed prior to the effective date of the City's Shoreline Master Program:
 - A. Residential structures and appurtenant structures that were legally established and are used for a conforming use, but that do not meet standards for the following shall be considered a conforming structure: setback, buffers, or yards; area; bulk; height; or density.
 - B. The City shall allow redevelopment, expansion, change with the class of occupancy, or replacement of the residential structure if it is consistent with the City's Shoreline Master Program, including requirements for no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
 - D. For purposes of this section, "appurtenant structures" means garages, sheds, and other legally established structures. "Appurtenant structures" does not include bulkheads and other shoreline modifications or over-water structures.
 - E. Nothing in this section shall:
 1. Restrict the ability of the City's Shoreline Master Program to limit redevelopment, expansion, or replacement of over-water structures located in hazardous areas, such as floodplains and geologically hazardous areas; or

2. Affect the application of other federal, state, or City requirements to residential structures.

8.4 Exemptions

(1) **Application and interpretation of exemptions.**

- A. Exemptions shall be construed narrowly. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of one or more of the listed exemptions may be granted exemption from the shoreline substantial development permit process.
- B. An exemption from the shoreline substantial development permit process is not an exemption from compliance with the Shoreline Management Act or the City's Shoreline Master Program, nor from any other regulatory requirements. To be authorized, all uses and developments must be consistent with the provisions of the City's Shoreline Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act. A development or use that is listed as a shoreline conditional use pursuant to City's Shoreline Master Program or is an unlisted use, must obtain a shoreline conditional use permit even though the development or use does not require a shoreline substantial development permit. When a development or use is proposed that does not comply with the dimensional or performance standards of the City's Shoreline Master Program, such development or use can only be authorized by approval of a shoreline variance.
- C. The burden of proof that a development or use is exempt from the permit process is on the applicant.
- D. If any part of a proposed development is not eligible for exemption, then a shoreline substantial development permit is required for the entire proposed development.
- E. The City may attach conditions to the approval of exempted developments and/or uses as necessary to assure consistency of the project with the Shoreline Management Act and the City's Shoreline Master Program.

(2) **Exempt developments.** The City shall exempt from shoreline substantial development permit requirements the shoreline developments listed in WAC 173-27-040(2); RCW 90.58.030(3)(e); RCW 90.58.140(9); RCW 90.58.147; RCW 90.58.355; and RCW 90.58.515.

(3) **Letter of exemption.** The City shall issue a letter of exemption when required by WAC 173-27-050. Otherwise, the exemption status shall be documented in the project application file.

8.5 Shoreline permit application requirements

- (1) **Shoreline permit application requirements.** A complete application for a shoreline permit shall contain, as a minimum, the following information, as well as any other application requirements identified in the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- A. The name, address and phone number of the applicant. The applicant should be the owner of the property or the primary proponent of the project and not the representative of the owner or primary proponent.
 - B. The name, address and phone number of the applicant's representative if other than the applicant.
 - C. The name, address and phone number of the property owner, if other than the applicant.
 - D. Location of the property. This shall, at a minimum, include the property address and identification of the section, township and range to the nearest quarter, quarter section or latitude and longitude to the nearest minute. All applications for projects located in open water areas away from land shall provide a longitude and latitude location.
 - E. Identification of the name of the shoreline waterbody with which the site of the proposal is associated. This should be the waterbody from which jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act over the project is derived.
 - F. A general description of the proposed project that includes the proposed use or uses and the activities necessary to accomplish the project.
 - G. A general description of the property as it now exists including its physical characteristics and improvements and structures.
 - H. A general description of the vicinity of the proposed project including identification of the adjacent uses, structures and improvements, intensity of development and physical characteristics.
 - I. A site development plan consisting of maps and elevation drawings, drawn to an appropriate scale to depict clearly all required information, photographs and text that shall include:
 - 1. The boundary of the parcel(s) of land upon which the development is proposed.
 - 2. The ordinary high water mark of all waterbodies located adjacent to or within the boundary of the project. This may be an approximate location provided, that for any development where a determination of consistency with the applicable regulations requires a precise location of the ordinary high water

mark the mark shall be located precisely and the biological and hydrological basis for the location as indicated on the plans shall be included in the development plan. Where the ordinary high water mark is neither adjacent to or within the boundary of the project, the plan shall indicate the distance and direction to the nearest ordinary high water mark of a shoreline.

3. Existing and proposed land contours. The contours shall be at intervals sufficient to accurately determine the existing character of the property and the extent of proposed change to the land that is necessary for the development. Areas within the boundary that will not be altered by the development may be indicated as such and contours approximated for that area.
 4. A delineation of all wetland areas that will be altered or used as a part of the development.
 5. A general indication of the character of vegetation found on the site.
 6. The dimensions and locations of all existing and proposed structures and improvements including but not limited to: buildings, paved or graveled areas, roads, utilities, material stockpiles or surcharge, and stormwater management facilities.
 7. Where applicable, a landscaping plan for the project.
 8. Where applicable, plans for development of areas on or off the site as mitigation for impacts associated with the proposed project shall be included and contain information consistent with the requirements of this section.
 9. Quantity, source and composition of any fill material that is placed on the site whether temporary or permanent.
 10. Quantity, composition and destination of any excavated or dredged material.
 11. A vicinity map showing the relationship of the property and proposed development or use to roads, utilities, existing developments and uses on adjacent properties.
 12. Where applicable, a depiction of the impacts to views from existing residential uses and public areas.
- (2) **Additional requirements for shoreline variance permit applications.** On all shoreline variance permit applications, the plans shall clearly indicate where development could occur without approval of a shoreline variance permit, the physical features and circumstances on the property that provide a basis for the request, and the location of adjacent structures and uses.

8.6 Vesting

- (1) **Vesting.** A proposed project shall become vested on the date a determination of completeness is made on a shoreline permit or exemption application. Thereafter, the application shall be reviewed under the version of the City's Shoreline Master Program in effect on the date of vesting; provided, in the event an applicant substantially changes the proposal after a determination of completeness, as determined by the Shoreline Administrator, the application shall not be considered vested until a new determination of completeness on the changes is made.

8.7 Shoreline permit application notice requirements

- (1) **Applicability.** The City shall notify the public, Ecology, and other agencies with jurisdiction of applications for a shoreline permit. Notification pursuant to this section may be carried out as a part of an integrated City permit notification procedure.
- (2) **Notice of application.** The City shall provide notice of application within 14 days after the determination of completeness as provided in RCW 36.70B.070, and include the following in whatever sequence or format the City deems appropriate:
- A. The date of application, the date of the notice of completion for the application, and the date of the notice of application.
 - B. A description of the proposed project action and a list of the project permits included in the application and, if applicable, a list of any studies requested under RCW 36.70B.070, RCW 36.70B.090 and WAC 173-27-180.
 - C. The identification of other permits not included in the application, to the extent known by the City.
 - D. The identification of existing environmental documents that evaluate the proposed project, and, if not otherwise stated on the document providing the notice of application, the location where the application and any studies can be reviewed.
 - E. A statement of the public comment period, which shall be not less than 30 days following the date of notice of application, and statements of the right of any person to comment on the application, receive notice of and participate in any hearings, request a copy of the decision once made, and any appeal rights. The City may accept public comments at any time prior to the closing of the record of an open record predecision hearing, if any, or, if no open record predecision hearing is provided, prior to the decision on the project permit.
 - F. The date, time, place, and type of hearing, if applicable and scheduled at the date of notice of the application.

- G. A statement of the preliminary determination, if one has been made at the time of notice, of those development regulations that will be used for project mitigation and of consistency.
 - H. Any other information determined appropriate by the City.
- (3) **Open record predecision hearing.** If an open record predecision hearing, as defined in RCW 36.70B.020, is required for the requested project permit(s), the notice of application shall be provided at least 15 days prior to the open record hearing.
- (4) **Notification of general public and property owners.** The City shall give notice to the general public and property owners in the vicinity by at least one of the following methods:
- A. Mailing of the notice to the latest recorded real property owners as shown by the records of the County assessor within at least 300 feet of the boundary of the property upon which the development is proposed;
 - B. Posting of the notice in a conspicuous manner on the property upon which the project is to be undertaken; or
 - C. Any other manner deemed appropriate by the City to accomplish the objectives of reasonable notice to adjacent landowners and the public.
- (5) **Notification of individuals and organizations.** The City shall provide for timely notification of individuals and organizations that request such notice in writing.
- (6) **Notification of agencies.** The City shall provide notice to all agencies with jurisdiction per RCW 43.21C and to all other agencies that request in writing any such notice.

8.8 Special shoreline permit procedures for limited utility extensions & bulkheads

- (1) **Limited utility extension.** For purposes of this section, a “limited utility extension” means the extension of a utility service that:
- A. Is categorically exempt under RCW 43.21C RCW for one or more of the following: natural gas, electricity, telephone, water, or sewer;
 - B. Will serve an existing use in compliance with the City’s Shoreline Master Program; and
 - C. Will not extend more than 2,500 linear feet within the shorelines of the state.
- (2) **Time periods and procedures.** An application for a shoreline substantial development permit for a limited utility extension or for the construction of a bulkhead or other measures to protect a single-family residence and its appurtenant structures from

shoreline erosion shall be subject to all other applicable requirements, except that the following time periods and procedures shall be used:

- A. The public comment period shall be 20 days. The notice provided shall state the manner in which the public may obtain a copy of the City's decision on the application no later than two days following its issuance.
- B. The City shall issue its decision to grant or deny the permit within 21 days of the last day of the comment period.
- C. If there is an appeal of the decision to grant or deny the permit to the City Council, the appeal shall be finally determined by the City Council within 30 days.

8.9 Shoreline permit review criteria

8.9.1 Review criteria for all development

- (1) **Consistency.** No authorization to undertake use or development on shorelines of the state shall be granted by the City unless upon review the use or development is determined to be consistent with the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act and the City's Shoreline Master Program.

8.9.2 Review criteria for shoreline substantial development permits

- (1) **Authorization criteria.** A shoreline substantial development permit shall be granted only when the development proposed is consistent with:
 - A. The policies and procedures of the Shoreline Management Act;
 - B. The provisions of this regulation; and
 - C. The City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (2) **Conditions.** The City may attach conditions to the approval of permits as necessary to assure consistency of the project with the Shoreline Management Act and the City's Shoreline Master Program.

8.9.3 Review criteria for shoreline conditional use permits

- (1) **Applicability.** The purpose of a shoreline conditional use permit is to provide a system within the City's Shoreline Master Program that allows flexibility in the application of use regulations in a manner consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020. In authorizing a shoreline conditional use, special conditions may be attached to the permit by the City or Ecology to prevent undesirable effects of the proposed use and/or to assure consistency of the project with the Shoreline Management Act and the City's Shoreline Master Program.

- (2) **Authorization criteria.** Uses which are classified or set forth in the City's Shoreline Master Program as shoreline conditional uses may be authorized provided that the applicant demonstrates all of the following:
 - A. That the proposed use is consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and the City's Shoreline Master Program;
 - B. That the proposed use will not interfere with the normal public use of public shorelines;
 - C. That the proposed use of the site and design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the comprehensive plan and the City's Shoreline Master Program;
 - D. That the proposed use will cause no significant adverse effects to the shoreline environment in which it is to be located; and
 - E. That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.
- (3) **Consideration of cumulative impacts.** In the granting of all shoreline conditional use permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example, if conditional use permits were granted for other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the conditional uses shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.
- (4) **Uses not classified.** Other uses which are not classified or set forth in the City's Shoreline Master Program may be authorized as shoreline conditional uses provided the applicant can demonstrate consistency with the requirements of this section.
- (5) **Prohibited uses.** Uses which are specifically prohibited by the City's Shoreline Master Program may not be authorized.

8.9.4 Review criteria for shoreline variance permits

- (1) **Applicability.** The purpose of a shoreline variance permit is strictly limited to granting relief from specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the City's Shoreline Master Program where there are extraordinary circumstances relating to the physical character or configuration of property such that the strict implementation of the City's Shoreline Master Program will impose unnecessary hardships on the applicant or thwart the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020.
- (2) **Circumstances.** Shoreline variance permits should be granted in circumstances where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances the applicant must demonstrate that extraordinary

circumstances shall be shown and the public interest shall suffer no substantial detrimental effect.

- (3) **Authorization criteria, landward of ordinary high water mark.** Shoreline variance permits for development and/or uses that will be located landward of the ordinary high water mark, as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(b), and/or landward of any wetland as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(h), may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:
- A. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the City's Shoreline Master Program precludes, or significantly interferes with, reasonable use of the property;
 - B. That the hardship described in regulation 8.9.4(3)A is specifically related to the property, and is the result of unique conditions such as irregular lot shape, size, or natural features and the application of the City's Shoreline Master Program, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions;
 - C. That the design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the comprehensive plan and the City's Shoreline Master Program and will not cause adverse impacts to the shoreline environment;
 - D. That the variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area;
 - E. That the variance requested is the minimum necessary to afford relief; and
 - F. That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.
- (4) **Authorization criteria, waterward of ordinary high water mark.** Variance permits for development and/or uses that will be located waterward of the ordinary high water mark, as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(b), or within any wetland as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(h), may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:
- A. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the City's Shoreline Master Program precludes all reasonable use of the property;
 - B. That the proposal is consistent with the criteria established under regulation 8.9.4(3)B through regulation 8.9.4(3)F; and
 - C. That the public rights of navigation and use of the shorelines will not be adversely affected.

- (5) **Consideration of cumulative impacts.** In the granting of all shoreline variance permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example if shoreline variances were granted to other developments and/or uses in the area where similar circumstances exist the total of the shoreline variances shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not cause substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.
- (6) **Variations from use.** Variations from the use regulations of the City's Shoreline Master Program are prohibited.

8.10 Time requirements of shoreline permits

- (1) **Applicability.** The time requirements of this section shall apply to all shoreline permits authorized by the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (2) **Different time limits.** Upon a finding of good cause, based on the requirements and circumstances of the project proposed and consistent with the provisions of the City's Shoreline Master Program, the City may adopt different time limits from those set forth in regulation 8.10(3) and regulation 8.10(4) as a part of action on a shoreline permit.
- (3) **Commencement.** Construction activities shall be commenced or, where no construction activities are involved, the use or activity shall be commenced within two years of the effective date of the shoreline permit. However, the City may authorize a single extension for a period not to exceed one year based on reasonable factors, if a request for extension has been filed before the expiration date and notice of the proposed extension is given to parties of record on the shoreline permit and to Ecology.
- (4) **Termination.** Authorization to conduct development activities shall terminate five years after the effective date of a shoreline permit. However, the City may authorize a single extension for a period not to exceed one year based on reasonable factors, if a request for extension has been filed before the expiration date and notice of the proposed extension is given to parties of record on the shoreline permit and to Ecology.
- (5) **Effective date.** The effective date of a shoreline permit shall be the date of receipt as provided in RCW 90.58.140(6). The permit time periods in regulation 8.10(3) and regulation 8.10(4) do not include the time during which a use or activity was not actually pursued due to pending administrative appeals or legal actions or due to the need to obtain any other government permits and approvals for the development that authorize the development to proceed, including all reasonably related administrative or legal actions on any such permits or approvals.
- (6) **Revisions.** Revisions to permits may be authorized after original permit authorization has expired, provided that this procedure shall not be used to extend the original permit time

requirements or to authorize shoreline substantial development after the time limits of the original permit.

- (7) **Notification to Ecology.** The City shall notify Ecology in writing of any change to the effective date of a permit, as authorized by this section, with an explanation of the basis for approval of the change. Any change to the time limits of a permit other than those authorized by RCW 90.58.143 as amended shall require a new permit application.

8.11 Shoreline permit revisions

- (1) **Applicability.** A permit revision is required whenever an applicant proposes substantive changes to the design, terms or conditions of a project from that which is approved in the permit. Changes are substantive if they materially alter the project in a manner that relates to its conformance to the terms and conditions of the permit, the City's Shoreline Master Program and/or the policies and provisions of RCW 90.58. Changes that are not substantive in effect do not require approval of a revision.
- (2) **Description of proposed changes.** When an applicant seeks to revise a permit, the City shall request from the applicant detailed plans and text describing the proposed changes.
- (3) **Approval of revisions.** If the City determines that the proposed changes are within the scope and intent of the original permit, and are consistent with the City's Shoreline Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act, the City may approve a revision. If the revision, or the sum of the revision and any previously approved revisions, are not within the scope and intent of the original permit, the City shall require that the applicant apply for a new permit.
- A. "Within the scope and intent of the original permit" means all of the following:
1. No additional over water construction is involved except that pier, dock, or float construction may be increased by 500 square feet or ten percent from the provisions of the original permit, whichever is less;
 2. Ground area coverage and height may be increased a maximum of ten percent from the provisions of the original permit;
 3. The revised permit does not authorize development to exceed height, lot coverage, setback, or any other requirements of the City's Shoreline Master Program except as authorized under a shoreline variance granted as the original permit or a part thereof;
 4. Additional or revised landscaping is consistent with any conditions attached to the original permit and with the City's Shoreline Master Program;
 5. The use authorized pursuant to the original permit is not changed; and

6. No adverse environmental impact will be caused by the project revision.
- (4) **Revisions after original permit authorization has expired.** Revisions to permits may be authorized after original permit authorization has expired under RCW 90.58.143. The purpose of such revisions shall be limited to authorization of changes that are consistent with this section and that would not require a permit for the development or change proposed under the terms of RCW 90.58, this regulation and the City's Shoreline Master Program. If the proposed change constitutes substantial development then a new permit is required. Provided, this regulation shall not be used to extend the time requirements or to authorize substantial development beyond the time limits of the original permit.
- (5) **Filing and notification.** The revision approval, including the revised site plans and text consistent with the provisions of WAC 173-27-180 as necessary to clearly indicate the authorized changes, and the final ruling on consistency with this section shall be filed with Ecology. In addition, the City shall notify parties of record of their action.
- (6) **Revisions to shoreline conditional use permits and shoreline variance permits.** If the revision to the original permit involves a shoreline conditional use permit or shoreline variance permit, the City shall submit the revision to Ecology for approval, approval with conditions, or denial, and shall indicate that the revision is being submitted under the requirements of this regulation. Ecology shall render and transmit to the City and the applicant its final decision within 15 days of the date of Ecology's receipt of the submittal from the City. The City shall notify parties of record of Ecology's final decision.
- (7) **Effective date.** The revised permit is effective immediately upon final decision by the City or, when appropriate under regulation 8.11(6), upon final action by Ecology.
- (8) **Appeals.** Appeals shall be in accordance with RCW 90.58.180 and shall be filed within 21 days from the date of receipt of the City's action by Ecology or, when appropriate under regulation 8.11(6), the date Ecology's final decision is transmitted to the City and the applicant. Appeals shall be based only upon contentions of noncompliance with the provisions of regulation 8.11(3)A. Construction undertaken pursuant to that portion of a revised permit not authorized under the original permit is at the applicant's own risk until the expiration of the appeals deadline. If an appeal is successful in proving that a revision is not within the scope and intent of the original permit, the decision shall have no bearing on the original permit.

8.12 Requests for review of final permit decisions

- (1) **Requests for review.** All requests for review of any final permit decisions under RCW 90.58 and WAC 173-27 are governed by the procedures established in RCW 90.58.180 and WAC 461-08.

8.13 Enforcement

- (1) **WAC 173-27 Part II.** The City shall apply WAC 173-27 Part II, Shoreline Management Act Enforcement, to enforce the provisions of the City's Shoreline Master Program.
- (2) **Penalty.**
 - A. When a shoreline area has been altered in violation of the City's Shoreline Master Program, the City shall have the authority to issue a stop work order to cease all ongoing development work, and order restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement measures at the owner's or other responsible party's expense to compensate for violation of provisions of the City's Shoreline Master Program. No permit or approval for development of the property shall be authorized or granted for a period of up to three years from completion of restoration as determined by the Shoreline Administrator. In the event of intentional or knowing violation of the City's Shoreline Master Program, the City may bring any appropriate actions in law or equity, including injunctive relief, against the owner of the land and/or the operator who committed the violation to ensure that no uses are made of shoreline areas that are inconsistent with the City's Shoreline Master Program.
 - B. Failure to comply with the provisions of the City's Shoreline Master Program will cause the violator to be subject to enforcement procedures under both the City's Shoreline Master Program and applicable requirements of Ilwaco City Code including the provisions of Title 11 "Enforcement Procedures".
- (3) **Restoration plan.**
 - A. All development work shall remain stopped until a restoration plan is prepared at the applicant's cost and approved by the Shoreline Administrator. The Shoreline Administrator may approve, reject or approve the plan with conditions. All restoration shall be consistent with the approved restoration plan.
 1. The plan shall be prepared by a qualified professional using the most current, accurate, and complete scientific or technical information available.
 2. In preparing and approving the restoration plan, the applicant and the City, respectively, should consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Ecology, as appropriate.
 3. The Shoreline Administrator may, at the violator's expense, seek expert advice in determining the adequacy of the plan. Inadequate plans shall be returned to the applicant or violator for revision and resubmittal.
 - B. Restoration plan contents.

1. A site plan depicting site characteristics prior to disturbance; the extent of disturbance, or permitted action requiring mitigation, including an inventory of all vegetation cleared shall be shown; and
 2. A site plan depicting the specific location of all proposed restoration measures. Those measures shall include:
 - a. Measures necessary to restore the shoreline area, including, but not limited to, removal of fill, regrading to original contours, replacement of excavated material, revegetation of all cleared areas with native trees and/or plants and removal of structures; or
 - b. Location of the proposed mitigation action, ownership, and methods to recreate, as nearly as possible, the original wetlands or vegetation area in terms of acreage function, geographic location and setting.
 3. A schedule for restoration; and
 4. A monitoring plan to evaluate periodically the success of the restoration and provide for amendments to the plan which may become necessary to achieve its purpose.
- (3) In any designated shoreline area where restoration has been required, the applicant, at its own cost, shall provide for seasonal monitoring of the site by a qualified biologist or other qualified professional, for a period of at least three years after completion. The applicant shall submit an annual report to the Shoreline Administrator that discusses:
- A. The condition of introduced or reintroduced plant species;
 - B. The condition of open water areas or other water features;
 - C. Use of the site by fish and wildlife species;
 - D. Any disturbances or alterations and their effects on the restoration;
 - E. Additional or corrective measures which should be taken to ensure the success of the restoration; and
 - F. Other information that the Shoreline Administrator considers necessary to assess the status of the restoration.
- (4) Prior to commencing restoration, the applicant shall post with the City a bond or other security in an amount sufficient to cover the cost of conformance with the conditions of the restoration plan, including corrective work necessary to provide adequate drainage, stabilize and restore disturbed areas, and remove sources of hazard associated with work that is not completed. After the Shoreline Administrator determines that restoration has been completed in compliance with approved plans and the monitoring period has expired, the bond or other security shall be released. The City may collect against the bond

when work that is not completed is found to be in violation of the conditions set forth in the restoration plan and/or the Shoreline Administrator determines that the site is in violation of the purposes of the City's Shoreline Master Program.

8.14 Amendments

- (1) **Process.** Amendments to the City's Shoreline Master Program shall be processed according to the procedures prescribed in WAC 173-26-100.

8.15 Shoreline activity tracking

- (1) **Documentation of City shoreline project review actions.** The City shall document all project review actions in shoreline jurisdiction, including shoreline substantial development permits, shoreline conditional use permits, shoreline variance permits and shoreline exemptions.
- (2) **Periodic evaluation.** The City shall conduct a review of the City's Shoreline Master Program once every eight years, or as required by RCW 90.58.080. Using the information collected per regulation 8.15(1), the City shall evaluate the cumulative effects of authorized development on shoreline conditions.

8.16 Annexation

- (1) **Annexation of shoreline areas.** City annexation of shoreline areas is subject to the requirements of WAC 173-26-150 and WAC 173-26-160.