

CLALLAM COUNTY SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

Prepared by The

CLALLAM COUNTY
SHORELINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

With Assistance from the

CLALLAM COUNTY DEPT. OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING DIVISION

ADOPTED:

By Clallam County Board of Commissioners: June 30, 1976
By Washington State Department of Ecology: August 5, 1976

REVISED:

By Washington State Department of Ecology:
November 16, 1976
August 10, 1979
January 4, 1983
March 27, 1984
January 27, 1986
June 3, 1986
March 1, 1988
October 31, 1989
June 16, 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Preamble and Purpose	1
2	Goals and General Policies	2
3	Environments and Use-Element Policies	3
4	Natural Systems Regulations	12
4.01	Marine Beaches	13
4.02	Spits and Bars	15
4.03	Dunes	16
4.04	Islands	17
4.05	Estuaries	18
4.06	Reefs	19
4.07	Bays, Coves, and Headlands	20
4.08	Marshes, Bogs, and Swamps	22
4.09	Lakes	24
4.10	Rivers, Streams, and Creeks	26
4.11	Flood Plains	28
4.12	Subtidal Shorelines	30
4.13	Shoreline Cliffs	31
5	Use Activity Regulations	33
5.01	Agricultural Practices	34
5.02	Aquaculture	35
5.03	Forest Management Practices	39
5.04	Commercial Development	41
5.05	Marinas and Boat Launching Facilities	43
5.06	Mining	45
5.07	Outdoor Advertising (Signs and Billboards)	47
5.08	Residential Development	49
5.09	Utilities	53
5.10	Ports and Water-Related Industries	54
5.11	Bulkheads	56
5.12	Breakwaters	58
5.13	Jetties and Groins	60
5.14	Landfill and Solid Waste Disposal	62
5.15	Dredging	64
5.16	Shoreline Protection	66
5.17	Roads and Railroad Design and Construction	68
5.18	Piers, Docks, Floats, Mooring Buoys and Boathouses	70
5.19	Archaeological and Historical Sites	73
5.20	Recreational Development	74
5.21	Education and Science Research Facilities	76
5.22	Hydroelectric Development and Impoundment Structures	78
6	Master Program Review and Amendment Process	85
Appendix A	Shorelines of Statewide Significance	87
Appendix B	Conditional Uses	90
Appendix C	Variances	91
Appendix D	Legal Description of Environments	93
Glossary	Terms and Definitions	102

CHAPTER 1 - PREAMBLE AND PURPOSE

Clallam County is endowed with one of the most striking natural settings in the State of Washington, if not in the nation. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Pressing close to these shorelines are the Olympic Mountains and their foothills. Swift rivers and creeks tumble down from the mountains' snowfields and glaciers, hurrying to reach the sea. In the mountainous uplands are lakes which are free of ice for only a few months of the year, while in the lowlands are lakes open the year round, including Ozette, third largest in the state and Lake Crescent, whose beauty makes it one of the most photographed bodies of water in the state.

When immigrant settlement of this county set in little more than a century ago, it followed the traditional pattern of such settlement elsewhere in the nation. Waterways provided the access for settlement, and the habitations were cleared from shorelands on the water's edge. Rivers were dammed for hydroelectric power, irrigation and water supply. Fresh and salt water shorelines were taken over by industry largely geared to the abundant timber supply. Other shorelines filled with homes seeking to take advantage of the splendid marine views. There was little pattern of plan in this development, and no particular thought for the future. Water was simply considered as an abundant and unlimited resource, there to be exploited by anyone who wished to take advantage of it.

Only in recent years has the realization dawned upon the residents of this County that, in the words of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971: "The shorelines of the state are among the most valuable and fragile of its natural resources and there is great concern throughout the state relating to their utilization, protection, restoration and preservation." In no area of the state are these words more applicable than in Clallam County. From all over the nation visitors come to fish and boat in these waters, camp along them, or simply revel in the marine views. While tourism is a welcome ingredient of the County's economy, it is equally important to its residents that the County's shorelines be managed to the maximum benefit of those who live here now and will live here in the future. Therefore, as provided by state law, this Master Program seeks to establish shoreline uses that will acknowledge present development, but regulate future development with the goal of serving the maximum public interest, rather than private interest.

CHAPTER 2 - GOALS AND GENERAL POLICIES

The goal of this Master Program is to preserve, to the fullest extent possible, the scenic, aesthetic and ecological qualities of the shorelines of Clallam County, in harmony with those uses which are deemed essential to the life of its citizens.

To achieve this goal, the Master Program will take into account the following general policies:

- I. Shorelines of this county which still exist in their natural state and which are notable for their aesthetic, scenic, historic or ecological qualities shall be preserved in that state, and any private or public development which would destroy such shoreland qualities shall be prohibited.
- II. Public access to any such natural shorelines shall be permitted only on terms which will preserve the quality of those shorelines while allowing public enjoyment of them.
- III. The Master Program shall recognize water quality as a prime goal of shoreline management. Any application for development of shorelines shall be closely analyzed for its effect on marine habitat or pollution of the water.
- IV. The Master Program shall recognize the value of Clallam County shorelines to the commerce and industry that is the backbone of the County's economy, and shall not interfere with established industrial use of shorelines. However, it shall seek to channel any future industrial use into shoreline areas already so utilized, or which particularly lend themselves to suitable industrial development rather than recreational, residential or natural use. Where industry is now located in shoreline areas that are more suited to other uses, it shall be the policy of this Master Program to prohibit expansion of such industry, and to seek reversion of such shoreline to that use best suited to the public interest.
- V. Strip residential development of the shoreline which results in an unbroken row of lots on the water and neglects the planning of the property behind the shoreline strip shall be discouraged. Residential developments which interfere with or diminish the public use of water areas fronting the development or which could destroy marine life habitat should not be permitted. Existing ways of public access to the shore shall be protected. Additional ways shall be provided as practicable.
- VI. Governmental units shall be considered in this Master Program as bound by the same requirements as private interest. The fact that a shoreline use is advocated by a governmental unit shall not be considered in a different light than a private use, except insofar as it is of benefit to the general public. The guiding policy in every instance will be its effect upon the public good as concerns the shorelines.
- VII. The Master Program shall protect the public interest as against private interest, while recognizing the rights of private shoreline ownership. However, exploitation of shoreline areas to the detriment of the public interest shall be prohibited within the limits of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. Thus it shall be the policy of this Master Program to prohibit private shoreland uses that interfere with the public use of the water area adjacent to those shores. Economic hardship shall not be considered as a valid reason for such private use.
- VIII. The Master Program shall take into consideration long-term benefits of shoreline development over short-term benefits, and will recognize and protect the statewide interest in Clallam County shorelines over strictly local interest.

CHAPTER 3 - ENVIRONMENTS AND USE-ELEMENT POLICIES

3.01 GENERAL - The objective of this Master Program shall be to provide reasonable and understandable guidelines to anyone seeking a permit for shoreline development. Therefore, in accordance with the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, RCW 90.58, and the State Department of Ecology's Final Guidelines, WAC 173-16, this Master Program establishes five shoreline environments within Clallam County. These environments are:

1. The Natural Environment
2. The Conservancy Environment
3. The Rural Environment
4. The Suburban Environment
5. The Urban Environment

In addition, the Shoreline Management Act stipulates that, when appropriate, land and water use elements shall be considered in the approval or denial of a permit. These elements are integrated with their respective environments and are detailed in the following sections.

3.02 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- A. DEFINITION - A shoreline of Natural Environment is distinguished by one or more of the following criteria:
1. The presence of some unique or cultural features considered valuable because of its natural or original condition.
 2. A shoreline which is relatively intolerant of intensive human use.
 3. A shoreline which is valuable for historical, cultural, scientific or educational considerations by virtue of its natural, unaltered original condition.
 4. A shoreline which should be maintained or restored in its original condition for the benefit and pleasure of future generations.
 5. A shoreline which, based on local citizen opinion, and the needs of the people of the rest of the state, should be preserved in its original condition.
- B. OBJECTIVE - In placing a shoreline in the category of a Natural Environment, it is intended to preserve, maintain or restore such a shoreline as a natural resource relatively free of human influence; to discourage or prohibit those activities which might destroy or degrade the natural characteristics which make these shorelines unique and valuable.
- C. USE ELEMENT POLICIES
1. Economic Development: Commercial or industrial development should be prohibited. Commercial developments already in place should not be expanded or rebuilt. When such structures become rundown or dilapidated, they should be removed.
 2. Public Access Element: Public access to a shoreline of Natural Environment should be provided in a manner which does not change or degrade its natural character. Further, on those shorelines regarded as intolerant of human activity, public access by foot trails should be encouraged in preference to roadways.
 3. Circulation Element: Foot trails for public access should be permitted. Roads should not be permitted except for private roads which provide access to single family dwellings.
 4. Recreation Element: Recreational opportunities for the public should be encouraged to the extent that they do not alter the natural character of the shoreline, so that future generations may enjoy the scenic vistas and aesthetic qualities of these shorelines.
 5. Shoreline Use Element: The use of a shoreline of a Natural Environment should be limited to those activities which preserve the natural features unchanged.
 6. Conservation Element: Activities on shorelines of a Natural Environment should be confined to those which conserve the features and characteristics which are an integral part of this environment. The scenic vistas and aesthetic qualities should be preserved without alteration.
 7. Historical/Cultural Element: In general, shorelines of historic, cultural, scientific or educational value shall be regarded as belonging in a Natural Environment. As such, any change or alteration which tends to change or degrade this value should be prohibited. The only activities which should be permitted should be those designed to preserve, protect or restore such features.

8. Restoration Element: The Master Plan should encourage efforts toward the restoration of natural shorelines to their original conditions, particularly those which are blighted by abandoned or dilapidated structures, earthworks and excavations done in the past, results of malicious mischief and other activities which have caused a deterioration of the natural environment.

3.03 CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT

- A. DEFINITION - A Conservancy Environment is designed to protect, conserve and manage existing resources and valuable historic areas in order to ensure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and to achieve a sustained resource utilization. This environment includes shorelines with steep slopes presenting erosion and slide hazards, areas prone to flooding, and areas which cannot provide adequate water supply or sewage waste disposal.
- B. OBJECTIVES - It is the objective of this environment to accommodate uses which are non-consumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area, and activities and uses of a non-permanent nature which do not substantially degrade the existing character of the areas.
- C. USE ELEMENT POLICIES
1. Economic Development Element: Permitted uses are: timber harvesting on a sustained yield basis, agricultural uses such as pasture and range lands and aquaculture. Uses not permitted are: the removal of sand and gravel from marine beaches, rivers, streams and creeks; mining; commercial and industrial developments, ports, feed lot operations, log booming and marinas.
 2. Public Access Element: Public access should be provided to all publicly owned beaches. If an automobile and boat trailer route is feasible, and the beach is suitable, a boat launching site can be provided. If steep cliffs or a small beach area preclude a boat launching site, foot trails with an upland parking area should be constructed. Access to fragile beaches should be only by foot trails. Public access should be restricted or prohibited into areas which cannot be maintained in a natural condition under human uses.
 3. Circulation Element: The roads in this environment should serve primarily to provide access to recreational areas, historic sites, cultural areas and to single family residences. Major highways and railroads should be located well away from the shorelines.
 4. Recreational Element: Water-related recreation accounts for a very high proportion of all recreational activity in Clallam County. The few public access areas are overcrowding during the summer and holiday weekends. More access ways to fishing streams, lakes, rivers and particularly to marine beaches should be obtained by purchase or easement and include parking areas located inland away from the immediate edge of the water. Small boat launching facilities should be provided where practical.
 5. Shoreline Use Element: The preferred uses in this environment are those which are non-consumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area. Non-consumptive uses are those which can utilize resources on a sustained yield basis while minimally reducing opportunities for other future uses of the resources in the area. Activities and uses of a non-permanent nature which do not substantially degrade the existing character of an area are appropriate uses in the Conservancy Environment.
 6. Conservation Element: Activities on the shorelines of a Conservancy Environment will be limited to those which preserve the existing resources including scenic vistas, historic sites and aesthetic qualities.
 7. Historical/Cultural Element: Archaeological areas and historic sites should be permanently preserved for scientific study and public observation because of their rarity and the educational link they provide to our past. Examples are: ancient villages,

military forts, old settler's homes, old schoolhouses, old graveyards or burial grounds and lighthouses.

8. Restoration Element: The Natural Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Chapter 43.51 RCW, provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American and Washington history, architecture, archaeology or culture. The restoration of these facilities in coordination with the Director of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is strongly encouraged.

Those shorelines that have been blighted by abandoned and dilapidated structures should be restored to their natural state whenever the opportunity occurs.

Shoreline uses that were in existence prior to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, but are not now in conformance with the Act will be permitted to continue. However, no additions or rebuilding of structures will be allowed. When these non-conforming uses are concluded, the structures should be removed and the shoreline allowed to restore itself to its natural state.

3.04 RURAL ENVIRONMENT

- A. DEFINITION - A rural Environment is one which is presently marked by intensive agricultural or recreational use, or which has the potential of becoming prime farm land.
- B. OBJECTIVE - The objective of this environment should be to protect agricultural shorelines from urban expansion, function as a buffer between urban expansion, function as a buffer between urban areas, and restrict intensive development along shorelines presently in an undeveloped state.
- C. USE ELEMENT POLICIES
1. Economic Development Element: Commercial developments, including tourist facilities and other developments that are particularly dependent on shoreline locations, may be permitted with a conditional use permit.
 2. Public Access Element: Access to water areas in this environment shall seek to ensure maximum enjoyment of recreational opportunities with minimum conflict with agricultural uses. Hence, linear water access and non-motorized trail systems will be preferred as against highway systems which would be destructive of scenic or agricultural advantages.
 3. Circulation Element: Highway systems in this environment should serve the dual purpose of providing farm-to-market transportation, and recreational access to water areas. Major thoroughfares should be located away from shoreline areas within the jurisdiction of this act whenever feasible.
 4. Recreation Element: Public recreation facilities should be located in this environment in such a way as to minimize conflicts with agricultural activities. Golf courses, boat marinas, parks and view points shall be considered as suitable recreational activities in this area if designed in such a way as to blend with the natural shoreline surroundings.
 5. Shoreline Use Element: Shoreline uses in this environment should be restricted to those which are applicable to agricultural activities, aquaculture or public recreation.
 6. Conservation Element: Development of shoreline areas within this environment should be of a nature to preserve the rural atmosphere and aesthetics of the shoreline while providing recreational experience unmarred by urban-type development.
 7. Historic/Cultural Element: Shoreline features having prime historic or cultural values generally will not be considered as a part of the Rural Environment.

3.05 SUBURBAN ENVIRONMENT

- A. DEFINITION - The Suburban Environment is defined as an area of moderate density residential use and recreational-residential use, consisting primarily of single family permanent or recreational residences. Also included in the Suburban Environment are those shoreline areas where water supplies and/or sewage disposal methods may be adequate for moderate density residential uses, but inadequate for intense commercial or industrial uses. Such areas are generally topographically unsuited for agricultural uses; topographically, climatologically, or botanically unsuited for sustained yield forest management; historically residential; and not presently or potentially "natural" areas.
- B. OBJECTIVE - The purpose for designating an area as a Suburban Environment is to recognize the desirability of shoreline areas for residential use and protect such areas from intensive urban and industrial development.
- C. USE ELEMENT POLICIES
1. Economic Development Element: Much of the area on the shoreline in the Suburban Environment should be developed for recreation use. The recreation related portion of the economic base can be preserved and expanded only if development for some distance behind the water front is encouraged. To accomplish this, access for property owners who live away from the shore and for tourists must be established and maintained.
 2. Public Access Element: Access to the shoreline should, in most cases, be provided for nonriparian land owners because public parks and recreational facilities with frontage on the water will not be available in adequate amounts to handle the growing demand. Access need not be exclusively public. A beach, park, marina, boat launching area, resort, camp, or hunting and fishing club that is privately owned but open to the public for a fee does, and must in the future, serve a large part of the public demand.
 3. Circulation Element: Major access route should connect tourist and service uses with the shoreline. At the present time the County's highway pattern does not provide adequate viewpoints of the Strait, Vancouver Island or the San Juan Islands. There is a need for scenic highways near the shoreline to meet this requirement.
 4. Recreational Element: This Master Program is intended to maintain and encourage development of supplemental shoreline recreational opportunities to serve the requirements of the citizens of Clallam County as well as the tourists and visitors. The County's shoreline areas should provide safe, convenient, and diverse recreational opportunities.
 5. Shoreline Use Element: Uses to be preferred in the Suburban Environment are low to moderate density residential uses, including permanent, second home, and recreational single family residences, resorts, hunting-fishing-riding clubs, summer camps, golf courses, beaches (public, private, and commercial), marinas and boat launching ramps.
 6. Conservation Element: The renewable and non-renewable resources of the area should be managed to guarantee an endless supply of these resources in sufficient quality and quantity to meet the County's foreseeable needs.
 7. Historical and Cultural Element: Any buildings or sites having historic, cultural, educational or scientific values should be protected and, if possible and necessary, restored.

3.06 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

- A. DEFINITION - The Urban Environment is defined as an area of high intensity land use, including residential, commercial, and industrial development. This environment does not necessarily include all shorelines within an incorporated city, but it is partially suitable to those areas which are presently subjected to intensive use pressure, as well as those areas planned to accommodate urban expansion.
- B. OBJECTIVES - The purpose of assigning an area to an Urban Environment is to ensure optimum utilization of shorelines occurring within urbanized areas by providing for intensive public use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains the shorelines for a multiplicity of urban uses.
- C. USE ELEMENT POLICIES
1. Economic Development Element:
 - a. The location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commercial and other facilities should receive favorable consideration only when they are particularly dependent on their location on, or use of, the shoreline.
 - b. New commercial developments should be encouraged to locate in those areas where current commercial development exists.
 2. Public Access Element: Public access to the water, physically and visually, should be planned for. Access points shall be linked by bicycle and hiking paths. Parking facilities should be placed inland away from the water's edge.
 3. Circulation Element: The location and extent of existing and proposed transportation routes, major thoroughfares, terminals and other public facilities shall be governed by the regulations set forth in the section on the respective shoreline use activities for the Urban Environment.
 4. Recreational Element: Programs of acquisitions, development and various means of less-than-fee acquisition for the preservation or expansion of recreational areas should be encouraged whenever such opportunities occur.
 5. Shoreline Use Element: In an Urban Environment shoreline land use will be in accordance with the applicable use activities.
 6. Conservation Element: In an Urban Environment, where the possibility of irreversible damage to the natural shoreline resources is generally great, every effort shall be made to protect and preserve these resources.
 7. Historical and Cultural Element: The protection, preservation and restoration of historical, cultural and educational sites, buildings or areas should be given consideration when action is taken on applications for development permits.

Chapter 4 - THE NATURAL SYSTEMS

In accordance with the State Department of Ecology's Final Guidelines, WAC 173.16.150, this Master Program recognizes thirteen natural systems in Clallam County. WAC 173.16.150 provides the basis upon which regulations governing development on these natural systems have been determined. Regulations pertinent to a specific natural system are set forth in this chapter and Chapter 5 which covers each of the use activities and the respective environment designations. The Natural Systems recognized in Clallam County are:

SECTION		PAGE
4.01	Marine Beaches	13
4.02	Spits and Bars	15
4.03	Dunes	16
4.04	Islands	17
4.05	Estuaries	18
4.06	Reefs	19
4.07	Bays, Coves, and Headlands	20
4.08	Marshes, Bogs, and Swamps	22
4.09	Lakes	24
4.10	Rivers, Streams, and Creeks	26
4.11	Floodplains	28
4.12	Subtidal Shorelines	30
4.13	Shoreline Cliffs	31

Definitions for each of the Natural Systems are found in the glossary of this Master Program. Regulations pertinent to developments within the Natural Systems of each environment designation are as follows:

4.01 MARINE BEACHES

A. Natural Environment

1. The building of structures such as jetties, groins, and bulkheads is prohibited.
2. Piers and jetties of historic value or those built before 1971 shall be allowed to remain.
3. The accumulation of driftwood or other material washed in from the sea must not be disturbed.
4. Removal of sand and rock is prohibited.
5. The dumping of any material is prohibited.
6. The forest and vegetation and cliffs and benches within the wetlands behind the beach shall not be disturbed.
7. Excavations or the removal of material from the shoreline or the cliffs behind are prohibited.
8. Any activity which would contribute to erosion along the shoreline is prohibited.
9. Priority shall be given to the development of paths and shoreline trails; roads shall be severely restricted and parking areas must be located on uplands invisible from the shore.
10. Facilities for recreational uses shall be permitted if they do not degrade the natural conditions.
11. Areas for lodging and related facilities must be located on uplands well away from the shorelines with provisions for non-motorized access only to the shoreline.
12. Any activity which could convert a Natural Environment to an irreversible condition or detrimentally alter the natural conditions is prohibited.
13. Those marine beaches which contain a unique or fragile natural resource shall remain undeveloped.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Marine beaches shall be used solely for recreation, education, and conservation purposes.
2. Dumping of foreign material is prohibited.
3. Unless otherwise permitted under the use activities regulations, the removal of materials from the shoreline is prohibited.

C. Rural Environment

1. Construction of piers, jetties, and groins will be permitted only upon submission of proof that no detrimental change of the adjoining beach will result.
2. Commercial removal of sand or rock is prohibited.

3. Dumping of a foreign material shall be only be allowed as a conditional use.
4. Farm management practices in areas adjoining marine beaches shall be such as to prevent erosion, siltation, and pollution of beach areas.

D. Suburban Environment

1. Marine beaches on Sequim Bay are to be restricted to recreation uses, either public or private.

E. Urban Environment

1. Encroachment on a public beach by commercial development is prohibited.
2. Removal of sand and other rock materials may only be allowed with a conditional use permit.
3. The dumping of materials or the discharge of effluent wastes into the water of a marine beach is prohibited.

4.02 SPITS AND BARS

A. Natural Environment

1. Regulations applicable to marine beaches shall apply to spits and bars.
2. The area inland from a spit or bar is protected from wave action, allowing such forms as shellfish to reproduce and live protected from the violence of the open coast. No activity which would jeopardize the ecology of this area is permitted.
3. The removal of sand for commercial purposes, rock, driftwood, or an attempt to cut a passageway across a spit or bar will not be permitted.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Any construction which would decrease the source of build-up materials for a spit or bar is prohibited.
2. The removal of logs and large pieces of driftwood is not allowed, except for licensed log patrol salvage.

C. Rural Environment

1. The regulations set forth for marine beaches should also apply. Areas inland from such spits and bars should be protected from any development which would tend to alter the formation of a spit or bar.

D. Suburban Environment - There are no spits or bars in a suburban environment.

E. Urban Environment

1. The single spit in this environment is Ediz Hook in Port Angeles. Developments shall be governed by the general regulations for this environment.

4.03 DUNES

A. Natural Environment

1. Cutting through dunes for access is prohibited.
2. The removal of vegetation from dunes is prohibited.
3. The removal of sand from dunes and the contributing source areas is prohibited.
4. No construction of any kind will be permitted on dunes.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. No construction is permitted in dune areas.
2. Removal of sand from dunes and their source area is prohibited.
3. Access to beaches through dune areas will be by foot trail only. Appropriate vegetation for stabilization of the dunes is encouraged.

C. Rural Environment

1. Access to shorelines through dune areas will be primarily foot trails, or farm roadways cut through in such a manner as to do minimum change to the dune formation.
2. Removal of sand from dunes and the contributing source areas is prohibited.

D. Suburban Environment

1. There are no dunes in the Suburban Environment in Clallam County.

E. Urban Environment

1. It is unlikely that a dune will be found in an Urban Environment in Clallam County.

4.04 ISLANDS

A. Natural Environment

1. Any activity which threatens to degrade their natural condition is severely restricted.
2. Even small islands are intriguing ecosystems where every living and non-living thing is an integral part of the functioning system. All parts of this system shall be fully protected.
3. The fragile and delicately balanced biological chain existing on an island cannot be disturbed.
4. No activity shall be permitted which injures the scenic and aesthetic quality of islands in a Natural Environment.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. No activity which threatens to degrade the natural systems, the scenic or aesthetic quality of islands is permitted.

C. Rural Environment

1. Regulations for islands shall generally be considered as subject to the same regulations as the adjacent land mass.

D. Urban Environment

1. An Urban Environment will not be permitted on an island in Clallam County.

4.05 ESTUARIES

A. Natural Environment

1. The dumping of any material is prohibited.
2. Dredging or digging of channels is prohibited.
3. Developments which reduce the size of an estuary is prohibited.
4. Developments which interfere with the flow of water, either from the sea or stream, are prohibited.
5. Activities which jeopardize the marine or wildlife habitat, scenic or aesthetic qualities are prohibited.
6. Nothing in the regulations set forth shall be regarded as prohibiting scientific studies or educational uses of an estuary.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Estuaries shall be governed by the same regulations as given for those within a Natural Environment.

C. Rural Environment

1. Estuaries shall be governed by the same regulations as given for those within a Natural Environment.

D. Suburban and Urban Environment

1. Estuaries are important in the food chain production and have a natural beauty. Estuaries should receive close scrutiny should any development plans be proposed which might reduce the area or interfere with water flow.
2. Dumping, filling, excavating, or transferring of any earth material which would be harmful to an estuary is prohibited.

4.06 REEFS

A. Natural Environment

1. Any activity which tends to alter the natural condition of a reef is prohibited.
2. The marine life existing on a reef must not be disturbed.
3. The use of reefs as a foundation for a breakwater or a jetty is prohibited.
4. The removal of rock or other material from a reef is prohibited.
5. The placing of aids to navigation is permitted.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. The biological life on reefs in a Conservancy Environment must be maintained without diminution so as to provide a continuous flow of scientific, educational, and recreational benefits. Any activity which tends to prevent this life from maintaining its natural population percentages, or which endangers its chance to normally reproduce its normal population is prohibited.
2. Other than the exception above, the regulations governing reefs shall be the same as those governing a reef in a Natural Environment.

C. Rural Environment

1. Reefs placed within a Rural Environment shall be subject to the same regulations as listed for them in a Natural Environment.

D. Urban Environment

1. No reefs exist in the vicinity of an Urban Environment in Clallam County.

4.07 BAYS, COVES, AND HEADLANDS

A. Natural Environment

1. Headlands shall be preserved in their natural condition. Structures other than those for purposes of navigation are not permitted.
2. The beach areas in bays and coves shall remain in their natural condition. The removal of beach material is not permitted. The construction of groins is not permitted.
3. The construction of bulkheads with the intent of filling in behind them to create additional land is not permitted.
4. The forest and other vegetation surrounding bays and coves and on the associated headlands must remain undisturbed.
5. The discharge of sewage and other wastes into a bay or cove is not permitted.
6. On-site sewage disposal systems shall be designed and located so that effluent from the system shall not be discharged into bays or coves, nor where any surface water would be likely to wash such wastes into bays or coves.
7. The accumulation of driftwood shall not be disturbed.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Commercial or industrial development is prohibited.
2. Boat launching sites are encouraged. The associated parking areas must be located inland away from the immediate shoreline.

C. Rural Environment

1. Agricultural activities conducted on shorelines adjacent to these natural features shall be of such a nature as not to degrade or destroy their natural beauty.
2. Discharge of sewage, animal wastes, pesticides, fertilizers, or other agricultural chemicals into the water of bays or coves is prohibited.
3. Beach areas in bays and coves are subject to the same regulations as marine beaches under this environment category.
4. Construction of boat docks, marinas and boat launching ramps in bays or coves is permitted, but emphasis will be on facilities which will not destroy the natural beauty of the beach, or cause irreparable damage to fish and shellfish habitat. Shared docking space will be preferred as against a proliferation of private docks which diminish the public's use of the water and enjoyment of the view.
5. Parking spaces for camping and picnic areas adjacent to bays and coves shall be confined to the uplands away from the water and screened from view from the beach if possible.
6. Other than the construction of single family residences, development on headlands is prohibited with the exception of aids to navigation on salt water areas.

D. Suburban Environment - There are no bays, coves, or headlands in a suburban environment.

E. Urban Environment

1. Bays, coves, and headlands, whether they occur in lakes or marine shorelines, in an Urban Environment shall be protected in their natural condition when small and attractive.
2. Larger bays or coves with commercial possibilities, such as harbors, shall be governed by the rules set forth under general regulations.
3. Headlands in an Urban Environment can possess an attractive view point and, because of this, they should be considered for development as a park area. Industrial developments shall be prohibited.

4.08 MARCHES, BOGS, AND SWAMPS

A. Natural Environment

1. Extraction of peat is prohibited.
2. Draining or filling is prohibited.
3. Shorelines must be maintained in their natural state.
4. Public access to these areas shall be restricted.
5. Scientific research and educational studies are permitted.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. These natural systems shall be subject to the same regulations as set forth in the Natural Environment, except access will be by foot trail only.
2. Trails are to be constructed so that the natural character of an area is not changed.
3. Extraction of peat is prohibited.
4. Access to these areas will be by foot trail only.

C. Rural Environment

1. These natural systems shall be subject to the same regulations as set forth in the Natural Environment.

D. Suburban Environment

1. These wet areas are extremely important to the food chain. Many species of both animal and plant life depend on this wet environment for existence. Birds and waterfowl choose these locations for nesting places. Wet areas are important as ground water recharge areas and have tremendous flood control value. Because of the value of these wetlands, they shall be protected from adverse dredging, filling, solid waste disposal, siltation or the addition of pesticides, salts, or toxic materials arising from non-point source wastes or through construction activities.
2. Since marshes, bogs or swamps by definition have a high water table and poor foundation support, development of any type shall be prohibited.
3. Unlimited public access into marshes, bogs and swamps shall not be allowed, since this may cause damage to the fragile plant and animal life residing there.

E. Urban Environment

1. Because of a high water table and the largely organic soils found in these areas, they are usually unsuitable for substantial developments. Should these areas occur or be adjacent to an Urban Environment they shall be protected as an open space.
2. Public access shall be restricted.
3. Solid waste disposal in these areas is prohibited.

4.09 LAKES

A. Natural Environment

1. Any discharge of sewage or waste into the waters of a lake is prohibited.
2. Drainage from agricultural areas is prohibited.
3. The construction of septic tanks and drainfields which permit the water from these systems to reach the lake, either by traveling overground or by underground seepage is prohibited.
4. Any activity which tends to reduce the amount of dissolved oxygen in a lake shall be severely restricted.
5. The removal of timber, for lumber, residential buildings, or buildings for agriculture, from the surrounding area accelerates erosion and the subsequent filling of the lake, and such activities must be carefully regulated.
6. The construction of bulkheads and filling behind them for the purpose of creating dry upland areas is prohibited.
7. The construction of boathouses, docks and piers and placing of floats shall be discouraged and kept to a minimum.
8. Activities and constructions which endanger the habitat of small fish and amphibians shall be discouraged.
9. Any activity which deprives the waterfront owners or the general public of a serene natural view or reduces the lake's surface, will not be permitted.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Lakes shall be subject to the same regulations as set forth in the Natural Environment.

C. Rural Environment

1. Discharge of sewage or wastes into the waters of a lake is prohibited.
2. Runoff of animal wastes, pesticides, fertilizers and debris from farming operations into a lake is prohibited.
3. On-site sewage disposal systems shall be designed and located so that effluent from the system shall not be discharged to lakes, nor where any surface water would be likely to wash such waste into a lake.
4. Permits shall not be issued for construction of residences over or on the lake surface.
5. Shared use of piers and boat docks shall be encouraged rather than a proliferation of private docks which reduce the lake's surface and deprive waterfront owners and the general public of a serene natural view and use of the lake.
6. Development of any kind which would tend to accelerate erosion and thus destroy aquatic life in a lake will not be permitted.

7. Removal of timber on a lake shore must be confined to that necessary for clearing to accommodate residential construction. Other clear cutting of timber to the water's edge will be prohibited.

D. Suburban Environment

1. Lake Sutherland is designated in the Clallam County Shoreline Master Program as being in a Suburban Environment.
2. The Lake Sutherland shoreline is used for second and recreation home sites, for permanent homes, and for recreation purposes. Only uses which are compatible with these uses shall be allowed in the future.
3. To prevent accelerated eutrophication of the Lake careful attention shall be given to waste disposal practices. Future development may be limited until sewer services can be provided. According to the latest engineering study this may be feasible in 1985. The preliminary proposal calls for a lagoon type treatment facility with the effluent being discharged into a non-overflowing percolating type lagoon at the west end of the lake.
4. Since construction of bulkheads waterward of ordinary high water and filling behind them can rob small fish and amphibians of their habitats, this practice shall be prohibited.

E. Urban Environment

1. Lakes in an Urban Environment shall be regarded as a precious resource.
2. The discharge of sewage or other wastes is prohibited.
3. Programs to develop such lakes into public parks shall be encouraged.
4. Consideration shall be given to the aesthetic quality of a lake in an Urban Environment in the granting of a permit.

4.10 RIVERS, STREAMS, AND CREEKS

A. Natural Environment

1. Sewage and waste of any kind shall not be discharged into the water.
2. The construction of bulkheads, dikes and groins is prohibited.
3. Any modification of the natural channel must be based on the fact that such modification is necessary for the protection of life and property.
4. Dams for the production of electric power, water supply and flood control shall be constructed in a manner having minimal effect upon the Natural Environment. Further, all such structures must provide easy means for the upstream migration of anadromous fish and for their return to the sea.
5. These water bodies must be protected from the runoff of agricultural chemicals.
6. Along rivers, streams and creeks in a Natural Environment, the scenic qualities and unique landscape contrasts must be maintained.
7. Trails shall be the ordinary means of access. The construction of roads shall be held to an absolute minimum and so placed that they do not alter the natural beauty of the shoreline.
8. Dredging of the channel, or mining of materials is prohibited.
9. The construction of bridges shall be limited to those which enhance the enjoyment of the Natural Environment both as to location and manner of construction.
10. Culverts must be so constructed and placed that they do not impede the passage of fish.
11. In a Natural Environment, the removal of log jams and other naturally occurring obstructions in the stream will be permitted only when these entities pose a threat to life, property and fish habitat.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Rivers, streams and creeks shall be subject to the same regulations as found in the Natural Environment.

C. Rural Environment

1. Discharge of raw sewage, animal wastes, pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers into the water is prohibited. Holding ponds should be constructed away from the water retention of feedlot wastes.
2. Construction of dikes, levees and bulkheads should be done in such a way as to preserve the natural channel rather than constrict it into the conformation of a ditch.
3. Any such modification of the natural channel must be proven necessary for the protection of life and property.

4. Construction of dams for the production of electrical power, water supply or flood control must provide the accustomed upstream migration of anadromous fish and for their return to the sea.
5. Any alteration of the shoreline which would result in erosion of soil or siltation or pollution is prohibited.
6. No development shall be permitted within the designated watershed of a stream supplying potable water for a downstream area.

D. Urban Environment

1. As with a lake, a streamway in an Urban Environment is a precious resource and as such it shall be preserved for the enjoyment of the public.
2. The discharge of industrial wastes or the dumping of solid materials is prohibited.
3. The development of park-like strips and the construction of pathways for the pleasure of the public shall be encouraged.
4. Developments which injure the aesthetic qualities of a streamway in an Urban Environment are prohibited.
5. Although dikes may be necessary in an Urban Environment for the protection of the population, straight channelization of the streamway shall be avoided, whenever possible.

4.11 FLOOD PLAINS

A. Natural Environment

1. Structures built on floodplains shall be so designated that they do not obstruct the passage of water or threaten to divert the stream to a new channel.
2. The vegetation along the waterway must not be disturbed because it tends to hold the stream to its present channel, prevents erosion and retards runoff.
3. Dikes and rip-rap shall be located landward from swamps and marshes and other wetlands which are interdependent with the stream proper.
4. Flood protection measures which result in channelization must be avoided, for this method of control destroys the floodplain habitat and increases the velocity of the water which can result in considerable damage downstream.
5. It must be borne in mind that floodplain areas are subject to flooding even though a severe flood may not occur once in a century. As the history of floodplains show, floods can be disastrous.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Floodplains shall be subject to the same regulations as set forth in the Natural Environment.

C. Rural Environment

1. Dikes and levees designed to prevent destruction of property by floods should be set well back from the ordinary channel, allowing the stream to meander within such confines rather than be constricted into a chute. Any construction between such dikes or levees and the stream should be minimal, not interfering with the passage of flood waters, and not of such value as to demand further construction of dikes for its protection.
2. Permits for residential development on unprotected floodplains shall be discouraged.
3. Removal of timber or other vegetation along the waterway of a floodplain shall be discouraged, as this only speeds erosion and contributes to the danger of the stream breaking out of its channel.

D. Urban Environment

1. The expansion of an Urban Environment onto a floodplain shall be severely restricted.
2. In the case of an Urban Environment already existing on a floodplain, serious consideration must be given to the hazards inherent to this terrain when applications for development are made.
3. Developments which would tend to increase the danger to lives and property already existing on the floodplain are prohibited.
4. The degradation of the aesthetic qualities of the environment by flood protection structures shall be kept to a minimum.

4.12 SUBTIDAL SHORELINES

A. Natural Environment

1. Prime consideration must be given to the preservation of subtidal shorelines for future generations.
2. Any activity which could convert a subtidal shoreline to an irreversible condition or detrimentally alter the natural conditions is prohibited.
3. Aesthetic considerations shall be of prime importance in such shoreline decisions.
4. No new development or redevelopment shall be permitted unless it provides for the general enhancement of the natural shoreline.
5. Those subtidal shorelines which contain a unique or fragile natural resource shall remain undeveloped.
6. While wishing to maintain broad public access to the shoreline areas, it is possible that if certain fragile areas in the natural environment are overly accessible, the resource will be destroyed. Therefore, the volume of access should be only that which the waters and shoreline can withstand.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. Unless otherwise permitted under the use activity regulations, the removal of materials from the shorelines is prohibited.

C. Rural Environment

1. The regulations governing activities on bays, coves, headlands, and for lakes shall also apply to subtidal shorelines.

D. Urban Environment

1. Developments shall be governed by the general regulations for marine beaches.

4.13 SHORELINE CLIFFS

A. Natural Environment

1. The possibility of cave-ins, land slides or erosion shall be of prime importance in the consideration of applications for development on the shoreline cliffs.
2. No development of any type shall be permitted, either at the top or the base of cliffs where the hazards enumerated above are present.
3. Developments which tend to destroy or degrade the natural character of a shoreline cliff occurring in a Natural Environment shall not be permitted.
4. No activity which tends to accelerate the natural erosion or recession of a cliff shall be permitted.
5. In a Natural Environment, the scenic qualities of shoreline cliffs, when viewed from the water, shall be considered of equal importance to those qualities when viewed from the land.
6. Access to the base of shoreline cliffs shall be of such nature that they do not endanger the stability of the cliff and that they do not degrade the natural character.
7. The removal of vegetation from a cliff is prohibited.
8. Excavations at the base of a cliff are prohibited.
9. The use of explosives in the vicinity of shoreline cliffs is prohibited.
10. In general, competent engineering advice is considered advisable before construction on a shoreline cliff is undertaken.

B. Conservancy Environment

1. The regulations for shoreline cliffs shall be subject to those regulations stated in the Natural Environment.

C. Rural Environment

1. As in all other environments, the possibility of cave-ins, landslides or erosion shall be of prime importance in the consideration of development applications in these areas.
2. No developments of any type shall be permitted, either at the top or the bottom, on cliffs possessing the hazards enumerated above.
3. No development which tends to accelerate the natural recession of a cliff shall be permitted.
4. The location of septic tank drainfields close to the edge of a cliff is prohibited.
5. Landscaping which requires continual watering, such as lawns and gardens are not permitted near the edge of a cliff.
6. Excavations at the base of a cliff are prohibited.

7. The protection of those who do not understand the hazards indigenous to cliff areas shall be of paramount importance in the consideration of applications for developments in cliff areas.

D. Urban Environment

1. Excavations at the base of shoreline cliffs is prohibited.
2. The accumulation of excessive amounts of water at the top of shoreline cliffs is prohibited.

CHAPTER 5 - POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

SECTION		PAGE
5.01	Agricultural Practices	34
5.02	Aquaculture	35
5.03	Forest Management Practices	39
5.04	Commercial Development	41
5.05	Marinas and Boat Launching Facilities	43
5.06	Mining	45
5.07	Outdoor Advertising (Signs and Billboards)	47
5.08	Residential Development	49
5.09	Utilities	53
5.10	Ports and Water-Related Industries	54
5.11	Bulkheads	56
5.12	Breakwaters	58
5.13	Jetties and Groins	60
5.14	Landfill and Solid Waste Disposal	62
5.15	Dredging	64
5.16	Shoreline Protection	66
5.17	Roads and Railroad Design and Construction	68
5.18	Piers, Docks, Floats, Mooring Bouys, and Boathouses	70
5.19	Archaeological and Historical Sites	73
5.20	Recreational Development	74
5.21	Education and Science Research Facilities	76
5.22	Hydroelectric Development and Impoundment Structures	78

The following use activity polices and regulations for shoreline development are herein identified. The purposes of these policies and regulations are to implement the goals, objectives, and shoreline designations of this Program, together with the policies of the Shoreline Management Act. The regulations governing each use and the definition of each use activity are established in this chapter. The use activities are further set forth in the State Department of Ecology's Final Guidelines, Chapter 173-16-060.

5.01 AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

A. DEFINITION - Agricultural practices are those methods used in vegetation and soil management, such as tilling of soil, control of weeds, control of plant diseases and insect pests, soil maintenance and fertilization.

B. POLICIES

1. Agricultural practices should be conducted in such a manner as to prevent soil erosion and to protect aquatic life and water quality.
2. The maintenance of a buffer zone of permanent vegetation of a type indigenous to the locality should be maintained between tilled and cattle grazing areas and associated water bodies in order to retard surface runoff and reduce siltation.
3. The use of erosion control methods, such as crop rotation, mulching, strip cropping and contour cultivation should be in conformance with the guidelines and standards established by the Soil Conservation Service (United States Department of Agriculture).

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Buffer zones of permanent vegetation or other suitable soil erosion control methods shall be established and/or maintained between tilled or grazed areas and associated water bodies.
 - b. Animal feeding operations, retention and storage ponds, feed lot waste, and manure stockpiles must be located so as to prevent contamination of associated water bodies.
2. Environments
 - a. Agriculture practices are permitted in all environments subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.02 AQUACULTURE

- A. DEFINITIONS - Aquaculture is the farming or culturing of game and food fish, or aquatic plants and animals in fresh or salt water areas, and may include such developments as fish hatcheries, rearing pens, shorebased structures and shellfish rafts. Excluded from this definition is the private husbanding or harvesting of anadromous fish, as prohibited by Washington State Law.

Aquaculture practices pertain to any activity directly related to growing, handling, or harvesting of aquaculture produce, including, but not limited to, propagation, enhancement and rehabilitation of said fisheries resources. Excluded from this definition are related commercial uses such as wholesale and retail sales, processing, packaging or freezing facilities.

B. POLICIES

1. Aquaculture activities and structures should be located in areas where vessel navigation is not severely restricted.
2. Potential locations for aquaculture enterprises and practices are relatively restricted, due to specific biophysical requirements, such as water quality, temperatures, substrate, dissolved oxygen and, in coastal waters, salinity. Therefore, special emphasis and consideration should be given to these factors when considering other water dependent uses in those areas having high potential for aquaculture.
3. Due to the formative and experimental nature of aquaculture technology and practices, attention should be given to encouraging the introduction of, and experimentation with, new aquaculture methods, devices, and practices in designated areas only.
4. Particular attention should be addressed toward the possible effects that aquaculture practices may have on the long term ecological stability of the aquatic ecosystem and any secondary detrimental effects that could arise as a result of various aquacultural practices.
5. Development ancillary to aquaculture should be located inland off the shorelines, unless clearly dependent upon a shoreline or overwater location.
6. The enhancement or rehabilitation of water bodies and their adjacent habitat by public or private entities for purposes of increasing yields or production of fisheries resources should be encouraged.
7. Aquaculture structures and facilities should be located and designed to not significantly degrade unique scenic aspects of the area.

C. REGULATIONS

1. Shoreline permits - The following aquacultural activities and practices require the issuance of a shoreline substantial development permit.
 - a. The use of mechanical or hydraulic dredging equipment for the harvesting of hardshell clams.
 - b. Construction and placement of structures, either fixed or floating.
 - c. Excavation and grading for the construction of rearing ponds or channels.

2. Exemptions - The following activities and practices do not require the issuance of a shoreline substantial development permit:
 - a. Propagation, cultivation, or feeding of aquatic life.
 - b. The harvesting of aquatic life not using mechanical or hydraulic dredging equipment.
 - c. Normal equipment and area maintenance.
3. General
 - a. Mechanical-Hydraulic Harvesting:
 1. Mechanical or hydraulic dredge harvesting operations for hardshell clams shall be restricted to those subtidal zones (waterward of extreme low water) identified by Washington Department of Fisheries as having known commercial potential.
 2. Mechanical-hydraulic harvester, either singularly or in aggregate, shall adhere to the noise standards established under W.A.C. 173-60-040(2)(a) for EDNA Class B Source - Class A receiving, as measured from the affected shoreline.
 3. Applicants will be required to show that the proposed clam harvesting operation will not lead to harmful increases in siltation or turbidity on surrounding property and will adequately protect other fish or shellfish resources from significant or long term harm.
 - b. Mussel/Oyster/Seaweed Rafting
 1. Rafting structures which could pose a navigational hazard shall be required to display markers at 100 foot intervals along the perimeter of the rafting area, and shall be clearly visible at high tide.
 2. Markers shall comply with applicable federal regulations.
 3. Rafting structures shall be designed so as to cause minimal interference with littoral drift.
 4. Water quality standards as established under WAC 173-201 shall not be exceeded due to rafting development.
 - c. Hatcheries/Rearing Ponds
 1. Shoreline protection structures are permitted if consistent with this program and where stream bank erosion is seriously threatening an established development. New developments shall be located and constructed so as to minimize the need for shore defense structures.
 2. Shore support structures shall not be located within 100 feet of mean higher high water unless it is adequately demonstrated that a reduced setback is essential to hatchery operations.

3. Hatchery operations shall be required to maintain a minimal 50 foot wide vegetated buffer zone along the affected streamway, PROVIDED that the minimal clearing of vegetation shall be permitted for essential water access points.
 4. Water quality for the affected streamway shall not exceed the standards established under WAC 173-201.
- d. Shore Support Structures - General
1. Structures located over water shall only be permitted if it is clearly demonstrated that the use is dependent upon the location for normal aquaculture operations.
 2. Structures shall be limited to a maximum height of 25 feet, as measured from the average grade level.
 3. Non-shoreline dependent structures shall be located a minimum of 50 feet landward from mean higher high water.
4. Environments
- a. Natural:
 1. Permitted aquaculture uses are limited to:
 - a. Propagation, enhancement or rehabilitation of naturally occurring stocks.
 2. Aquaculture developments which may be authorized as conditional uses are.
 - a. Mechanical/hydraulic dredge harvesting of subtidal hardshell clam beds.
 3. Aquaculture developments which may not be permitted are:
 - a. Shore based structures.
 - b. Conservancy:
 1. Aquaculture developments utilizing submerged or floating structures are a permitted use, subject to the policies and regulations.
 2. Mechanical/hydraulic dredge harvesting of hardshell clams and shore based structures are permitted as a conditional use.
 - c. Rural: Aquaculture is a permitted use, subject to the general regulations.
 - d. Suburban: Aquaculture is a permitted use, subject to the general regulations.
 - e. Urban: Aquaculture is a permitted use, subject to the general regulations.
5. Special Regulations

- a. Mechanical/hydraulic dredge harvesting of intertidal hardshell clam beds is prohibited in all environments.
- b. The taking of fish for propagation purposes shall be restricted to those limits established under Chapter 75.16.010, et. seq., and any other applicable statutory provisions.
- c. As aquaculture is a preferred, water dependent use, special emphasis shall be given to identifying and resolving resource use conflicts between aquaculture and other water dependent uses in areas having a high potential for aquaculture development.

5.03 FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A. DEFINITION - Forest management practices are those methods used for the protection, production and harvesting of timber, including, but not limited to: reforestation, thinning, chemical application, fertilization, land clearing and scarification.

B. POLICIES

1. Seeding, mulching, matting and replanting should be accomplished where necessary to provide stability on areas of steep slopes, which have been logged. Replanted vegetation should be of a type and density similar to existing vegetation in the general vicinity of the logged area.
2. Special attention should be directed in logging and thinning operations to prevent the accumulation of slash and wood debris in contiguous waterways.
3. Logging within shoreline areas should insure the maintenance of buffer strips of ground vegetation, brush alder, conifers to prevent temperature increases adverse to aquatic organisms and to prevent erosion of stream banks.
4. Road and bridge design, location and construction/maintenance practices should be used to prevent development of roads and structures which would adversely affect shoreline resources.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General

- a. For those waters designated as temperature sensitive, per WAC 222.030.40, the requirements established in the Washington Forest Practices Rules and Regulations shall apply.
- b. Forest practices shall conform to the Forest Practices Act, Chapter 76.09 RCW and to the provisions and regulations promulgated under Chapter 76.04 RCW.
- c. Logging within shoreline areas and all environments shall be conducted to ensure the maintenance of buffer strips of ground vegetation, brush, alder and conifers to prevent temperature increases adverse to fish populations and erosion of stream banks.
- d. During logging, accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways is not permitted.

2. Environments

- a. Natural - Only selective commercial timber cutting will be permitted in a Natural Environment so that no more than thirty percent of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten year period of time.
- b. Conservancy, Rural, Suburban, Urban - Forest practices are permitted, subject to the provisions of Chapter 90.58.150 RCW and the policies and general regulations.

5.04 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- A. DEFINITION - Commercial developments are those uses which involve interchange of goods, wares or commodities such as wholesale and retail trade or other business activities requiring structures ranging from small businesses within residences to large buildings. Agricultural, aquacultural, or forest management practices not requiring structures are excluded from this definition.
- B. POLICIES
1. Priority should be given to those commercial developments which are particularly dependent on their location and/or use of the shorelines and which provide an opportunity for a substantial number of people to enjoy the shoreline.
 2. New commercial developments should be located in those areas where current commercial uses exist.
 3. Parking should be placed inland from the water's edge.
 4. Assessment should be made as the effect a commercial structure will have on a significant scenic view.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Commercial developments which are directly supportive of a water dependent activity may be located on or over the water.
 - b. Parking areas which provide parking for more than ten (10) vehicles shall be located inland, wherever practicable, except where such parking is an intrinsic part of the water dependent use; PROVIDED that employee parking shall not be considered an intrinsic part of a water dependent use.
 - c. Encroachment onto a public beach by a commercial development is prohibited.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Commercial development is prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Permits for commercial development will not be issued. Commercial developments presently operating will be permitted to continue but will not be allowed to expand.
 - c. Rural - Commercial developments may be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations and shall be located in those areas where current commercial uses exist.
 - d. Suburban - Commercial developments are permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - e. Urban - Commercial developments are permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.05 MARINAS AND BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITIES

- A. DEFINITION - Marinas and boat launching ramps are facilities which provide both physical and visual shorelines access. Marinas provide moorage, supplies and services for commercial or recreational craft while launch ramps serve primarily as physical access for boaters. Accessory or secondary services often provided by marinas or launch ramp operators include fuels, boating equipment sales, repair services, public launching, potable water, waste disposal and vehicle parking.
- B. POLICIES
1. Marinas and boat launching facilities should be designed, to the extent practicable, to minimize damage to fish and shellfish resources during and after construction and should be aesthetically compatible with adjacent areas.
 2. Marinas and boat launching facilities should be provided in areas which may be easily and conveniently reached from major population centers and people visiting from other areas of the state and nation.
 3. In the construction of marinas guidelines prepared by the Washington State Department of Fisheries should be followed.
 4. Shallow water embayments with poor flushing action should not be considered for overnight and long-term moorage facilities.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Equipment and operational procedures adequate to store and minimize accidental spillage of fuel and to facilitate containment and collection of spilled fuels shall be required.
 - b. Sewage disposal shall meet applicable County and State Health requirements.
 - c. Applications for substantial development permits for marina development shall include information sufficient to allow an analysis of: fish and shellfish resources which may be affected; present and potential demand for the services to be provided; currents (tidal and longshore drift) which affect the area; the procedure and facilities planned for fuel handling and storage.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Marinas are prohibited in the Natural Environment. Boat launching ramps are allowed as a conditional use subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - b. Conservancy - Marinas are prohibited in the Conservancy Environment. Boat launching ramps are allowed as a conditional use subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - c. Rural - Marinas and boat launch ramps are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

- d. Suburban - Marinas and boat launch ramps are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
- e. Urban - Marinas and boat launch ramps are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.06 MINING

- A. DEFINITION - Mining is the removal of naturally occurring materials from the earth for economic use. Sand/gravel removal or gravel bar scalping in association with shoreline defense/maintenance developments shall not constitute mining and shall be regulated under the Shoreline Protection Use Activity of this Master Program.
- B. POLICIES
1. Mining in or under shoreline waters should be permitted only under conditions which do not hinder or adversely effect fish behavior and habitat, silting or degradation of water quality, and the potential endangerment to public or private property from a streamway modification.
 2. Surface mining excavations should be visually shielded from the adjacent water areas by topography, vegetation, or fencing.
 3. Accepted engineering practices should be employed at surface mining operations to reduce noise levels and to maintain applicable air quality standards.
 4. All shoreline mining operations should use buffer zones, settling ponds, erosion prevention measures and/or similar precautions as applicable to protect shoreline waters from mine generated silt, sediment and contaminated effluent.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. All mining shall be conducted in conformance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act, Chapter 78.44 RCW and the provisions of Chapter 43.51.865 RCW for the removal of sand from State owned accreted lands along the Pacific Ocean shoreline. RCW 70.107 and the applicable WAC concerning noise control apply.
 - b. Removal of sand and gravel from shoreline areas must be conducted in a manner which does not permit the silting or contamination of the water.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Mining is prohibited in the Natural Environment.
 - b. Conservancy - Mining is prohibited in the Conservancy Environment.
 - c. Rural - Mining may be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - d. Suburban - Mining is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - e. Urban - Mining is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 3. Special
 - a. Mining is prohibited on marine beaches.

- b. The extraction of peat for commercial purposes is prohibited.

5.07 OUTDOOR ADVERTISING (SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS)

- A. DEFINITION - Signs and billboards are publicly displayed devices whose purpose is to provide direction or information of a commercial or non-commercial nature. On premise signs are defined as being located on the same site or property where the advertised facility or service is located. Off premise signs are defined as being located on property where the advertised facility or service is not located.
- B. POLICIES
1. Off premise outdoor advertising signs should be limited to areas of high intensity land use, such as commercial or industrial areas.
 2. Vistas and viewpoints should not be degraded and visual access to the water from such vistas should not be impaired by the placement of signs.
 3. Outdoor advertising signs should be located on the landward side of public transportation routes which parallel, and are adjacent to rivers and water bodies.
 4. Where permitted, signs should be constructed against existing buildings to minimize usual obstructions of the shoreline and water bodies.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Advertising signs and billboards shall not exceed 300 square feet in surface area, nor shall they exceed 35 feet in height.
 - b. Freestanding, off premise signs shall be located landward of right-of-ways and roadways in shoreline areas, except for on premise signs for enterprises located shoreward of roadways and right-of-ways.
 - c. Animated outdoor advertising signs consisting of devices that move and/or fluctuate in lighting or position are prohibited in shoreline areas.
 - d. Temporary signs may be posted on private property by the owner or agent for the purpose of selling or renting of such property, PROVIDED no such sign exceeds four square feet in area.
 - e. Public notices posted by a governmental or legal authority are permitted in all environments.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural and Conservancy
 1. Advertising signs of a commercial nature are prohibited, with the sole exception of signs defined under C(1)(d).
 2. Information (directional) signs of a non-commercial nature are permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - b. Rural

1. On premise advertising signs of a commercial nature shall be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
2. Off premise advertising signs are prohibited, with the exception of signs defined under C(1)(d).
3. Vistas and viewpoints shall not be degraded and visual access to the water from such vistas shall not be impaired by the placement of signs and billboards.

c. Suburban

1. Advertising signs are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

d. Urban

1. Advertising signs are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.08 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

- A. DEFINITION - Residential development is the subdivision or improvement of land for human occupancy, normally in the structural forms of single family houses, mobile homes, condominiums, multi-family units, bed and breakfast inn facilities and planned unit developments. Included within this definition are the installation of roads, utilities and storm drainage systems.

An "appurtenance" is necessarily connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence and is located landward of the perimeter of a marsh, bog, or swamp and may include a garage; deck; driveway; utilities; fences; grading which does not exceed 250 cubic yards (except to construct a conventional drainfield); and home occupations.

B. POLICIES

1. Residential development should be located, designed, constructed and maintained to preserve, enhance and wisely use the natural features and resources of Clallam County's shorelines.
2. Recognizing the single purpose, irreversible and space consumptive nature of shoreline residential development, new development should be adequately setback from the immediate shoreline areas to allow for suitable recreation and leisure activities by development residents.
3. To the extent possible, planned unit developments should be encouraged within the shoreline area.
4. Residential development should be designed at a level of density and site coverage which is compatible with the character of the shoreline environment.
5. Sewage disposal and water supply facilities must be provided in accordance with local and state health regulations.
6. Extensive new development should be encouraged to provide public access to publicly owned shoreline or public water bodies. The access should be of a mode and size appropriate to the site, general nature and size of the development.
7. Bed and breakfast inn facilities should be designed and operated for short-term boarding without detracting from the residential and shoreline character of the area.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Residential and residential accessory structures over water shall be prohibited.
 - b. Applications for development of subdivisions shall include the following information:
 1. Detailed statement (graphic/textual) of proposed erosion control plans to be utilized both during and after construction.
 2. Detailed statement (graphic/textual) of any proposed alterations to the shoreline.

3. Storm drainage plans and provisions.
 4. Sewage disposal plans.
 5. Provisions for access to the water body for lot owners within the subdivision.
 6. Provisions for general public access to a publicly owned beach or tidelands.
- c. Floating homes, where permitted, shall be located at moorage slips approved in accordance with guidelines established for marinas, piers and docks. Provisions for water disposal facilities and water supplies shall be in conformance with applicable County and State regulations.
 - d. Residential development must be in conformity with the Clallam County Subdivision Ordinance.
2. Home occupations shall be subordinate to and incidental to an existing residential use of a dwelling and shall meet the following requirements:
- a. No additional development, such as accessory structures, parking, expansion of dwellings, etc. shall be allowed.
 - b. No employees other than the owner/operator shall be employed on the site.
 - c. The home occupation shall occur within the dwelling and shall not occupy greater than twenty-five (25) percent of the dwelling gross floor area.
 - d. The occupation shall be operated in a manner as to not give any outward appearances or manifest characteristics of a business, including signs and display of materials. The occupation shall also not involve equipment operations or processes which introduce noise, smoke, dust, fumes, vibrations, odors, glare, increased traffic or any other nuisance characteristics.
3. Bed and breakfast inn facilities shall be operated and designed so as to blend in with the residential and shoreline character of the area. Bed and breakfast inn facilities considered under this chapter shall be subject to shoreline substantial development permit requirements, and shoreline conditional use requirements where applicable. In addition, such facilities shall adhere to the following standards:
- a. The bed and breakfast inn facility shall meet all general regulations for residential development and shall meet the setback requirements for single family units.
 - b. All parking shall be located outside of the shoreline jurisdiction except in those circumstances where no other location on the property is feasible. If parking is allowed within the shoreline area, consideration shall be given to ensuring that the parking is designed and located to blend with the shoreline environment, erosion and surface water drainage is controlled to protect water quality, and the minimum amount of grading and filling occurs in order to minimize impacts to the shoreline.
 - c. The bed and breakfast inn facility does not include more than six total bedrooms in the dwelling unit, including guest bedrooms. Any facility with greater than six

bedrooms shall be considered as commercial development consistent with Chapter 5.04 of this master program.

- d. The owner or operator lives in the facility.
 - e. Signs within the shoreline jurisdiction are consistent with the shoreline master program and other local regulations.
4. Shore Setback - Table R-1 establishes the minimum setbacks for dwellings, accessory buildings and structures, parking areas and any substantial alteration of natural topography or vegetation as measured from the ordinary high water mark or mean higher high water, as applicable; PROVIDED that these setbacks do not apply to outdoor swimming pools, decks, or patios at least 30 feet landward of ordinary high water; PROVIDED FURTHER, that on erosional or geologically unstable banks exceeding 10 feet in height or sloping at more than 30 percent (16 degrees) such setbacks shall be measured from the rim or top of such slope respectively; PROVIDED FURTHER that no shore setback shall exceed the geographic limit of the Act's jurisdiction.

TABLE R-1

Shore Setback

Regulation	Natural	Conservancy	Rural	Suburban	Urban
Single Family Unit	150 feet	75 feet	50 feet	35 feet	35 feet
Multi-Family (Duplex, Triplex, etc.)	200 feet	200 feet	100 feet	75 feet	50 feet

5. Environments

- a. Natural - Residential subdivisions and developments are prohibited. Single family structures are permitted subject to the policies, general and tabular regulations. Floating homes are prohibited. Bed and breakfast inn facilities are prohibited.
- b. Conservancy - Residential subdivisions and developments are prohibited. Single family structures are permitted subject to the policies, general and tabular regulations. Bed and breakfast inn facilities are permitted as a conditional use, subject to the policies, general and tabular regulations and conditional use permit criteria. Floating homes are prohibited.
- c. Rural, Suburban, Urban - Residential development is permitted, subject to the policies, general and tabular regulations. Floating homes are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.09 UTILITIES

A. DEFINITION - Utilities are services which produce or transmit electrical energy, gas sewage, communications, oil and provide service to the infrastructure within the County.

B. POLICIES

1. Whenever practicable, utility lines should be placed underground.
2. Utility lines should be located and constructed within existing utility corridors and other right-of-ways presently dedicated to public use.
3. To the extent commensurate with public safety, public utility-owned or controlled property should permit public access to, and along, shorelines.
4. Utilities should be located so as not to obstruct or degrade a scenic view.
5. Proposed utilities and industries which are hazardous and detrimental to the community and the general environment of the area are not preferred uses.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Where permitted, hydroelectric facilities shall provide adequate measures to assure the uninterrupted passage of migratory fish.
 - b. Utility lines shall be placed underground whenever practical.
 - c. Upon completion of installation/maintenance projects on shorelines, the banks shall be restored to pre-project configuration, replanted with native species and provided maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.
 - d. Because of the unique shoreline environmental resources of Clallam County, development of petrochemical plants, and energy facilities such as crude petroleum transfer facilities and tank farms, petroleum refineries, nuclear power plants, and nuclear processing plants, and liquid natural gas and liquid petroleum gas facilities, as defined in RCW 80.50.020, will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of Clallam County, giving due consideration to the statewide interest, that local economic, social and environmental resources and conditions will be adequately protected from substantial adverse effects.
 - e. To the extent feasible, major transmission line right-of-way on shorelines shall be incorporated with programs for public access to and along water bodies.
2. Environments - Utilities are permitted in all environments, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.10 PORTS AND WATER-RELATED INDUSTRIES

A. DEFINITION - Ports and water-related industries are centers for water borne traffic involving commercial shipping, marine terminal operations, and water-related industry and manufacturing.

B. POLICIES

1. Water-dependent industries which require frontage on shorelines should be given priority over other industrial uses.
2. Where practicable, port facilities should be designed to permit viewing harbor areas from viewpoints, waterfront restaurants and similar public facilities.
3. Sewage treatment, water reclamation and desalinization facilities should be located where they do not interfere with and are compatible with recreational, residential or other public uses of the water and shorelands.
4. The cooperative use of docking, parking, cargo handling and storage facilities should be strongly encouraged in waterfront industrial areas.
5. Land transportation and utility corridors serving ports and water-related industry should follow the guidelines provided under the sections dealing with utilities and road and railroad design and construction. Where feasible, transportation and utility corridors should be located upland to reduce pressures for the use of waterfront sites.
6. Prior to allocating shorelands for port uses, statewide needs and coordinate planning with other jurisdictions should be considered to avoid wasteful duplication of port services within port service regions.
7. Since industrial wharfs and piers are usually longer and greater in bulk than recreational or residential piers, careful planning must be undertaken to reduce any adverse impact of industrial wharfs and piers on other water-dependent uses and shoreline resources. Because heavy industrial activities are associated with industrial piers, the location of these piers should be considered a major factor in determining their environmental compatibility.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Water-dependent industries which require shoreline frontage shall be given priority over other industrial uses.
 - b. Port facilities shall incorporate provisions for public access to shorelines viewing areas, PROVIDED, such access does not interfere with port operations or endanger public health and safety.
 - c. Log storage shall adhere to the following minimum standards:
 1. Storage shall be allowed where such facilities do not conflict with established or potential public recreational use.
 2. Facilities must be provided for lowering logs into the water without tumbling. Free rolling of logs is not permitted.

3. Upon termination of log storage operations, piling shall be removed.
2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Ports and water-related industries, including log storage are prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Ports and water-related industries, including log storage are prohibited.
 - c. Rural - Ports and water-related industries are prohibited. Log storage shall be allowed as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - d. Suburban - Ports and water-related industries are prohibited. Log storage shall be allowed as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - e. Urban - Ports and water-related industries are a permitted use subject to the policies and general regulations.
3. Special Regulations - Industrial development is prohibited in the following natural systems:
 - a. Marshes
 - b. Bogs
 - c. Swamps
 - d. Estuaries

5.11 BULKHEADS

- A. DEFINITION - A structure erected parallel to and near the ordinary high water mark (as defined per Chapter 90.58.020 RCW) for the purpose of protecting adjacent uplands from the action of waves or currents.
- B. POLICIES
1. Bulkheads should be located and constructed in such a manner which will not result in adverse effects on nearby beaches.
 2. Bulkheads should be located, designed, and constructed in such a manner as to minimize damage to fish and shellfish habitats.
 3. Consideration should be given to the effects of proposed bulkheads on public access to publicly owned shorelines.
 4. The construction of bulkheads should be permitted only where they provide protection to upland areas or facilities and not for the indirect purpose of creating land by filling behind the bulkhead, except as provided for in the use activities pertaining to land fill.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Bulkheads shall be located at, or landward of, the ordinary high water mark, PROVIDED THAT seaward location may be authorized only for water-dependent or water-related commerce and industry, and only when such uses are permitted under the applicable use activity in this program.
 - b. Bulkheads shall be authorized when:
 1. It is adjacent to a navigable channel; or
 2. When necessary to check extraordinary erosion or to repair existing installations; or
 3. When the proposed design will not unduly impede littoral drift, nor affect adjacent shoreforms or shoreline properties; or
 4. When necessary to protect navigational aids or recognized historical or archaeological sites.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Bulkheads are prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Bulkheads are prohibited, except for the protection of a single family residence.
 - c. Rural - Bulkheads are permitted for the protection of a single family residence. Other bulkheads shall be discouraged and many only be authorized as a conditional use.

- d. Suburban - Bulkheads are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
- e. Urban - Bulkheads are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.12 BREAKWATERS

- A. DEFINITION - Breakwaters are protective structures built off shore to protect beaches, bluffs, dunes, or harbor areas from wave action.
- B. POLICIES
1. Floating breakwaters are preferred to solid landfill types in order to maintain sand movement and fish habitat.
 2. Solid breakwaters should be designed and located so as to minimize effects on longshore drift and sediment transport.
 3. Breakwaters should be designed to be compatible with adjacent land features and to not unduly restrict public access to public shoreline areas or the public use of the water area.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Permits for breakwaters may be authorized for the protection of water-dependent or water-related uses.
 - b. Permanent (fixed) breakwaters shall be constructed, if possible, of natural materials and shall not be depositories for contaminated dredge spoil, refuse or debris.
 - c. Floating breakwaters shall be given preference over fixed breakwaters, where practicable.
 - d. Breakwaters must conform to the regulations set forth by the Washington State Department of Fisheries and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 - e. Breakwaters shall be designed and located so as to minimize effects on longshore drift and sediment transport.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Breakwaters are prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Breakwaters are prohibited, except solely for the protection of valuable historic areas.
 - c. Rural - Breakwaters may be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - d. Suburban - Breakwaters are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - e. Urban - Breakwaters are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.13 JETTIES AND GROINS

A. DEFINITIONS

A jetty is a structure projecting into the water body for the purpose of protecting a navigational channel, a harbor, or to influence water currents.

A groin, also referred to as a spur dike, is a barrier type of structure extending from the backshore or stream bank into a water body for the purpose of the protection of a shoreline and adjacent uplands by influencing the movement of water or deposition of materials.

B. POLICIES

1. Careful consideration should be given to the potential adverse effects which jetties and groins may have on sand movement particularly in regard to the location and design of these structures.
2. Jetties and groins should be designed to cause the least practicable detraction from significant scenic view.
3. Special consideration should be given to the effects proposed jetties and groins will have on fish and wildlife.
4. Special consideration should be given to the preservation and/or restoration of natural vegetation or other measures that may enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Jetties and groins may be permitted for the improvement of navigation or the maintenance of existing channels.
 - b. When required to preserve significant features or habitats beyond the area to be benefitted by development of a jetty or a groin, methods for compensation for the resulting deterrence and/or reduction of littoral drift and/or tidal currents shall be provided.
2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Jetties and groins are prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Jetties and groins are prohibited.
 - c. Rural
 1. Jetties and groins may be permitted as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 2. Jetties and groins on rivers, streams and lakes may be authorized as a conditional use provided that the applicant can demonstrate the appropriateness of the design structure for the site and that alternative shore defense measures would prove more detrimental to the geohydraulics and natural resources within the water body than would the proposed structure.

- d. Suburban - Jetties and groins are permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations and shall be designed to cause the least practicable detraction from significant scenic views.
- e. Urban - Jetties and groins are permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.14 LANDFILL AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

A. DEFINITIONS

Landfill is the creation of an upland area by the filling or depositing of spoils, sand, soil, rock, or gravel into a natural wetland area or to repair shoreland areas which have been removed by wave action or the normal processes of nature.

Solid waste is defined as all solid and semi-solid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and any other discarded commodities.

B. POLICIES

1. Landfills should only be permitted to facilitate water dependent industry and commerce or to enhance public access to the shoreline.
2. Shoreline fills or cuts should be designed and located so that significant damage to existing wildlife habitat and other ecological values, natural resources, or alteration of local currents will not occur.
3. Landfill proposal should be carefully assessed for adverse impact upon shoreline biologic resources.
4. All perimeters of fills should be provided with vegetation, retaining walls, or other mechanisms for erosion prevention.
5. Fill material should be of such quality that it will not cause water quality degradation.
6. In evaluating fill projects, such factors as total water surface reduction, navigation restriction, impediment to water flow and circulation, and destruction of habitat should be considered.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Landfills shall not be permitted in wetlands, except for the following limited instances:
 1. Port or water-dependent development where pile or pier support are infeasible for shore-dependent uses.
 2. Public road development in flood plains or natural wetlands where pile or pier supports are infeasible.
 3. Shore feature restoration or enhancement such as beach feeding, bank restoration or insignificant raising of upland grades including landscaping.
 4. Biologic habitat improvement or development when consistent with State Game and/or Fisheries.
 5. For the facilitation or enhancement of public access and recreation by a public agency.

6. On lands platted prior to 1969 per Chapter 58.17 RCW, minor amounts of fill are permitted for the purpose of slightly elevating the height of a single family residence, including vehicle access to the residential structure.
 - b. Landfill waterward of ordinary high water shall only be permitted to facilitate water dependent industry and commerce or to enhance public access to the shoreline.
 - c. Disposal of solid waste in all shoreline areas is prohibited.
 - d. Landfills shall not be permitted in floodways, except solely for the purpose of shoreline protection and shall be governed under the policies and regulations for shoreline protection use activity.
 - e. The perimeters of fills must be covered with vegetation or retained behind walls to prevent entry of the fill material into the water.
2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Landfill is prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Landfill is restricted to those limited instances established under general regulations, C.1.(a) (2-5), and may only be authorized as a conditional use.
 - c. Rural - Landfill is restricted to those limited instances established under general regulations C(1)(a)(2-6) and may only be authorized as a conditional use.
 - d. Suburban - Landfill is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - e. Urban - Landfill is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
3. Special Regulations - Landfill shall not be permitted in the following natural systems: marshes, bogs, swamps, and estuaries.

5.15 DREDGING

- A. DEFINITION - The removal of bottom materials within the water column of a stream, river, lake or any other water body for the purpose of deepening a navigational channel or to obtain the use of the bottom materials.
- B. POLICIES
1. Dredging for the sole purpose of obtaining fill material should be discouraged.
 2. Where permitted, dredging should be conducted in such a manner as to protect the shoreline environment and aquatic life as much as possible.
 3. Deposition of dredge materials in water areas should be allowed primarily for habitat improvement, to correct problems of material distribution adversely affecting fish and shellfish resources, or where the alternatives of depositing materials on land is more detrimental to shoreline resources than depositing in water area.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Deposition of dredged materials shall be allowed only at approved disposal areas.
 - b. Deposition of dredge spoils shall only be approved at such sites and in such a manner as will, to the extent feasible, minimize water turbidity, degradation of water quality, and the disruption of fish, shellfish, and wildlife habitats.
 - c. Dredge spoil disposal sites on shore shall be completely enclosed by dikes of sufficient capacity to allow for the settling of sediments before entrapped water leaves the diked area. Dikes shall be constructed and maintained to acceptable engineering practices.
 - d. If practicable, each application for a shoreline permit shall include a completed copy of the application for a Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers Permit.
 - e. Disposal sites on shore which have been completely filled shall be planted in accordance with an approved planting plan, as soon as practicable, unless specific plans for other use of the filled area were approved at the time of the initial application.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural - Dredging is prohibited.
 - b. Conservancy - Dredging shall only be permitted for the purpose of maintaining existing navigational channels for either recreational use or water dependent commerce subject to the policies and general regulations.

- c. Rural
 - 1. Dredging is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations, PROVIDED that dredging for the sole purpose of obtaining fill material is prohibited.
 - 2. Deposition of dredge materials in waters will be allowed only for habitat improvement for fish and shellfish resources.
- d. Suburban
 - 1. Dredging is permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - 2. Deposition of dredge materials in shoreline waters shall only be allowed for habitat improvement, to correct problems of material distribution adversely affecting fish or shellfish resources and/or where reasonably available alternatives of land deposit are more detrimental to shoreline resources.
- e. Urban - Dredging is permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.16 SHORELINE PROTECTION

A. DEFINITION - Shoreline protection is defined as those structures or shoreline modifications used for the purpose of retarding erosion, protecting channels and retaining uplands, including, but not limited to, bulkheads, seawalls, rip-rap revetments and gravel bar scalping within streamways.

B. POLICIES

1. Rip-rapping and other bank stabilization measures should be located, designed and constructed so as to avoid the need for channelization and to protect the natural character of the streamway.
2. Where flood protection measures such as dikes are planned, they should be placed landward of the streamway, including associated natural wetlands directly interrelated and interdependent with the stream proper.
3. Flood protection measures which might result in channelization should be avoided.
4. Protection of shorelines using natural vegetation should be encouraged wherever possible.
5. The use of junk revetments (i.e. abandoned automobiles, discarded machinery) should not be permitted.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General

a. Rip-rap revetments shall adhere to the following standards:

1. Slope shall be limited to a maximum of 1 1/2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical)
2. Materials shall consist of quarry rock, concrete demolition debris, or where permitted, native materials.
3. Revetments shall parallel and be located at the high water mark and shall be of an equal grade to the adjacent shoreline.

b. Junk revetments shall not be permitted.

c. The scalping of gravel bars for shoreline protection measures is subject to the following:

1. Slope of scalped bars shall not be less than two percent, as measured from the wetted perimeter of the bar.
2. Bar scalping shall be subject to the regulations and any conditions established in State of Washington Department of Fisheries and/or Game hydraulics permits.
3. The scalping of gravel bars solely for the use of extracted material shall be subject to the standards established in the Use Activity Section for Mining.

- d. Where flood protection measures, such as dikes, are required, they must be located landward of the meander area of a stream and associated swamps, marshes and other wetlands which are directly interrelated and interdependent of the streamway.

2. Environments

- a. Natural - Shoreline protection shall be allowed as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations. Channelization is prohibited.
- b. Conservancy - Shoreline protection shall be allowed as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations. Channelization is prohibited.
- c. Rural - Shoreline protection is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations. Channelization is prohibited.
- d. Suburban - Shoreline protection is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
- e. Urban - Shoreline protection is a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.17 ROADS AND RAILROAD DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

A. DEFINITION - A road is defined as a surface linear passageway, usually for motor vehicles and a railroad is a surface linear passageway with tracks for train traffic.

B. POLICIES

1. Whenever feasible, major highways, freeways and railways should be located away from shorelines, except in port and heavy industrial areas, so that roads near shorelines may be reserved for slow moving, recreational traffic.
2. Roads in associated wetland areas should be designed and maintained to prevent erosion and to permit a natural movement of ground water.
3. Roadway locations should be designed to fit the topography so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary.
4. All debris, overburden and other waste materials from construction should be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent their entry into a water body by erosion from drainage, high water or other vectoring mechanisms.
5. New or expanded roads and railways route selection should be coordinated with related local and state land use and circulation planning.
6. Scenic corridors within public roadways should have provisions for safe pedestrian and non-motorized traffic.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Every effort shall be made in design, location and construction to minimize damage to, or degradation of significant or unique environmental factors and to minimize loss of public access to public shorelines.
 - b. Realigned or new public roads in areas of high scenic values shall incorporate provision for public rest areas and viewpoints.
 - c. Debris and other waste materials resulting from construction shall be disposed of in a manner which prevents their entry into the water body.
 - d. New or rebuilt bridges shall be of a design which minimizes any interference with the flow of waters. Free span designs are preferred over pile support spans.
 - e. Bridge approach fills and new roads within floodways shall be so designed so as not to increase flood elevations or velocities during a base flood discharge.
2. Environments
 - a. Natural
 1. Realignment or maintenance of existing roads and railways is permitted subject to the policies and regulations.

2. New roads and railways are not a preferred use and may only be authorized as a conditional use.
 - b. Conservancy
 1. Roads are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 2. Railways are not a preferred use and may only be authorized as a conditional use.
 - c. Rural, Suburban, Urban
 1. Roads are a permitted use, subject to the policies, general regulations and special regulations.
 2. Railways are a permitted use.
3. Special Regulations
 - a. New road and railroad construction is prohibited in the following natural systems:
 1. Marshes
 2. Bogs
 3. Swamps
 4. Estuarine Zones
 - b. Realignment of roads existing within these natural systems shall be authorized as a conditional use.

5.18 PIERS, DOCKS, FLOATS, MOORING BUOYS AND BOATHOUSES

A. DEFINITION

1. Piers are fixed structures in or floating upon water bodies to provide moorage for marine transport, air or water craft, or for recreational activities.
2. Docks are fixed platform structures in or floating upon water bodies to provide moorage for pleasure craft or landings for water dependent recreation.
3. Floats are floating structures which are moored, anchored or otherwise secured in the water and which are not connected to the shoreline.
4. Mooring buoys are anchored devices in water bodies.
5. Boathouses are structures with roof, sides or end walls, built on shore or off shore for storage of water craft or float planes.

B. POLICIES

1. Open pile piers should be encouraged where shore trolling is important, where there is significant littoral drift and where scenic values will not be impaired.
2. The use of floating docks should be encouraged in those areas where scenic values will not be impaired.
3. Piers and docks should be located, designed and maintained so that transport and water circulation are not significantly affected.
4. Community use piers and docks should be given preference over single use structures. In new, major waterfront residential developments, only community use structures should be authorized.
5. Mooring buoys should be adequately anchored, using no greater scope than necessary.
6. Boathouses are not preferred uses of the shoreline and their location should be restricted to those areas where intensive urban-type development is currently located.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. In new, waterfront residential developments of five or more lots, only community-use piers, docks and floats shall be authorized.
 - b. Joint-use piers shall be preferred for commercial and industrial developments which are in close proximity to one another.
 - c. In areas of significant littoral drift, single pile design piers shall be required.
 - d. Where permitted, boathouses shall have sloped roofs with a minimum pitch of 3:1 (horizontal to vertical).
 - e. Where applicable, utility lines on pier and docks shall be installed attached to, or underneath, the planking.

- f. When colors and markings are not prescribed by the federal government, mooring buoys shall be painted white and fitted with white reflective material to aid in navigation.
2. Design Standards for Piers and Docks
- a. Single Family Residential Use - Private single family residential piers and docks shall not extend over shoreline water further than 50 feet as measured perpendicular from the shoreline or, in tidal waters, shall not extend more than 15 feet from the minus 6.0 foot mark as referenced from mean lower low water: PROVIDED, that shared single family residential piers may extend an additional 10 feet for each single family residence sharing the pier.
 - b. Community Use - Community residential use piers and docks shall be designed to provide adequate access to the structure from the residential lots served and shall minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of water surface coverage necessary to accommodate the residential lots served.
 - c. Commercial-Industrial Use - Piers and docks for water dependent commerce and industry shall be designed to minimize their impacts on nearshore vessel traffic, existing recreational activities, and adjacent water dependent commerce.
3. Environments
- a. Natural and Conservancy
 - 1. Piers and docks may only be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - 2. Mooring buoys and floats are permitted, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - 3. Boathouses are prohibited.
 - b. Rural
 - 1. Piers, docks, floats, and mooring buoys are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - 2. Boathouses are prohibited.
 - c. Suburban
 - 1. Piers, docks, floats, and mooring buoys are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - 2. Boathouses may be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - d. Urban
 - 1. Piers, docks, floats, and mooring buoys are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

2. Boathouses may be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.19 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

- A. DEFINITION - Archaeological and historical sites are areas of significant cultural heritage. These sites are important, nonrenewable resources and many are in danger of being lost through present day changes in land use and increasing urbanization. Because of their rarity and the educational link they provide to the past, these locations are worthy of being preserved.
- B. POLICIES
1. Where possible, sites should be permanently preserved for scientific study and public observation.
 2. The County should consult with professional archaeologists and historians to identify areas containing potentially valuable archaeological data, and to establish procedures for preserving the data.
 3. Shoreline permits issued in areas containing known archaeological data should contain special provisions which require the developer to notify the Planning Director if any potential or suspected archaeological artifacts are uncovered during excavations.
 4. All applicable provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the State Historic Preservation Act (RCW 43.51) should be adhered to.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Upon being notified of the discovery of evidence of possible archaeological or historical significance, the Planning Director will in turn notify the Director of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The Planning Director will also cause a site inspection and evaluation by a qualified archaeologist or historian, or will give notice that work may proceed, within three working days following his receipt of notice.
 - b. If the inspecting archaeologist or historian certifies that the site probably contains significant data or material, the Planning Director may suspend, or appropriately curtail, operations on the site to allow sufficient time to fully evaluate the site or to prepare operational plans designed to preserve the significant data or materials. A suspension or curtailment pursuant to this Master Program shall not extend for more than 30 days from the date notice was given to the Planning Director without the consent of the owner of the site.
 2. Environments - Archaeological and historic site development and maintenance are permitted in all environments, subject to the policies and regulations.

5.20 RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- A. DEFINITION - Recreation is the refreshment of body, mind and spirit through forms of play, amusement, or relaxation. Water-related recreation accounts for a very high proportion of all recreational activity in the Pacific Northwest. Recreational experience may be active (boating, fishing, swimming, hunting) or passive (enjoying the scenic vista of a lake, river, or saltwater area).
- B. POLICIES
1. Priority should be given to developments which provide recreational uses and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines.
 2. Access ways along the shorelines designed to lessen the impact of recreational activities should be provided by commercial recreational developments or by public agencies for public use.
 3. Recreational developments should be of such variety as to satisfy the diversity of demands, of the people in the area and of groups in nearby population centers.
 4. Consideration should be given to the effect the development of a recreational site will have on the environmental quality and natural resources of an area.
 5. To avoid wasteful use of the limited supply of recreational shoreland, parking areas should be located inland, away from the immediate waters edge and recreational beaches.
 6. In locating recreational facilities, such as playing fields and golf courses, provisions should be made to prevent such chemicals as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides from entering the water body.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Local and state health regulations shall govern all sanitary facilities and sewage disposal methods. They shall not adversely affect or alter the natural features and recreational uses of the shoreline.
 - b. To minimize adverse effects upon neighboring properties and shore features, the County may require a buffer zone on the shoreline and perimeters of the development. Width and physical nature of the buffer zone shall be established by the County, commensurate with the proposed intensity of the use and the natural features of the local area.
 - c. Recreational vehicle parks shall comply with the applicable County ordinances, in addition to the policies and general regulations.
 - d. Accessory use facilities which are not shore dependent, such as parking lots, access roads, restrooms and service buildings, shall be located outside of the shoreline management jurisdiction, PROVIDED that recreational vehicle sites in approved recreational vehicle parks may be located no closer than 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark.

- e. Commercial-recreational developments and structures, such as motels, restaurants, lodges, and retail shops shall adhere to the standards and regulations for commercial use activities, in addition to the regulations imposed herein.
- f. Recreational subdivisions shall place utility lines underground.

2. Environments

- a. Natural - Only the following types of recreational developments are permitted in the Natural Environment, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - 1. Foot trails
 - 2. Picnic areas
 - 3. View points
 - 4. Natural interpretive areas not including structures
- b. Conservancy
 - 1. Recreational development not requiring structures or extensive topographical alteration is permitted, subject to the policies, general regulations and special regulations.
 - 2. Recreational vehicle parks are allowed as a conditional use, subject to the policies, general regulations and special regulations.
 - 3. Recreational subdivisions are prohibited.
- c. Rural - Recreational development is permitted, subject to the policies, general regulations and special regulations.
- d. Suburban - Recreational development is permitted, subject to the policies, general regulations and special regulations.
- e. Urban - Recreational development is permitted, subject to the policies, general regulations and special regulations.

3. Special

- a. Recreational development in estuaries, marshes, bogs and swamps shall be restricted to those activities permitted in the Natural Environment designation.

5.21 EDUCATION AND SCIENCE RESEARCH FACILITIES

- A. DEFINITION - Water related education and science research facilities are developments which consist of laboratories, field research stations, scientific equipment monitoring stations, experimental control areas, aquariums, interpretive centers, and educational facilities. These developments may include related support facilities such as storage structures and parking areas.
- B. POLICIES
1. Development should be designed to blend in with the environment and should preserve, to the maximum extent feasible, vegetation for site screening purposes.
 2. Facilities should utilize, where applicable, security lighting which is directional and which would minimize glare to surrounding properties.
 3. Where feasible, public access to the shoreline should be provided if it does not interfere with, nor jeopardize, normal research operations.
 4. Facilities should be designed to minimize the need for shore defense works through careful site planning. In areas of high erosion hazard or on accretion shoreforms, efforts should be made to preserve these features through adequate shoreline set-back of structures or development.
 5. Facilities which are dependent upon a shoreline location should receive favorable consideration.
- C. REGULATIONS
1. General
 - a. Facilities shall incorporate landscaping plans which maintain existing vegetation, to the extent feasible, for site screening purposes. The integration of non-native vegetation is permitted.
 - b. In facilities where security lighting is required, lighting fixtures must be directional so as to minimize glare to surrounding properties.
 - c. Structures or developments which are dependent upon a shoreline location shall be permitted PROVIDED that the applicant can demonstrate that alternative locations would prove detrimental to the general operation of the facility.
 - d. Parking facilities shall not be considered as shoreline dependent and shall be located a minimum of 200-feet landward from the high water mark.
 2. Environments
 - a. Natural, Conservancy and Rural - Education and science research facilities may be authorized as a conditional use, subject to the policies and general regulations.
 - b. Suburban and Urban - Education and science research facilities are a permitted use, subject to the policies and general regulations.

5.22 HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPOUNDMENT STRUCTURES

A. DEFINITION

A hydroelectric generating facility is hereby defined as an in-stream facility or device requiring the diversion, impoundment or use of water in order to produce, generate and transmit electrical power. This section shall apply to all hydroelectric generation facilities, including private hydropower development on National Forest lands where the stream flow meets the minimum requirements for shorelines of the state, pursuant to Chapter 90.58.030 R.C.W.

A dam is an in-stream impoundment structure extending across the width of a streamway and is designed and constructed to provide flood control, irrigation, or water supply.

B. POLICIES

1. Location and Design Features

- a. Hydroelectric generation and associated facilities should provide for the protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources including, but not limited to, fish, wildlife and water resources, sensitive areas such as marshes, bogs and swamps, sensitive geologic and geohydraulic areas and waterfalls, erosion and accretion areas and natural scenic vistas.
- b. Careful consideration should be given to avoiding or minimizing land use conflicts to properties in the shorelines jurisdiction and to properties both adjacent to and upstream and downstream of the proposed site.
- c. Proposals for hydroelectric generation and associated facilities should give careful consideration to the design, location, security and construction of access roads, impoundment structures and reservoirs, penstocks, and power houses to minimize adverse impacts to the shoreline and the surrounding area.
- d. Applications for hydroelectric facilities should clearly document the suitability of the proposed site for the specific type of development, including alternative locations. Such site suitability analysis should thoroughly consider the environmental effects of the proposed facility at the primary site and the alternative sites.
- e. Dams and hydroelectric facilities should not be located on river and stream stretches that contain documentable high value fish and wildlife spawning, nesting, rearing habitat areas and migratory routes.
- f. The expansion of existing hydroelectric facilities or the integration of hydroelectric facilities within existing flood control, irrigation, or water supply facilities is preferred over the development of new facilities. When new sites are considered, sufficient evidence should be presented to demonstrate that existing facilities are fully utilized or are not practicably available.
- g. Dams and hydroelectric facilities should be located so as not to adversely impact sites having historic, cultural, scientific or educational value as identified by the appropriate authorities.
- h. All diversion structures should be designed to permit natural transport of bed load materials.

- i. Mitigation should be required for loss of fisheries and wildlife resources, natural systems and sensitive areas. No net loss in function or value should occur as a result of dam and hydroelectric development. When required, mitigation measures should be properly planned and monitored to ensure their effectiveness.
- j. All non-water dependent facilities such as staging and storage areas, switching yards, utility transmission lines and in many cases power houses, should be located outside of the floodway and floodplain, if possible and reasonable.
- k. In determining the appropriateness of a stream or river for hydroelectric development, the recommendations and conclusions of the Northwest Power Planning Council (1988) or equivalent state-adopted site ranking study should be considered.

2. Public Access and Recreational Considerations

- a. Hydroelectric facilities should be designed and constructed to insure public access to and along the shoreline, provided that public access-related improvements do not create additional adverse environmental impacts.
- b. Hydroelectric facilities should be provided with trails and other access links as well as appropriate ancillary facilities, such as parking and sanitary facilities, etc., if recreational opportunity is created.
- c. The nature, time, number of people and area open to public access should be regulated for the purposes of habitat protection and/or public safety.
- d. Public access and recreational requirements for hydroelectric facilities should apply to those facilities which are located on publicly owned land or which are capable of generating one megawatt or more of power, annually to a utility grid or system.
- e. Existing public access and recreational opportunities should be retained, enhanced, or replaced.

3. Shoreline Support Structures

- a. Powerhouses
 - 1. Powerhouses and related structures should be designed, located and constructed so as to avoid extensive alteration of the topography and to preserve the natural features of the shoreline.
 - 2. These structures should be designed and located to minimize removal of riparian vegetation.
- b. Support Structures
 - 1. Non-water dependent structures should be constructed away from ordinary high water in order to minimize removal of native (riparian) vegetation, to minimize the necessity of massive shore defense structures such as revetments, and to insure unrestricted flood channel capacity.

2. Seeding, mulching, matting and replanting should be accomplished in a timely fashion, where necessary, to provide stability on the disturbed area. Replanted vegetation should be of a type and density similar to existing vegetation in the general vicinity. The goal of the landscaping plans should be erosion control and mitigation of aesthetic impacts through the use of native species where practicable.
- c. Distribution Systems
1. Electric distribution systems should be designed to harmonize with the environment and to minimize the clearing and grading of right-of-way.
 2. Utilities to transmission lines should be located so as to minimize obstruction or degradation of a scenic view.
 3. Service roads should be of a size which are minimally necessary to safely accomplish maintenance and repair of the facility.
4. Clearing and Excavation Management
- a. All debris, overburden and other waste materials from construction should be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent their entry into a water body by erosion from drainage, high water or other vectoring mechanisms.
 - b. Dam and hydroelectric facilities should be constructed in such a manner that minimizes erosion and sedimentation during construction.

C. REGULATIONS

1. General
 - a. Permit Application - All permit applications shall contain, at a minimum, the following:
 1. A site suitability analysis which provides sufficient justification for the proposed site. The analysis must completely address alternative sites, if available.
 2. Proposed location and design of powerhouse, pen stock accessory structures and access/service roads. Said locations shall be marked on the ground, and an on-site open public meeting may be required by the Shoreline Advisory Committee.
 3. Provision for public access to and along the affected shoreline and proposed recreational features at the site, where applicable.
 4. A plan which describes the extent and location of vegetation which is proposed to be removed to accommodate the proposed facility, and any site revegetation plan required under this section.
 5. A hydraulic analysis prepared by a licensed professional engineer which sufficiently describes the project's effects on stream-way hydraulics, including potential increases in base-flood elevation, changes in stream velocity and the potential for re-direction of the normal flow of the affected stream.

6. Biological resource inventory and analysis which sufficiently describe the project's effects on fisheries and wildlife resources, prepared by a professional biologist.
7. Provision for erosion control, protection of water quality and fishery and wildlife resources during construction.
8. Long-term management plans which describe, in sufficient detail, provision for protection of in-stream resources during construction and operation. The plan shall include means for monitoring its success.

b. Public Access Requirements

1. Hydroelectric developments which provide or generate more than one megawatt of electrical power annually or are located on public land may be required to provide public access, provided public access improvements do not create additional adverse environmental impacts to and along the affected shoreline, nor create a safety hazard to the public. Public access provisions shall include, but not be limited to any combination of trails, vistas, parking, and any necessary sanitation facilities. The purpose is to allow maximum utilization of potential recreational opportunities, with consideration of handicapped persons where such consideration is feasible.

c. Site Development

1. Erosion and Drainage Control

- a. Temporary and emergency erosion control drainage measure, such as, but not limited to, silt curtains, berms, and storm-water catch basins shall be utilized during the construction phase to prevent shoreline erosion and siltation of the water body.
- b. Temporary erosion and drainage control devices may be removed following construction completion, provided that an approved erosion control and maintenance plan has been implemented by the contractor(s).

2. Clearing/Excavation Management

- a. All debris, overburden and other waste materials from construction shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent their entry into a water body by erosion from drainage, high water, or other vectoring mechanisms.
- b. All debris disposal sites shall be identified by the developer or contractor prior to construction.
- c. All disposal sites are subject to the approval of the responsible agency for Clallam County.

3. Staging and Storage Areas

- a. All heavy construction equipment, including fuel storage and repair areas, shall be stored greater than 200' from ordinary high water.
 - b. Construction material staging areas shall be located greater than 200' from ordinary high water, except this shall not apply during construction and assembly periods.
 - c. Service roads shall be of a size which are minimally necessary to safely accomplish maintenance and repair of the facility.
 - d. Hazardous and/or toxic materials shall be stored in such a manner so as to prevent spillage or accidental entry into the streamway.
- d. Structural Development
- 1. Powerhouses/penstocks
 - a. These shall be designed, located and constructed in such a manner as to avoid extensive topographical alteration and to minimize or avoid, as much as possible, impacts to the natural features of the shoreline.
 - b. These structures shall be designed and located to minimize removal of riparian vegetation.
 - c. Penstocks shall be designed, located and constructed so as to present as low a profile as possible.
 - d. Power houses shall be located a minimum of 25 feet from ordinary high water, provided that this setback does not apply to raceways.
 - e. Facilities shall be located so as not to adversely impact sites having historic, cultural, scientific or educational value, as identified by the appropriate authorities.
 - f. All diversion structures shall be designed to permit the natural transport of bedload materials.
 - 2. Improvements
 - a. On run-of-the-river developments, impoundments shall be located in such a manner as to minimize impacts on natural scenic values.
 - b. Subject to the approval of the appropriate authority of the State, hydropower development shall provide adequate upstream or downstream migration of anadromous fish.
 - 3. Utility Transmission Lines
 - a. Where practicable, transmission lines shall be located underground within the shoreline management jurisdiction.

- b. Utilities to transmission lines shall be located so as to minimize obstruction or degradation of a scenic view.

2. Environments

- a. Natural - New or expanded hydroelectric development or dams is prohibited. Maintenance of existing developments is allowed.
- b. Conservancy - Hydroelectric development and dams are allowed as conditional uses, subject to the policies and regulations of this section.
- c. Rural, Suburban and Urban - Hydroelectric development and dams are permitted, subject to the policies and regulations of this section.

3. Mitigation

- a. Mitigation shall be required of the proponent for the loss of fish and wildlife resources, natural systems and sensitive areas. The mitigation required shall be commensurate to the value and type of resource or system lost. No net loss in function or value shall occur from dam or hydroelectric development.
- b. Where mitigation for loss of natural systems and resources is required, a mitigation plan shall be prepared by the proponent, and subject to the approval of the appropriate state authorities, that details the objectives of the mitigation activities.
- c. Mitigation activities shall be monitored to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation plan. Monitoring shall be accomplished by a third party, subject to the approval of the County, and shall have the concurrence of the appropriate authority of the State. Results of monitoring shall be publicly available.
- d. If mitigation is found to be ineffective, corrective action will be required of the proponent which satisfies the mitigation objectives.
- e. If the mitigation is found to be inadequate or if adequate mitigation is determined to be impossible, then the application will be denied.

CHAPTER 6 - MASTER PROGRAM REVIEW AND AMENDMENT PROCESS

- 6.01 GENERAL - It is recognized that changing public opinion, community needs and standards, new technology and information or other unforeseen changing conditions may justify and compel review and amendment to this master program. However, to insure that suggested changes are not arbitrary or oriented to individual advantage, any proposed amendments or additions to the master program shall follow a process similar to that utilized for amending the County's Comprehensive Plan. Compliance with this process will assure formal public notice and public hearing(s) the opportunity for ample public involvement, assessment and recommendation by the County Planning Department's professional staff and the County Shoreline Advisory Committee with final formal approval given the Board of County Commissioners, prior to submission to the Department of Ecology for official certification. For shoreline environment redesignations, the County's shoreline inventory shall be updated for those areas affected within the six months preceding the public hearing on the proposed redesignation. The inventory update shall include mapping of shoreline use and ownership, natural features and resources as well as evaluation of federal, state and local plans and legislation and any other relevant factors.
- 6.02 PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED - Before approving all or any part of the shoreline master program or any amendment, extension or addition thereto, the advisory committee shall hold at least one public hearing. For any major changes, hearings shall be held in Forks and Sequim as well as in Port Angeles.
- 6.03 NOTICE OF HEARING - Notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearing shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the County and in the official gazette, if any, of the County, at least ten days before the hearing.
- 6.04 APPROVAL-REQUIRED VOTE-RECORD - The approval of the Shoreline Master Program, or of any amendment, extension or addition thereto shall be by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the total members of the advisory committee. Such approval shall be by a recorded motion which shall incorporate the findings of fact of the committee and the reasons for its action and the motion shall refer expressly to the maps, descriptive, and other matters intended by the committee to constitute the plan or amendment, addition or extension thereto. The indication of approval by the committee shall be recorded on the map and descriptive matter by the signatures of the chairman and the secretary of the committee and of such others as the committee in its rules may designate.
- 6.05 REFERRAL TO BOARD - A copy of the Shoreline Master Program or any part, amendment, extension of or addition thereto, together with the motion of the planning agency approving the same, shall be transmitted to the Board for the purpose of being approved by motion and certified.
- 6.06 BOARD MAY INITIATE OR CHANGE -- NOTICE - When it deems it to be for the public interest, or when it considers a change in the recommendations of the advisory committee to be necessary, the Board may initiate consideration of any change in or addition to the master program. The Board shall first refer the proposed plan, change or addition to the advisory committee for a report and recommendation. Before making a report and recommendation, the committee shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed change or addition. Notice of the time and place and purpose of the hearing shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the County and in the official gazette, if any, of the County, at least 10 days before the hearing.
- 6.07 BOARD MAY APPROVE OR CHANGE -- NOTICE - After receipt of the report and recommendations of the Shoreline Advisory Committee on the matters referred to in 6.06, or after the lapse of the prescribed time for the rendering of such report and recommendation by the committee, the Board may approve by motion and certify such change or addition without

further reference to the committee: Provided, that the change or addition conforms either to the proposal as initiated by the County or the recommendation thereon by the Committee. Provided further, that if the Shoreline Advisory Committee has failed to report within a 90 day period, the Board shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed change or addition. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the County and in the official gazette, if any, of the County, at least 10 days before the hearing. Thereafter, the Board may proceed to approve by motion and certify the proposed master program or any part, amendment or addition thereto.

APPENDIX A

SHORELINES OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

As defined by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, the following shorelines in Clallam County are shorelines of statewide significance:

1. The area between the ordinary high water mark and the southern boundary of the county north to Cape Flattery, including harbors, estuaries and inlets.
2. The Strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent salt waters north to the Canadian line and lying seaward from the line of extreme low tide.
3. Lake Ozette.
4. The Bogachiel River from the mouth of Bear Creek in Section 35, Township 28 North, Range 13 West, W.M. downstream to its mouth.
5. The Calawah River from the confluence of its north and south forks in Section 35, Township 29 North, Range 13 West, W.M. downstream to its mouth.
6. The Elwha River from the Olympic National Forest in Section 21, Township 30 North, Range 7 West, W.M. downstream to its mouth.
7. The Quillayute River from the confluence of the Sol Duc and Bogachiel Rivers in Section 20, Township 28 North, Range 14 West, W.M. downstream to the boundary of the Olympic National Park in Section 24, Township 28 North, Range 15 West, W.M.
8. The Sol Duc River from the mouth of Bockman Creek in Section 1, Township 29 North, Range 13 West, W.M. downstream to its mouth.

According to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 the legislature declared that the interest of all of the people shall be paramount in the management of the shorelines of statewide significance. Further, preference shall be given to the following uses in the following order of preference:

1. Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interest.
 - a. In developing use regulations, the policies, programs and recommendations of state agencies must be recognized and taken into account.
 - b. In developing use regulations, the opinions and advice of individuals with expertise in ecology, oceanography, geology, limnology, aquaculture and other scientific fields pertinent to shoreline management shall be consulted.
2. Preserve the natural character of the shoreline.
 - a. Environments and use regulations shall be designated in a manner which minimizes man-made intrusions on the shorelines.
 - b. Where intensive development already occurs, efforts must be made to upgrade and redevelop those areas to reduce their adverse impact on the environment.

- c. Where intensive development already occurs, efforts shall be made to accommodate future growth rather than allowing high intensity uses to extend into low intensity use or undeveloped areas.
 - d. Where commercial timber cutting is allowed, as provided in RCW 90.58.150, it must be ensured that reforestation will be possible and accomplished as soon as practicable.
3. Result in long term over short term benefit.
- a. Regulations must be based on the premise of preserving the shorelines for future generations.
 - b. Actions which would convert resources into irreversible uses or detrimentally alter natural conditions characteristic of shorelines of statewide significance shall be severely limited.
 - c. The short term economic gain or convenience of developments must be evaluated in their relationship to long term and potentially costly impairments to the natural environment.
 - d. Aesthetic considerations for the general enhancement of the shorelines must be actively promoted when contemplating new development or redevelopment of existing facilities.
4. Protect the resources and ecology of the shorelines.
- a. Those areas which contain a unique or fragile natural resource shall be left undeveloped.
 - b. Erosion and sedimentation that would alter the natural function of the water system must be prevented.
 - c. In areas where erosion and sediment control practices will not be effective, excavations or other activities which increase erosion shall be severely limited.
 - d. Public access to those areas which cannot be maintained in a natural condition under human uses shall be restricted or prohibited.
5. Increase public access to publicly owned areas of shorelines.
- a. Priority shall be given to developing paths and trails to shoreline areas, linear access along shorelines, and to developing upland parking.
 - b. Developments shall be located inland from the ordinary high water mark so that access is enhanced.
6. Increase recreational opportunities for the public on the shorelines.
- a. Development of facilities for recreational use of the shorelines shall be planned for and encouraged.
 - b. Areas for lodging and related facilities shall be located on the uplands well away from the shorelines with provisions for non-motorized access to the shorelines.

APPENDIX B

CONDITIONAL USES

(AMENDED 1980, WDOE)

Review Criteria for Conditional Use Permits (WAC 173-14-140)

The purpose of a conditional use permit is to allow greater flexibility in varying the application of the use regulations of the master program in a manner consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020: PROVIDED, that conditional use permits should also be granted in a circumstance where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. In authorizing a conditional use, special conditions may be attached to the permit by local government or the department to prevent undesirable effects of the proposed use. Permits for a conditional use must be submitted to the Department of Ecology for approval or disapproval.

1. Uses which are classified or set forth in the applicable master program as conditional uses may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:
 - (a) That the proposed use will be consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and the policies of the 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 will be compatible with other permitted uses within the area.
 - (d) That the proposed use will cause no unreasonably adverse effects to the shoreline environment designation in which it is to be located.
 - (e) That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.
2. Other uses which are not classified or set forth in the applicable master program may be authorized as conditional uses provided the applicant can demonstrate, in addition to the criteria set forth in WAC 173-14-140(1) above, that extraordinary circumstances preclude reasonable use of the property in a manner consistent with the use regulations of the master program.
3. Uses which are specifically prohibited by the master program may not be authorized.
4. In the granting of all 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 should also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and should not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment. (Statutory Authority: Chapters 90.22 and 90.54. RCW 81-04-027 (Order DE 80-42), Section 173-14-140, filed 2/2/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 90.58.200. 78-07-011 (Order DE 78-7). Section 173-14-140, filed 6/14/78; Order DE 75-22, Section 173-14-140, filed 10/16/75).

APPENDIX C

VARIANCES

(AMENDED 1980, WDOE)

Review Criteria for Variance Permits (WAC 173-14-150)

The purpose of a variance permit is strictly limited to granting relief to specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the applicable master program where there are extra-ordinary or unique circumstances relating to the property such that the strict implementation of the master program would impose unnecessary hardships on the applicant or thwart the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020.

1. Variance permits should be granted in a circumstance where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances extra-ordinary circumstances should be shown and the public interest shall suffer no substantial detrimental effect. Any permit for a variance must be submitted to the Department of Ecology for approval or disapproval.

2. Variance permits for development that will be located landward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(b), except within those areas designated by the department as marshes, bogs, or swamps pursuant to chapter 173-22 WAC 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 applicable master program precludes or significantly interferes with a reasonable use of the property not otherwise prohibited by the master program.
 - (b) That the hardship described in WAC 173-14-150(2)(a) above 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 master program, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions.
 - (c) That the design of the project will be compatible with other permitted activities in the area and will not cause adverse effects to adjacent properties or the shoreline environment designation.
 - (d) That the variance authorized does not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area, and will be the minimum necessary to afford relief.
 - (e) That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.

3. Variance permits for development that will be located either waterward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(b), or within marshes, bogs, or swamps as designated by the department pursuant to Chapter 173-22 WAC, 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 applicable master program precludes a reasonable use of the property not otherwise prohibited by the master program.
 - (b) That the hardship described in WAC 173-14-150(3)(a) above 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 master program, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions.

- (c) That the design of the project will be compatible with other permitted activities in the area and will not cause adverse effects to adjacent properties or the shoreline environment designation.
 - (d) That the requested variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area, and will be the minimum necessary to afford relief.
 - (e) That the public rights of navigation and use of the shorelines will not be adversely affected by the granting of the variance.
 - (f) That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.
4. In the granting of all variance permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example if variances were granted to other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist the total of the variances should also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and should not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.
5. Requests for varying the use to which a shoreline area is to be put are not requests for variances, but rather requests for conditional uses. Such requests shall be evaluated using the criteria set forth in WAC 173-14-140. (Statutory Authority: Chapters 90.22 and 90.54 RCW. 81-04-027 (Order DE 80-42), Section 173-14-150, file 2/2/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 90.58.200. 78-07-011 (Order DE 78-7), Section 173-14-150, filed 6/14/78; Order DE 76-17 Section 173-14-150, file 7/27/76; Order DE 75-22, Section 173-14-150, filed 10/16/75.)

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

1.	Pacific Ocean	Natural	All properties excluding Indian Reservations
2.	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From east boundary of Makah Indian Reservation to east line of S.20, T33N, R14W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of S.20, T33N, R14W to north line of S.1, T32N, R14W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From north line of S.1, T32N, R14W to C.L. of Hoko River.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From C.L. of Hoko River to south line of Lot 1, S.18, T32N, R12W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Urban	From south line of Lot 1, S.18, T32N, R12W to south line of S16, T32N, R12W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	From south line S.16, T32N, R12W to north line of Lot 5, S.21, T32N, R12W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From north line of Lot 5, S.21, T32N, R12W to south line of S.33, T32N, R11W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	From south line of S.33, T32N, R11W to south line of Lot 2, S.3, T31N, R11W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Urban	From south line of Lot 2, S.3, T31N, R11W, to east line of Lot 3, S.10, T31N, R11W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of Lot 3, S.10, T31N, R11W to west line of S.13, T31N, R11W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From west line of S.13, T31N, R11W to C.L. of Jim Creek.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From C.L. of Jim Creek to C.L. of West Twin River.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From C.L. of West Twin River to C.L. of East Twin River.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From C.L. of East Twin River to C.L. of Lyre River.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From C.L. of Lyre River to east line of S.24, T31N, R9W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	From east line of S.24, T31N, R9W to east line of S.19, T31N, R8W.

	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From east line of S.19, T31N, R8W to C.L. of Salt Creek.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	From C.L. of Salt Creek to east line of S.22, T31N, R8W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of S.22, T31N, R8W to north line of Lot 4, S.25, T31N, R8W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From north line of Lot 4, S.25, T31N, R8W to C.L. Dry Creek.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Urban	From C.L. of Dry Creek to east line of S.12, T30N, R6W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From east line of S.12, T30N, R6W to C.L. of Morse Creek.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From C.L. of Morse Creek to south line of S.28, T31N, R4W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	From south line of S.28, T31N, R4W to east line of U.S.F. & W.S. ownership on Dungeness Spit.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of U.S.F & W.S. ownership on Dungeness Spit to C.L. County Road 95250.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From C.L. of County Road 95250 to outside base of Gibson Spit in S.15, T30N, R3W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From outside base of Gibson Spit to inside base of Gibson Spit.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From inside base of Gibson Spit to south line of Lot 3, S.22, T30N, R3W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	Beginning from the south line of Lot 3, S.22, T30N, R3W. WM. extending to the east line of S.23,T30N, R3W.WM.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of S.23, T30N, R3W to west line of S.24, T30N, R3W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From west line of S.24, T30N, R3W to east line of S13, T30N, R3W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of S.13, T30N, R3W to east line of Lot 1, S.16, T30N, R2W.
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From east line of Lot 1, S.16, T30N, R2W to south line of Lot 1, S.22, T30N, R2W.

	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From south line of Lot 1, S.22, T30N, R2W to county line.
3.	Big River	Conservancy	From the confluence of Big River and unnamed creek (S16, T31N, R14W) to north line of S.21, T31N, R14W.
	Big River	Rural	From north line of S.21, T31N, R14W to south line of S.26, T31N, R14W.
	Big River	Conservancy	From south line of S.26, T31N, R14W to Lake Ozette (S10, T30N, R15W).
4.	Bear Creek	Rural	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.25, T30N, R12W) downstream to mouth at Sol Duc River (S.27, same township).
5.	Beaver Creek	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.20, T30N, R12W) downstream to mouth of Sol Duc River (S.30, T30N, R12W).
6.	Bockman Creek	Rural	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.1, T29N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Sol Duc River (same section).
7.	Bogachiel River	Rural	From the Jefferson County line (S.35, T28N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Quillayute River (S20, T28N, R14W). (NOTE: The 1,000 cfs point was updated by the Department of Ecology to be the County line.)
8.	Calawah River	Conservancy	From confluence of North and South Forks of Calawah River (S.35, T29N, R13W) to west line of S.35, T29N, R13W.
	Calawah River	Rural	From west line of S.35, T29N, R13W to west line of S.4, T28N, R13W.
	Calawah River	Conservancy	From west line of S.4, T28N, R13W to the mouth at Bogachiel River (S13, T28N, R14W).
9.	Calawah River, S. Fork	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.1, T28N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Calawah River (S.35, T29N, R13W).
10.	Calawah River, N. Fork	Conservancy	From north line S.15, T29N, R11W to mouth at Calawah River (S.35, T29N, R13W).
11.	Clallam River	Conservancy	From the confluence of Clallam River and unnamed creek (S.12, T31N, R13W) to north line of S.4, T31N, R12W.
	Clallam River	Rural	From north line of S.4, T31N, R12W to mouth of Clallam Bay (S20, T32N, R12W).

12.	Colby Creek	Conservancy	From the intersection of private road and Colby Creek (S.8, T28N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Dickey River (S.6, T28N, R14W).
13.	Coal Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Coal Creek and unnamed creek (S.1, T28N, R15W) downstream to mouth at Dickey River (S.12, same township).
14.	Crooked Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of the North Fork and the South Fork (S.19, T30N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Ozette Lake (S.15, T30N, R15W).
15.	Dickey River, W. Fork	Conservancy	From outlet of Lake Dickey (S.16, T30N, R14W) to mouth at Dickey River (S.30, T29N, R14W).
16.	Dickey River, E. Fork	Conservancy	From the confluence of the East Fork Dickey River and unnamed creek (S.19, T30N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Dickey River (S.30, T29N, R14W).
17.	Dickey River, M. Fork	Conservancy	From the confluence of the Middle Fork Dickey River and unnamed creek (S.14, T30N, R14W) downstream to mouth at West Fork Dickey River (S.21, same township).
18.	Dickey River	Conservancy	From the confluence of the East Fork Dickey River and West Fork Dickey River (S.30, T29N, R14W) to National Park boundary (S.22, T28N, R15W).
19.	Deep Creek	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.36, T31N, R11W) downstream to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca (S.20, T31N, R10W).
20.	Dungeness River	Rural	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.24, T29N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Dungeness Bay (S.25, T31N, R4W).
21.	Eaton Creek (Bear Creek)	Rural	From the confluence of Bear Creek and unnamed creek (S.24, T28N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Bogachiel River (S.35, T28N, R13W).
22.	East Twin River	Conservancy	From the confluence of East Twin River and unnamed creek at Olympic National Forest boundary (S.36, T31N, R10W) downstream to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca (S.23, same township).
23.	Elk Creek	Conservancy	From a point approximately 1,000' west of the Olympic National Forest boundary to north line of S.11, T28N, R13W.
	Elk Creek	Rural	From north line of S.11, T28N, R13W to mouth at Calawah River (S.3, same township).
24.	Elwha River	Rural	From south line of S.33, T30N, R7W to Lake Aldwell.

	Elwha River	Conservancy	From Lake Aldwell to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca (S.27, T31N, R7W).
25.	Herman Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of North Branch Herman Creek and Herman Creek (S.28, T31N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Hoko River (S.30, same township).
26.	Hoko River	Conservancy	From the confluence of Hoko River and unnamed creek (S.16, T30N, R13W) to west line of S.22, T32N, R13W.
	Hoko River	Rural	From west line of S.22, T32N, R13W to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca (S.10, T32N, R13W).
27.	Indian Creek	Rural	From Lake Sutherland to Lake Aldwell.
28.	Little Hoko River	Conservancy	From the confluence of Little Hoko River and Lamb Creek (S.3, T31N, R13W) downstream to south line of S.26, T32N, R13W.
	Little Hoko River	Rural	From south line of S.26, T32N, R13W to mouth at Hoko River (S.22, T32N, R13W).
29.	Little River, S. Branch	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest Boundary (S.25, T30N, R7W) downstream to mouth at Elwha River (S.28, same township), excluding federal lands.
30.	Lyre River	Natural	From the Olympic National Park boundary to north line of S.33, T31N, R9W.
	Lyre River	Rural	From north line of S.33, T31N, R9W to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca.
31.	Maxfield Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Maxfield Creek and South Fork Maxfield Creek (S.26, T28N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Bogachiel River (S.28, same township).
32.	McDonnell Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of McDonnell Creek and unnamed creek (S.6, T29N, R4W) to north line of S.30, T30N, R4W.
	McDonnell Creek	Rural	From north line of S.30, T30N, R4W to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca.
33.	Murphy Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Murphy Creek and unnamed creek (S.33, T28N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Bogachiel River (S.29, same township).
34.	Pilchuch Creek	Conservancy	From a point (SW1/4 of NE1/4 S.33, T32N, R15W) downstream to mouth at Sooes River (S.28, same township).

35.	Morse Creek	Conservancy	From Olympic National Park boundary (S.8, T29N, R5W) to north line of S.20, T30N, R5W.
	Morse Creek	Rural	From north line of S.20, T30N, R5W to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca.
36.	Ponds Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Ponds Creek and unnamed creek on the south section line (S34, T31N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Dickey Lake (S.9, T30N, R14W).
37.	Pysht River	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.34, T31N, R12W) downstream to the east-west C.L. of S.9, T31N, R11W.
	Pysht River	Urban	From the east-west C.L. of S.9, T31N, R11W to north line of S.9, T31N, R11W.
	Pysht River	Rural	From north line of S.9, T31N, R11W to east line of S.4, T31N, R11W.
	Pysht River	Urban	From east line of S.4, T31N, R11W to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca.
38.	Pysht River, South Fork	Conservancy	From the confluence of the South Fork Pysht River and Middle Creek (S.28, T31N, R11W) downstream to mouth at Pysht River (S.13, T31N, R12W).
39.	Quillayute River	Rural	From confluence of Sol Duc and Bogachiel Rivers (S.20, T28N, R14W) downstream to Olympic National Park boundary (S.24, T28N, R15W). The 1,000 cfs MAF point begins at confluence of Sol Duc River and Bogachiel River.
40.	Salt Creek	Rural	From the confluence of Salt Creek and unnamed creek (SE1/4, SE1/4 of S.34, T31N, R8W) downstream to mouth at Crescent Bay on Strait of Juan de Fuca (S.21, same township).
41.	Sekiu River, South Fork	Conservancy	From the confluence of the South Fork Sekiu River and unnamed creek (S.26, T32N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Sekiu River (S.15, same township).
42.	Sekiu River, North Fork	Conservancy	From the confluence of North Fork Sekiu River and unnamed creek (S.7, T32N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Sekiu River (S.15, same township).
43.	Sekiu River	Conservancy	From confluence of North and South Forks of Sekiu River (S.15, T32N, R14W) to north-south C.L. of S.8, T32N, R13W.
	Sekiu River	Urban	From north-south C.L. of S.8, T32N, R13W to mouth of Strait of Juan de Fuca (same section).

44.	Shuwah Creek	Rural	From the confluence of Shuwah Creek and unnamed creek (NW1/4, SW1/4 of S.15, T29N, R13W) to north line of S.22, T29N, R13W.
	Shuwah Creek	Conservancy	From north line of S.22, T29N, R13W to mouth at Sol Duc River (same section).
45.	Skunk Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Skunk Creek and unnamed creek (S.29, T30N, R13W) downstream to mouth at the Dickey River (S.31, T30N, R13W).
46.	Snag Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Snag Creek and unnamed creek (S.6, T31N, R14W) downstream to mouth at Sooes River (S.30, T32N, R14W).
47.	Sol Duc River	Conservancy	From the west section line of S.35, T30N, R10W to east line of S.34, T30N, R12W.
	Sol Duc River	Rural	From east line of S.34, T30N, R12W, to west line of S.34, T30N, R12W.
	Sol Duc River	Conservancy	From west line of S.34, T30N, R12W to west line of S.33, T30N, R12W.
	Sol Duc River	Rural	From west line S.33, T30N, R12W to west line of S.1, T29, R13W.
	Sol Duc River	Conservancy	From west line S.1, T29N, R13W to west line S.10, T29N, R13W.
	Sol Duc River	Rural	From west line S.10, T29N, R13W to north-south C.L. of S.29, T29N, R13W.
	Sol Duc River	Conservancy	From north-south C.L. of S.29, T29N, R13W to west line S.16, T28N, R14W.
	Sol Duc River	Rural	From west line S.16, T28N, R14W to mouth at Quillayute River.
48.	Sooes River	Conservancy	From the confluence of Snag Creek and Sooes River (S.30, T32N, R14W) downstream to Indian Reservation boundary (S.16, T32N, R15W).
49.	Thunder Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Thunder Creek and unnamed creek (S.11, T29N, R14W) downstream to mouth at East Fork Dickey River (S.23, same township).
50.	Umbrella Creek	Conservancy	From the confluence of Umbrella Creek and unnamed creek (S.23, T31N, R15W) downstream to mouth at Umbrella Point on Lake Ozette (S.4, T30N, R15W).

51.	West Twin River	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.34, T31N, R10W) downstream to mouth at Strait of Juan de Fuca (S.23, T31N, R10W).
52.	Wentworth Lake	Conservancy	All
53.	Lake Aldwell	Natural	All
54.	Lake Sutherland	Suburban	All
55.	Beaver Lake	Conservancy	All
56.	Lake Pleasant	Urban	From east line, S.26, T30N, R13W to east line S.35, T30N, R13W.
	Lake Pleasant	Conservancy	From west line S.25, T30N, R13W to west line S.36, T30N, R13W.
57.	Dickey Lake	Conservancy	All
58.	Elk Lake	Conservancy	All
59.	Seafield Lake	Conservancy	All
60.	Lake Ozette	Rural	From Olympic National Park boundary to east line NW1/4, NW1/4, S.32, T31N, R15W.
	Lake Ozette	Conservancy	From east line of NW1/4, NW1/4, S.32, T31N, R15W, to north-south C.L. of S.22, T30N, R15W.
	Lake Ozette	Natural	From north-south C.L. of S.22, T30N, R15W to National Park boundary (S.31, T31N, R15W). Also, Garden Island, Tivoli Island and Baby Island.

GLOSSARY

1. Access - Types of (1) "Public Access": actual unobstructed access available to the general public from land to the ordinary high water mark or to the wetland directly abutting the ordinary high water mark or to the wetland directly abutting the ordinary high water mark. (2) "Limited Public Access" - (a) actual physical access from land to the ordinary high water mark or to the wetland directly abutting the ordinary high water mark, such access being limited to specific groups of people or to certain regularly prescribed times, or (b) visual access available to the general public to the shoreline and adjacent water body, such access being specifically provided for in the development of a site.
2. Accessory Development - Any adjacent development incidental and subordinate to a primary use of a shoreline site.
3. Accretion Shoreform - A shoreline with a relatively stable berm and backshore which has been built up by long term deposition of sand and gravel by littoral drift or stream current processes via a driftway from a feeder bluff or other material source. Such shoreforms are scarce locally in a natural condition and include barrier beaches, points, spits, tombolos, pocket beaches, and point and channel bars on streams.
4. Act - The Acts referred to in this master program are:
 1. The Washington State Environmental Preservation Act of 1971 Chapter 43.21C, RCW.
 2. Washington State Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58
 3. Washington State Historic Preservation Act, Chapter 43.51 RCW.
 4. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
5. Archaeology - Pertains to evidences and artifacts of ancient peoples, villages and other remains from the past.
6. Back fill - The replacement of extracted material.
7. Backshore - A low elevation land area together with associated marshes or meadows on marine shores landward of a berm(s) which has gradually been built up by accretion, and may be flooded by waves during storms.
8. Bar - A natural formation composed of sand or gravel and shaped by wind, water currents and littoral drifting, generally attached to land at both ends and enclosing an area which is protected from wave action.
9. Bay - A recess in the shore of the sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes of headlands.
10. Beach - Relatively level land areas contiguous with the waters of the sea or a lake and directly affected by action from these waters.
11. Beach Feeding - An artificial process in which selected beach material is deposited on land or in the water to be distributed by water processes for the purpose of supplementing natural accretion shoreforms.
12. Bed and Breakfast Inn Facilities - A dwelling which is in existence for at least one year and which is converted partially or entirely into an overnight, short-term boarding house without detracting

from the residential appearance of the structure or the shoreline environment. This definition shall apply only to those circumstances as allowed under the Residential Chapter of this master program. Any facility not meeting the standards of that chapter shall be considered a commercial use.

13. Berm - One or several linear mounds of sand and gravel generally paralleling the shore at or landward of the ordinary high water mark. Such shoreforms are normally stable because of material size or vegetation.
14. Bog - A tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed or decaying vegetable matter; a depression or other undrained or poorly drained area containing, or covered with, peat (usually more than one layer), on which characteristic kinds of sedges, reeds, rushes, mosses, and other similar plants grow. In the early stages of development the vegetation is herbaceous and the peat is very wet. In the middle stages the dominant vegetation, and the peat, at least near the surface, may be comparatively dry.
15. Breakwater - Protective structures usually built offshore to protect beaches, bluffs, dunes or harbor areas from wave action.
16. Bulkhead - A structure erected parallel to and near the high water mark for the purpose of protecting adjacent uplands from the action or waves or currents.
17. Channelization - The straightening, relocation, deepening or lining of natural stream channels for the purpose of preventing gradual, natural meander progression. Excluded from this definition are: dredging or sediment or debris to maintain existing channels, spot revetments or levees to control erosion of property, and bona fide emergency construction to protect property from damage by stream currents or floods.
18. Circulation Element - An element established by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 of 1971 for assessing the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals and other public facilities for the purpose of correlating these facilities with the use of the shoreline.
19. Clearcut Logging - The removal of the entire merchantable timber stand from an area.
20. Cliff - A high and steep bank along a shoreline.
21. Community Pier or Dock - A pier or dock development that provides moorage for pleasure craft and/or landing for water sports for the private use, in common, by residents of a community or subdivision, or for the use of patrons of a public park.
22. Conditional Use - A particular type or form of shoreline development listed in the regulations of this program that may be permitted in certain shoreline areas and subject to the review criteria of WAC 173-14-140. Uses which are not classified or set forth in the Master Program may only be authorized as conditional uses.
23. Conservation Element - An element established by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 for the purpose of preserving the natural shoreline resources, considering such characteristics as scenic vistas, parkways, estuarine areas for fish and wildlife protection, beaches and other valuable natural or aesthetic features.
24. Conservancy Environment - One of the five environments established by the Clallam County Shoreline Master Program whose objective is the designation of an environment for the protection, preservation and management of existing natural resources and valuable historic and

cultural areas in order to insure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and to achieve a sustained resource utilization.

25. County - In this master plan the word county refers to Clallam County.
26. Cove - A small sheltered inlet on a shoreline.
27. Covered moorage - Slips and mooring floats that are covered by a single roof with no dividing walls.
28. Creek - A small streamway.
29. Cultural - The education, enlightenment or refinement of the appreciation of the natural resources existing on shoreline areas or of their historic value.
30. Dam - A barrier across a streamway to confine or regulate stream flow or raise water level for purposes such as flood or irrigation water storage, erosion control, power generation, or collection of sediment or debris.
31. Development - 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 of 1971 at any state of water level.
32. Dike - An embankment of earth and of earthen rock built parallel with a river or stream to control the location of the waterway and for the purpose of flood control. Also constructed to protect a low lying marine shoreline from advances by the sea. Where a dike is located more than 200 feet beyond the high water mark, the uplands shall be that area lying between the apex of the dike and the ordinary high water mark.
33. Dunes - Mounds or hills of sand along a shoreline that have been formed by wind action.
34. Economic Element - An element established by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, for the purpose of regulating the location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commercial and other developments that are particularly dependent on shoreland locations.
35. Element - A generic class of activities and uses required by the Shoreline Management Act to be included in the master plan in order to systematically segregate and emphasize these activities and uses.
36. Enclosed Moorage - See boathouse, Chapter 5.18.
37. Environment - A shoreline category required by the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act in order to encompass those shorelines possessing common characteristics and requiring common regulations.
38. Estuarine Zone, Estuary - The seaward end or the widened delta shaped tidal mouth of a river valley where freshwater mixes with, and measurably dilutes, seawater and where tidal effects are evident.
39. Excavation - The mechanical displacement of earth materials.
40. Extreme Low Tide - The lowest line on the land reached by a receding tide.

41. Feeder Bluff - Any bluff (or cliff) experiencing periodic erosion from which eroded sand or gravel material is naturally transported (littoral drift) to an accretion shoreform.
42. Floating Homes - A floating structure used in whole or in part for human habitation as a dwelling unit, and which is moored, anchored or otherwise secured in the waters.
43. Flood Control Works - All structures and works on streams designed to retard bank erosion, to reduce flooding of adjacent lands, or to control or divert stream flow.
44. Flood Plain - All lands along a river or stream which has been or may be inundated by the base flood of such a river or stream.
45. Floodway - Those portions of the area 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. The floodway includes all active and inactive channels and lands along a stream which are required to contain the more rapidly moving currents and most of the water volume of a flood.
46. Floodway Fringe - In the flood plain, the fringe of land outside the flood way which is subject to inundation by the base flood.
47. Forest Land - All land which is capable of supporting a merchantable stand of timber and is not being actively utilized or developed for a use which is compatible with timber production.
48. Gabions - Works composed of masses of rock, rubble or masonry held tightly together usually by wire mesh so as to form walls on beaches to retard wave erosion or are utilized as foundations for breakwaters or jetties.
49. Groin - Also referred to as a spur dike, is a barrier-type structure extending from the backshore or streambank into the water body for the purpose of the protection of a shoreline and adjacent upland by influencing the movement of water or deposition of materials.
50. Guidelines - The guidelines provided by the Washington State Department of Ecology in accordance with the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, as an aid in the preparation of the County's Master Plan and a statement of the factors which must be included in the Master Plan.
51. Hazardous Areas - Any shoreline area which is hazardous for intensive human use or structural development due to inherent and/or predictable physical conditions.
52. Headland - A cape or promontory projecting into the sea or a lake for a distance beyond the normal line of the shore.
53. Historic Preservation Act - An Act of the Washington State Legislature providing for the preservation of historic sites in the state and the identification of certain sites as "State Historic Sites" Chapter 43.51 RCW.
54. Home Occupations - A revenue generating enterprise which is located in an existing dwelling and is entirely subordinate and incidental to the residential use of the dwelling.
55. Industrial Development - Facilities utilized for processing, manufacturing and storage of finished or semi-finished goods or raw materials.
56. Island - A land mass completely surrounded by water.

57. Jetty - A structure projecting into the sea for the purpose of protecting a navigation channel, a harbor or to influence water currents.
58. Lake - A standing body of water located inland.
59. Littoral Drift - The natural movement of sediment, particularly sand and gravel, along shorelines by wave action in response to prevailing winds and currents.
60. Maps - Two sets of maps, called "Designation Maps" form an integral part of this master plan for Clallam County. Due to their bulk they are not included in the text of the master plan but rather are incorporated therein in as an appendix. They have the full force and effect as if published herein. Copies are available to the public for inspection at the County Planning Department Office in Port Angeles. These maps are:
1. Environment Designation Maps which indicate the environments assigned to shorelines or segments of shorelines in the county.
 2. Wetland Designation Maps prepared by the State Department of Ecology with the assistance of the County's Shoreline Advisory Committee. These maps show the boundaries of the various wetlands occurring within Clallam County pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, 90.58 RCW.
61. Marine Beach - That portion of the saltwater shoreline area formed by contemporary wave and tidal action. The Marine Beach is the zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the extreme low water line to the place on land where there is a marked change in material or physiographic form. Berms and backshores are included in marine beaches.
62. Marsh - A low, flat area in which the water table is at, or very close to, the surface of the ground, and which shallow water usually stands during a considerable part of the year. Marshes are typically characterized by particular soils and herbaceous vegetation, such as cattails, bullrushes and skunk cabbage in fresh water marshes and by saltrush, saltgrass and pickleweed in coastal marshes.
63. Master Program - The comprehensive use plan for Clallam County and the policies and regulations, together with maps, diagrams, charts or other descriptive material, a text, and the statement of the desired goals and standards which have been developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in Section 2 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.
64. Multi-family Dwelling - A building designed or used for more than one residence.
65. Natural Environment - The first of five environments established by the Clallam County Shorelines Master Program.
66. Natural Systems - The natural geographic or physiographic entities around which the shoreline management program is designed with the intent of defining these entities to which the Shoreline Management Act applies and with the intent of highlighting some of the features of these entities which are susceptible to damage from human activities and the regulations which shall govern them.
67. Natural Wetlands - Any shoreline area where the natural vegetation is dominated by aquatic plants and the water table is at surface grade on a periodic or seasonal basis; including but not limited to bogs, marshes, swamps and estuarine shore.
68. Navigable Waters - A water body which in its ordinary condition, or by being united with other water bodies, forms a continued highway over which commerce is or may be carried on with

other states or foreign countries in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water.

69. Navigational Channel - A waterway with a depth substantial enough for the traffic of water vessels which is artificially maintained through dredging activities.
70. Non-Conforming Development or Use - Those uses and structures that have been lawfully established or constructed prior to the adoption or amendment of this program which no longer conform to the applicable regulations of the Master Program.
71. Open Space - The portion of the building site area not covered by enclosed buildings and structures, and useful for active or passive recreation or visual enjoyments and for regulatory purposes of this program.
72. Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) - The mark on all lakes, streams and tidal waters, which will be found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation, as that condition exists on the effective date of this Master Program, or as it may naturally change thereafter: PROVIDED, that any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining saltwater shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining freshwater shall be the line of mean high water.
73. Permit - The permit required by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 for a substantial development on a shoreline which has been approved by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners and subject to review by the Department of Ecology and the Attorney General.
74. Person - An individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of the state or local governmental unit however designated.
75. Port - A center for water borne traffic involving commercial shipping and water-related industry and manufacturing.
76. Public Access Element - An element established by the Shoreline Management Act for the purpose of assessing the need for providing public access to shoreline areas.
77. Recreational Element - An element established by the Shoreline Management Act for the preservation and expansion of recreational opportunities through programs of acquisition, development and various means of less-than-fee acquisition.
78. Recreational Development - Private or public development operated and devoted to facilities and equipment for recreational purposes, including but not limited to swimming pools, tennis courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, campgrounds, resorts and other similar uses.
79. Recreational Subdivision - A subdivision in which lots are sold for and the use is restricted to, recreation for weekend, summer or other part-time use by recreational vehicles or tent campers.
80. Reef - Resistant rock outcrops, sometimes submerged at high tide, extending from the shore into open water.
81. Rip-Rap - Hard, angular quarry rock used for revetments or other shore stabilization projects.
82. Rural Environment - One of the five environments established by Clallam County Shorelines Master Program for the purpose of protecting agricultural land from urban expansion; to restrict intensive development along undeveloped shorelines; to function as a buffer between urban

areas and to maintain open spaces and opportunities for recreational uses compatible with agricultural activities.

83. Subtidal Shorelines - In Clallam County, those saltwater shorelines including, all public bedlands along the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, including associated embayments, extending waterward from extreme low water to the Canadian border along the Strait, and to the three mile limit along the Pacific Ocean coast.
84. Selective Cutting - The removal of certain trees selected for cutting so as not to interfere with the growth and development of the remaining trees or for harvesting purposes.
85. Sensitive Area - Any area which is naturally unsuitable or undesirable for intensive human use due to its relatively higher value to region or community in its natural or present condition such as but not limited to estuaries, marshes.
86. Shoreland - The periodically submerged land on the shore of a navigable lake or navigable river upstream of tidal flow between OHWM and the line of navigability.
87. Shorelines - All of the water areas of the state including reservoirs and their associated wetlands, together with lands underlying them; except (1) 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 (2) shorelines on lakes less than 20 acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.
88. Shorelines of the State - A total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance" which are governed by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.
89. Shorelines of Statewide Significance - Those shorelines so defined by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. Viz: The Pacific shoreline, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent salt water northward from the line of extreme low tide, lakes more than one thousand acres in size and rivers with an average annual flow of more than a thousand cubic feet per second.
90. Slash - The branches, bark, tops, chunks, cull logs, uprooted stumps, and broken or uprooted trees which remain on the ground after logging.
91. Spit - An extension of land into the water composed of sand and gravel and shaped by wind and water currents and littoral drifting, generally formed from a headland beach and usually with the far end free in open water.
92. Statement of Exemption - A written statement by the Administrator to the applicant that a particular development proposal is not required to obtain a shoreline permit and is generally consistent with this program including the policy of the act (RCW 90.58.020).
93. Stream - Any current of water flowing across the land; it may include a river or a creek.
94. Substantial Development - Any development of which the total cost, or fair market value, exceeds \$2,500, or any development which materially interferes with normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state except that the following shall not be considered substantial developments:
 1. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by fire, accident or elements.
 2. Construction of the normal protective bulkhead, common to single family residence.

3. Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements.
 4. Construction of a barn or similar agricultural structure on wetlands.
 5. Construction or modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys.
 6. Construction on wetlands by owner, lessee, or contract purchaser, of a single family residence, which residence does not exceed a height of 35 feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or county government having jurisdiction thereof.
95. Suburban Environment - One of the five environments established by Clallam County for the purpose of recognizing the desirability of shoreline areas for residential use and protect such areas from intensive urban and industrial development.
 96. Swamp - A low land saturated with water and frequently laced with numerous channels. A swamp is similar to a marsh except that reeds and shrubs comprise the characteristic vegetation. Marshes and swamps merge into each other, and both tend to merge into bogs.
 97. Tideland - The land on the shore of marine water bodies between ordinary high water mark (OHWM) or Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) and the line of extreme low tide which is submerged daily by tides.
 98. Upland - Those shoreline areas landward of OHWM except berms, backshores, natural wetlands, and flood plains.
 99. Urban Environment - One of five environments established by Clallam County for the purpose of ensuring optimum utilization of shorelines within urbanized areas by providing for intensive public use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains shorelines for a multiplicity of urban uses.
 100. Use Activities - The specific uses or groups of uses set forth in the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 which are intended to provide the basis for the development of that part of the master program which dealt with the regulation of such uses.
 101. Utilities - Those services which produce and carry electric power, gas, water, sewage, communications and oil that serve community needs.
 102. Variance - An adjustment in the application of this program's regulation to a particular site pursuant to Appendix C.
 103. Water-Dependent Use - Uses which cannot logically locate in any other areas except upon shorelines.
 104. Water-Related Use - Uses which are not dependent upon a shoreline location, but which rely on, or are related to, water dependent activities.
 105. Wetlands or Wetland Areas - As defined by the Shoreline Management Act, wetlands are those lands extending landward for 200 feet in all directions, as measured on a horizontal plain from the ordinary high water mark and all marshes, bogs, swamps, floodways, river deltas, and flood plains associated with the streams, lakes and tidal waters which are subject to the provision of this act.