

CLALLAM COUNTY

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

Prepared By The

CLALLAM COUNTY

SHORELINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

With Assistance From The

CLALLAM COUNTY

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED:

By Clallam County Board of Commissioners – June 30, 1976
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AMENDMENTS (Adopted October 21, 1976)

Section XIII. THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, F. The Use Activities,
2. Aquaculture, page 14

ADD paragraph d. TO READ:

"d. The goals and standards contained in the discussion of aquaculture in the Suburban Environment shall also apply in the Natural Environment and are incorporated herein by this reference."

Section XIV. THE CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT, D. The Use Activities,
2. Aquaculture, page 23

AMEND paragraph 2. Aquaculture TO READ:

2. Aquaculture:

"a. Aquaculture enterprises . . ."

ADD paragraph b. TO READ:

"b. The goals and standards contained in the discussion of aquaculture in the Suburban Environment shall also apply in the Conservancy Environment and are incorporated herein by this reference."

Section XV. THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT, F. The Use Activities, 2.
Aquaculture, page 33

ADD paragraph c. TO READ:

"c. The goals and standards contained in the discussion of aquaculture in the Suburban Environment shall also apply in the Rural Environment and are incorporated herein by this reference."

Section XVI. THE SUBURBAN ENVIRONMENT, E. The Use Activities,
2. Aquaculture, page 44

AMEND paragraph c. TO READ:

"c. Harvesting of aquaculture crops by means and/or methods approved by, and/or pursuant to permits issued by Washington State Department of Fisheries shall not constitute "developments" or "substantial developments" except to the extent that

such means and/or methods require placement of permanent structures within a shoreline area, and except when harvesting is accomplished through the use of a mechanical and/or hydraulic harvester."

ADD paragraph f. TO READ:

"f. Mechanical and/or hydraulic clam harvesting operations which use a hydraulic harvester or similar floating equipment shall be required to obtain a substantial development permit. Such a permit shall only be issued if the applicant can show that the proposed operation will not harm fish or shellfish resources, other than those being harvested; will not lead to increases in turbidity of siltation of surrounding property; will be conducted so as to immediately fill back any trenches it digs to a depth not to exceed three inches; and noise of the proposed operation does not unduly disturb the residents of nearby areas."

Section XVI. THE SUBURBAN ENVIRONMENT, E. The Use Activities,
14. Dredging, page 49

AMEND paragraph d. TO READ:

"d. Mechanical and/or hydraulic harvesting of aquaculture products (such as clams) through the use of a floating dredge shall be deemed dredging as defined in this master program."

Section XVI. THE SUBURBAN ENVIRONMENT, E. The Use Activities,
page 52

ADD paragraph 21 TO READ:

"21. Solid Waste Disposal:

Solid waste disposal is prohibited in this environment."

Section XVII. THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT, F. The Use Activities, page
63

ADD paragraph 21 TO READ:

"21. Aquaculture:

The goals and standards contained in the discussion of aquaculture in the Suburban Environment shall also apply in the Urban Environment and are incorporated herein by this reference."

CLALLAM COUNTY
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT
MASTER PROGRAM

PREAMBLE

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 for its entire length by salt water, looking out over the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Vancouver Island and the San Juans to the north, while its western boundary is pounded by the surf of the Pacific Ocean. Pressing close to these shorelines are the Olympic Mountains and their foothills, and 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 white settlement of this county set in little more than a century ago, it followed the traditional pattern of such settlement everywhere in the nation. Waterways provided the access for this settlement, and the first 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 or 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.

Thus the goal of this Master Program is to preserve to the fullest possible extent 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 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. Access shall be provided by protection of existing ways and provisions of additional means of access. 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.

VI. Governmental units shall be considered in this master program as bound by the same requirements as private interests. 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.

IX. **The Environments:** 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, RCW90.58, and the State Department of Ecology's Final Guidelines, chapter 173-16WAC, this master program establishes the five shoreline environments within Clallam County, and the uses permitted therein. These environments are:

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

These environments shall provide the framework for implementing the County's shoreline policies and regulations. They are based on the existing development pattern, the biophysical capabilities and limitations, and the goals and aspirations of the local citizenry as determined in conference with local organizations and in meetings with the public. It is the intent of this system to encourage uses in each environment that enhance the character of that environment and, at the same time, to place reasonable standards and restrictions on development so that such development does not disrupt or destroy the character of that environment.

The area below the ordinary highwater mark and the waterbodies shall assume the upland environment unless otherwise specified in either the official environment designation map or in the text.

X. **The Use Elements:** In addition to the four environments, the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 stipulates that, when appropriate, the following Use Elements shall be considered in the approval or denial of a development application. These elements are:

A. **Economic Development Element:**

The location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other developments shall receive favorable consideration when such developments are particularly dependent on their location on, or use of, the shoreline.

B. **Public Access Element**

Provision shall always be made for public access to publicly owned shorelines and, further, consideration shall be given to the impact of denial of public access by private developments on privately owned shorelines.

C. **Circulation Element:**

Consideration shall be given to the impact of the location and extent of existing and proposed thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other public utilities and facilities on the use of the shoreline.

D. **Recreation Element:**

Consideration shall be given to the opportunities for preservation and enlargement of recreational possibilities. This shall include, but not be limited to, parks, tidelands, beaches, and other recreational areas such as boat launching ramps and fishing trails along streamways.

E. **Use Element:**

Consideration shall be given with regard to the general distribution and location and extent of the use of shorelines and adjacent land areas for such items as housing, business, industry, transportation, agriculture, natural resources, recreation, education, public buildings and grounds and other public and private uses of the shoreline areas. Regulations concerning such items, and others, will be found in the chapters on the Use Activities occurring in this master plan.

F. **Conservation Element:**

The preservation of natural resources, including but not limited to, scenic vistas, aesthetics, vital estuarine areas and protection for fisheries and wildlife shall receive prime consideration in actions taken on development application.

G. **Historic, Cultural, Scientific and Educational Elements:**

The restoration, protection and preservation of shorelines possessing the above values shall generally override other uses of shorelines when these values are thought to be present.

H. **Other Use Elements:**

Any other element deemed appropriate or necessary to effectuate the policy of this master program.

XI. **The Natural Systems:** In accordance with the State Department of Ecology's Final Guidelines, chapter 173-16-050 WAC, this master program establishes the following natural geographic systems around which this shoreline management program shall be designed. The intent in establishing these systems is to highlight some of the features which are susceptible to damage from human activity and to provide an explanation of the basis upon which the regulations governing the developments on these shorelines have been determined. The definition for each of these systems is to be found in the Glossary which is a part of this master program. The regulations governing each system are set forth in the chapters covering each of the four environments. The natural systems are:

1. Marine Beaches
2. Spits and Bars
3. Dunes
4. Islands
5. Estuaries
6. Reefs
7. Bays, Coves and Headlands
8. Marshes, Bogs and Swamps
9. Lakes
10. Rivers, Streams and Creeks
11. Flood Plains
12. Salt Water Shorelines
13. Shoreline Cliffs

XII. **The Use Activities:** To effectively provide for the management of the shorelines of Clallam County, it shall be the policy of this master program to identify the various use activities as herein set forth, first with the environment in which they are being considered and, secondly, with the natural system in which they occur. As a result, the regulations covering the various uses will be found to vary according to the environment and the system in which an application for a development permit falls. The regulations governing each use will therefore be found in the chapters covering each of the four environments. The definition of each use activity is included in the Glossary which is a part of this master program. The use activities as set forth in the State Department of Ecology's Final Guidelines chapter 173-16-060 are:

1. Agricultural Practices
2. Aquaculture
3. Forest Management Practices
4. Commercial Development
5. Marinas
6. Boat Launching
7. Mining
8. Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards
9. Residential Development
10. Utilities
11. Ports and Water-Related Industries
12. Bulkheads
13. Breakwaters
14. Jetties and Groins
15. Landfill
16. Solid Waste Disposal
17. Dredging
18. Shoreline Protection
19. Road and Railroad Design and Construction
20. Piers
21. Archaeological Areas and Historic Sites
22. Recreation

XIII. Master Program Review and Amendment Process: 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.

Specifically, this process shall include the following steps:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Referral to Board:

A copy of the shoreline master program or any part, amendment, extension 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.

5. 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. Board May Approve or Change – Notice:

After receipt of the report and recommendations of the Shoreline Advisory Committee on the matters referred to in (E), 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.

Due to the newness and lack of local or statewide experience with such a shoreline master program, it shall be fully reviewed and updated at least once in the first 3 years after initial certification by the Department of Ecology.

In addition, the County's shoreline inventory shall be updated within the six months preceding the beginning of the review and update of the master program. 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.

XIII. THE 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 feature 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. Purpose

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. General Regulations

The following general regulations shall apply to all shorelines classed as belonging in a Natural Environment:

1. All potential development which degrades the natural character shall be prohibited.
2. The main emphasis of regulations on these shorelines shall be based on the natural systems and resources which require severe restrictions of intensities and types of uses to maintain them in a natural state.
3. Any activity which would bring about a change in the natural condition will be permitted only if such a change contributes to the preservation of the natural character.

D. Land-Water Use Elements

Application of the regulations concerned with the several land-water use elements, as listed in the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, to shorelines placed in a Natural Environment are as follows:

1. Economic Development:

Commercial or industrial development is prohibited. Commercial developments already in place may not be expanded or rebuilt. When such structures become rundown or dilapidated, they must be removed.

2. Public Access Element:

Public access to a shoreline of Natural Environment shall 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 shall be encouraged in preference to roadways.

3. Circulation Element:

Foot trails for public access shall be permitted. Road shall not be permitted except for private roads which provide access to single family dwellings.

4. Recreation Element:

Recreational opportunities for the public shall 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 Natural Environment shall be limited to those activities which preserve the natural features unchanged.

6. Conservation Element:

Activities on shorelines of Natural Environment must be confined to those which conserve the features and characteristics which are an integral part of this environment. The scenic vistas and aesthetic qualities must 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 is prohibited. The only activities which shall be permitted shall be those designed to preserve, protect or restore such features.

8. Restoration Element:

This master plan shall encourage efforts toward the restoration of natural shorelines to their original condition. 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.

E. The Natural Systems

This section of the master plan contains the regulations covering the natural systems when they occur in a Natural Environment. In view of the intent to preserve the natural character of shoreline features falling in this environment, it will be found that these regulations are substantially stricter than for many of those applying to the other three environments.

1. Marine Beaches:

- a. The building of structures such as jetties, groins and bulkheads is prohibited.

- b. Piers and jetties of historic value or those built before 1971 shall be allowed to remain.
 - c. The accumulation of driftwood or other material washed in from the sea must not be disturbed.
 - d. The lighting of fires in driftwood accumulations or littering of the beach shall be subject to penalties.
 - e. The removal of sand, rock, driftwood or other materials of a scenic nature is prohibited.
 - f. The dumping of any material is prohibited.
 - g. The forest and other vegetation and the cliffs and benches within the wetlands behind the beach shall not be disturbed.
 - h. The animal and vegetable life on the beach and on the tidal area shall not be disturbed other than such activities as fishing or the digging for shellfish and other sport activities which shall be governed by the appropriate laws of the state.
 - i. The prime objective in the regulations for beaches placed in a Natural Environment shall be for their preservation in their natural condition for the enjoyment of the people of the state and for future generations. Any use or activity contrary to this objective is prohibited.
2. Spits and Bars:
- a. The regulations set forth for marine beaches shall also apply, when applicable, to spits and bars.
 - b. 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.
 - c. 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.
3. Dunes:
- a. Cutting through dunes for access is prohibited.
 - b. The removal of vegetation from dunes is prohibited.
 - c. The removal of sand from dunes and the contributing source areas is prohibited.
 - d. Appropriate vegetation for the stabilization of dunes should be encouraged.
 - e. No construction of any kind will be permitted on dunes.
4. Islands:
- a. Any activity which threatens to degrade their natural condition is severely restricted.

- b. 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.
 - c. The fragile and delicately balanced biological chain existing on an island cannot be disturbed.
 - d. No activity shall be permitted which injures the scenic and aesthetic quality of islands placed in a Natural Environment.
5. Estuaries:
- a. The dumping of any material within an estuarine area is prohibited.
 - b. Dredging or the digging of channels is prohibited.
 - c. Developments which reduce the size of an estuary are prohibited.
 - d. Developments which interfere with the flow of water, either from the sea or stream are prohibited.
 - e. Special attention shall be given to plans for upstream projects which could deplete the freshwater supply of the estuary.
 - f. Activities which jeopardize the marine or wildlife habitat, scenic or aesthetic qualities are prohibited.
 - g. Nothing in the regulations set forth above shall be regarded as prohibiting scientific studies or educational uses of an estuary.
6. Reefs:
- a. Any activity which tends to alter the natural condition of a reef is prohibited.
 - b. The marine life existing on a reef must not be disturbed.
 - c. The use of reefs in a Natural Environment as a foundation for a breakwater or a jetty is prohibited.
 - d. The removal of rock or other material from a reef is prohibited.
 - e. The placing of aids to navigation on a reef is permitted.
7. Bays, Coves and Headlands:
- a. Headlands shall be preserved in their natural condition. Structures other than those for purposes of navigation are not permitted.
 - b. 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, with their resultant influence on the distribution of sand is not permitted.
 - c. The construction of bulkheads with the intent of filling in behind them to create additional land is not permitted.

- d. The forest and other vegetation surrounding bays and coves and on the associated headlands must remain undisturbed.
- e. The discharge of sewage and other wastes into a bay or cove is not permitted.
- f. On-site sewage disposal systems shall be designed and located so that effluent from the system shall not be discharged to bays nor coves, nor where any surface water would be likely to wash such waste into bays or coves.
- g. Whenever possible, access to bays and coves in a Natural Environment should be limited to trails. Roads and parking spaces for cars and trailers should be placed on the upland and, as far as possible, concealed from view from the beach and water.
- h. The prime objective in regulations governing activities on bays, coves and headlands placed in a Natural Environment is the preservation of these areas as far as possible in their original condition so that they may be enjoyed by the public for their recreational opportunities and for their scenic and aesthetic qualities.
- i. The accumulation of driftwood on bay and cove beaches shall not be disturbed.
- j. The bays and coves along the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Juan de Fuca in Clallam County are subject to storms and destructive wave action. In view of the tremendous energy involved in these storms, careful planning is necessary for any activity proposed for these areas.

8. Marshes, Bogs and Swamps:

- a. The extraction of peat from marshes, bogs and swamps placed in a Natural Environment is prohibited.
- b. Access roads and trails are to be located so that the natural character is not changed.
- c. The shorelines must be maintained in their natural state.
- d. Public access to these areas shall be restricted.
- e. Scientific research and educational studies are permitted.

9. Lakes:

- a. Any discharge of sewage or waste into the waters of a lake is prohibited.
- b. Drainage from agricultural areas is prohibited.
- c. 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.
- d. Any activity which tends to reduce the amount of dissolved oxygen in a lake shall be severely restricted.
- e. 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.

f. The construction of bulkheads and filling behind them for the purpose of creating dry upland areas is prohibited.

g. The construction of boathouses, docks and piers and placing of floats shall be discouraged and kept to a minimum.

h. Activities and constructions which endanger the habitat of small fish and amphibians shall be discouraged.

i. 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.

10. Rivers, Streams and Creeks:

a. Sewage and waste of any kind shall not be discharged into the water.

b. The construction of bulkheads, dikes and groins is severely restricted.

c. Any modification of the natural channel must be based on the fact that such modification is necessary for the protection of life and property.

d. 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.

e. These water bodies must be protected from the runoff of agricultural chemicals.

f. Along rivers, streams and creeks in a Natural Environment, the scenic qualities and unique landscape contrasts must be maintained.

g. 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.

h. Dredging of the channel, or the mining of materials is prohibited.

i. 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.

j. Culverts must be so constructed and placed that they do not impede the passage of fish.

k. 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.

11. Flood Plains:

a. Structures built on flood plains shall be so designated that they do not obstruct the passage of water or threaten to divert the stream to a new channel.

b. The vegetation along the waterway must be not disturbed because it tends to hold the stream to its present channel, prevents erosion and retards runoff.

c. Dikes and riprap shall be located landward from swamps and marshes and other wetlands which are interdependent with the stream proper.

d. Flood protection measures which result in channelization must be avoided, for this method of control destroys the flood plain habitat and increases the velocity of the water which can result in considerable damage downstream.

e. It must be borne in mind that flood plain areas are subject to flooding even though a severe flood may not occur once in a century. As the history of flood plains show, floods can be disastrous.

12. Salt Water Shorelines:

a. Prime consideration must be given to the preservation of salt water shorelines for future generations.

b. Any activity which could convert a natural salt water shoreline to an irreversible condition or detrimentally alter the natural conditions is prohibited.

c. Aesthetic considerations shall be of prime importance in such shoreline decisions.

d. No new development or redevelopment shall be permitted unless it provides for the general enhancement of the natural shoreline.

e. Those saltwater shorelines which contain a unique or fragile natural resource shall remain undeveloped.

f. 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.

g. Excavations or the removal of material from the shoreline or the cliffs behind are prohibited.

h. Any activity which would contribute to erosion along the shoreline is prohibited.

i. 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.

j. Facilities for recreational uses shall be permitted if they do not degrade the natural condition.

k. 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.

13. Shoreline Cliffs:

a. The possibility of cave-ins, landslides or erosion shall be of prime importance in the consideration of applications for development on the shoreline cliffs.

- b. No development of any type shall be permitted, either at the top or the base of cliffs where the hazards enumerated above are present.
- c. Developments which tend to destroy or degrade the natural character of a shoreline cliff occurring in a Natural Environment shall not be permitted.
- d. No activity which tends to accelerate the natural erosion or recession of a cliff shall be permitted.
- e. 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.
- f. 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.
- g. The removal of vegetation from a cliff is prohibited.
- h. Excavations at the base of a cliff are prohibited.
- i. The use of explosives in the vicinity of shoreline cliffs is prohibited.
- j. In general, competent engineering advice is considered advisable before construction on a shoreline cliff is undertaken.

F. The Use Activities

1. Agricultural Practices:

- a. The maintenance of a buffer zone of permanent vegetation between agricultural land and associated bodies of water which will retard surface runoff and reduce siltation shall be required.
- b. Every effort shall be made to prevent the contamination of associated water bodies by agricultural chemicals.
- c. Animal feeding operations, retention and storage ponds, feed lot wastes, and stock piles of manure must be so located that they cannot contaminate the associated water bodies.
- d. The use of erosion control methods, such as crop rotation, mulching, strip cropping and contour cultivation shall be in conformance with the guidelines and standards established by the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Aquaculture:

- a. Aquaculture enterprises cannot be located in areas where they impede recreational opportunities.
- b. Aquacultural areas cannot be located where they interfere with the visual access of upland owners, or where they degrade the scenic and aesthetic quality of the water body.
- c. Whenever possible, aquaculture should be placed on underwater structures which do not interfere with navigation or aesthetic qualities.

3. Forest Management Practices:

- a. On steep slopes, which have been logged, seeding, mulching, matting and replanting must be done in order to provide stability and to prevent soil runoff and landslides. The replanted vegetation should be of a similar type and concentration as that existing in the general vicinity of the logged area.
- b. During logging, accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways is not permitted.
- c. Timber harvesting in a Natural Environment area must not degrade the scenic qualities and the unique landscape contrasts characteristic of these waterways.
- d. 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.
- e. In those cases where the Forest Practice Act does not apply, logging roads and landings within the shoreline area that may be slide prone, as identified on the map prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, will be located out of the shoreline area on firm ground.

4. Commercial Development:

Commercial developments in a Natural Environment are prohibited.

5. Marinas:

Marinas are prohibited in a Natural Environment.

6. Boat Launching:

Boat launching sites must be sparsely located.

7. Mining:

Mining is prohibited in a Natural Environment.

8. Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards:

- a. No advertising of any nature is permitted.
- b. Directional signs to view points or for trails, and signs describing unique flora and fauna shall be in keeping with the environment.

9. Residential Development:

- a. Residential development over water is prohibited.
- b. Floating homes are not permitted.
- c. Sewage and other waste disposal will not be permitted to enter the water.
- d. Piers, docks and floats shall be kept to a minimum.

- e. Residential development will not be permitted unless the applicant can prove that there is an adequate water supply which meets the prevailing health standards.
- f. In constructing a residence in a Natural Environment the removal of trees and other vegetation must be kept to an absolute minimum.
- g. Residences shall be so placed that they do not interfere with sport fishing.
- h. Residences must be so placed that they do not jeopardize the habitat of small fish and amphibians.
- i. Residences must be placed in a manner and location compatible with the Natural Environment.
- j. Although the Shoreline Management Act exempts the construction of single family residences from the requirement of a development permit, this master program strictly prohibits residential development such as subdivisions and multiple family dwellings, apartments and condominiums in a Natural Environment.
- k. Access to residences shall be provided by private roads.

10. Utilities:

- a. Any excavation for a utility line must be restored to pre-project configuration, replanted with native species and provided with maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.
- b. Any utility brought into an area of Natural Environment shall be so located that it does not obstruct, destroy or degrade scenic views or aesthetic qualities.
- c. Whenever possible, these facilities should be placed underground.
- d. The placing of utility features shall not obstruct or hinder access to the water

11. Ports and Water-Related Industries:

No works of this type are permitted in a Natural Environment area.

12. Bulkheads:

Bulkheads are prohibited in an area of Natural Environment.

13. Breakwaters:

Breakwaters are prohibited in Natural Environment areas.

14. Jetties and Groins:

Jetties and groins in a lake or on a saltwater shoreline are not permitted.

15. Landfill:

Landfills are prohibited in a Natural Environment.

16. Solid Waste Disposal:

The disposal of solid waste in a Natural Environment is prohibited.

17. Dredging:

Dredging in a Natural Environment is prohibited.

18. Shoreline Protection:

a. Construction designed to protect the shoreline shall be permitted only when such construction is necessary for the protection of life and property.

b. Bank stabilization by the planting of vegetation will be permitted.

c. Dikes and riprap shall be placed landward of the wetlands and the natural river channel and be so constructed that they do not cause channelization.

d. Shoreline protection measures must be compatible with the Natural Environment.

19. Road and Railroad Design and Construction:

a. It must be recognized that highways, freeways, and railways are not compatible with a Natural Environment shoreline.

b. Roads in a Natural Environment should be limited to those designed for public access only.

c. Whenever possible, through roads shall be located 200 feet landward from a Natural Environment shoreline, and all efforts should be made to keep them concealed from view from the water.

d. Old roads offering views of high aesthetic quality may be maintained for the pleasure of the public. Such roads shall have provision for safe pedestrian and other non-motorized passage and provision should be made for access to view points, rest areas and picnic areas.

e. In road and railroad construction and location, every effort must be made to prevent degradation of the Natural Environment.

20. Piers:

In general, piers are not compatible with a Natural Environment shoreline and their construction shall be severely restricted. When permitted, priority shall be given to community use piers.

21. Archaeological Area and Historic Sites:

a. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and RCW43.51 provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of areas and structures significant to American and Washington State History, architecture, archaeology and/or culture. The Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is the person responsible for such programs.

b. Upon discovery of evidence of possible archaeological significance, the County Engineer must be notified. The County Engineer shall in turn notify the Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The County Engineer will cause a site inspection and evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, or will give notice that work may proceed, within three working days following his receipt of notice.

c. If the inspecting archaeologist certifies that the site probably contains significant data or material, the County Engineer 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. In no event shall a suspension or curtailment pursuant to this master program extend for more than 30 days from the date notice was given to the County Engineer without the consent of the owner of the site.

d. Shoreline permits in a Natural Environment area shall contain special provision that the discovery of such archaeological or historic areas or sites shall be immediately reported to proper authorities.

22. Recreation:

a. A prime objective in placing a shoreline in a Natural Environment is the preservation of such an area in its original condition for recreation and enjoyment. Any activity which degrades this objective is prohibited.

b. The recreational experience may be active, involving, among other things, camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, swimming, fishing or hunting. The recreational experience may also be passive such as enjoying the natural beauty of the shoreline. Any activity or development which degrades these experiences is prohibited.

c. Picnic areas, camping and parking sites shall be placed in a manner compatible with the Natural Environment. Such areas should be kept inland.

d. Roads shall be held to a minimum and generally oriented at right angles to the shoreline. The main method of access and travel within the area shall be limited to trails.

e. Sewage disposal and sanitary conveniences must meet public health standards. Wastes must not be allowed to enter the water and construction must be inland from the shore.

f. On Natural Environment shorelines, developments which provide recreational uses and other improvements facilitating public access shall be given priority over residences.

g. Golf course, playing fields and other large areas devoted to athletic activities will not be permitted on Natural Environment shorelines.

h. The supply of recreational facilities in Natural Environment areas shall be kept to a minimum consonant with the area's original condition or natural beauty.

i. The use of pesticides and herbicides is prohibited. It is deemed unnecessary to use plant fertilizers.

j. Because recreational subdivisions would tend to degrade the natural character of the shoreline, and would not be consistent with the objectives of the Natural Environment, they are prohibited in the Natural Environment.

23. Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities:

Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities are generally considered to be acceptable in this environment. However, because of the wide variety of structures and facilities that might fall under this general heading, a conditional use permit will be required to assure compatibility with the surroundings and to be certain that the facilities require a shoreline location.

XIV. THE CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT

A. Definition and Purpose

A Conservancy Environment is designed to protect, conserve and manage existing resources and valuable historic and cultural areas in order to ensure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and to achieve sustained resource utilization. This environment will include shorelines with steep slopes presenting erosion and slide hazards, areas prone to flooding, and areas which cannot provide adequate water supply or sewage disposal. The preferred uses are nonconsumptive 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.

B. Land and Water Use Elements

Application of the specific elements listed in the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 shall be made in this environment as follows:

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: mining, operations, the removal of sand and gravel from marine beaches, rivers, streams and creeks, 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 routes 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 nonconsumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area. Nonconsumptive 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 nonpermanent 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.

C. The Natural Systems

1. Marine Beaches:

- a. Marine beaches in this environment will be used solely for recreation, education and conservation purposes.

b. Dumping of foreign material on the beaches is prohibited.

2. Spits and Bars:

a. Any construction along the shoreline which would decrease the source of build-up material for spits and bars in a Conservancy Environment is prohibited.

b. Fires are not permitted.

c. The removal of logs and large pieces of driftwood is not allowed except for licensed log patrol salvage.

3. Dunes:

a. No construction is permitted in dune areas.

b. Removal of sand from dunes and their source area is prohibited.

c. Access to beaches through dune areas will be by foot trail only. Appropriate vegetation for stabilization of the dunes is encouraged.

4. Islands:

No activity which threatens to degrade the natural systems, the scenic or aesthetic quality of islands located in a Conservancy Environment is permitted.

5. Estuaries:

Estuaries located in a Conservancy Environment shall be subject to the same regulations as given for those within a Natural Environment.

6. Marshes, Bogs and Swamps:

a. Marshes, bogs and swamps in a Conservancy Environment shall be subject to the same regulations as given for those in a Natural Environment.

b. The draining or filling of marshes, bogs and swamps is prohibited.

c. The extraction of peat is not permitted.

d. Access through these areas will be by foot trail only.

7. Reefs:

a. 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.

b. Other than the exception above, the regulations governing reefs shall be the same as those governing a reef in a Natural Environment.

8. Bays, Coves and Headlands:

- a. These areas should be retained, insofar as possible in their natural state so they may be enjoyed by the public for their recreational and scenic qualities.
- b. Boat launching sites are encouraged. The associated parking areas must be located inland away from the immediate shoreline.
- c. Commercial or industrial development of any type is prohibited.

9. Lakes:

Lakes located in a Conservancy Environment shall be subject to the same regulations as given for those in a Natural Environment.

10. Rivers, Streams and Creeks:

- a. Sewage and waste of any kind will not be discharged into the water.
- b. Public access should be provided but parking areas must be located away from the water.
- c. Dredging and mining is prohibited. Construction of dikes and levees will be permitted only when it is clearly shown that they are required for the protection of life and property.
- d. Every effort must be made to maintain these waters in their natural condition and any activity which may degrade this condition will be restricted.

11. Flood Plains:

Flood plains in a Conservancy Environment shall be subject to the same regulations as given for those in a Natural Environment.

12. Salt Water Shorelines:

- a. The prime objective in placing a salt water shoreline in a Conservancy Environment is to protect, conserve and manage its existing natural resources in a manner which does not permit those resources to be diminished.
- b. The removal of material from these shorelines is prohibited.
- c. Preferred uses are those which are nonconsumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area. That is, those uses which can utilize the resources on a sustained yield basis while minimally reducing opportunities for other future uses of the resources present in the area.

13. Shoreline Cliffs:

The regulations governing activities on shoreline cliffs in a Conservancy Environment shall be the same as those governing those cliffs in a Natural Environment.

D. The Use Activities

This section contains the regulations governing the use activities on shorelines occurring in a Conservancy Environment.

1. Agricultural Practices:

Agriculture uses are permitted in this environment.

2. Aquaculture:

Aquaculture enterprises shall be located in areas where navigational access of upland owners is not restricted. Consideration will be given to the possible detrimental impact aquacultural development might have on the visual access of upland owners and on the general aesthetic quality of the shoreline area. While aquaculture itself can be located on tidelands or waters of the state, processing facilities must be located on an upland area and not on the scarce shorelines. Permits will not be issued for non-water dependent uses on the shorelines or wetlands of the county in this environment.

3. Forest Management Practices:

a. Logging operations within shoreline areas will be conducted in such a manner as to insure 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.

b. Only selective commercial timber cutting will be permitted on land situated within two hundred feet abutting landward of the ordinary high water mark within shorelines of statewide significance. No more than thirty percent of the marketable trees may be harvested in any ten year period of time, without a special permit.

c. In a Conservancy Environment, forest management practices shall be governed by the regulations set forth in WAC 173.16.060 (3).

d. In those cases where the Forest Practice Act does not apply, logging roads and landings within the shoreline area that may be slide prone, as identified on the map prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, will be located out of the shoreline area on firm ground.

4. Commercial Development:

Permits for commercial development in a Conservancy Environment will not be issued. Commercial developments presently operating will be permitted to continue but will not be allowed to expand.

5. Marinas:

Marinas are prohibited in a Conservancy Environment.

6. Boat Launching:

Boat launching facilities may be provided on shorelines placed in a Conservancy Environment provided that they do not conflict with the objectives and intents of this environment.

7. Mining:

The removal of rock, sand, gravel and other mineral for commercial purposes is prohibited.

8. Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards:

Advertising signs and billboards are prohibited in a Conservancy Environment. Only normal highway signs giving directions to scenic routes, trails, picnic areas, boat launching sites, public beaches and scenic vistas are permitted. These will be located away from the water side of roads which parallel and are adjacent to water bodies.

9. Residential Development:

Residential subdivisions in a Conservancy Environment are prohibited. Single family residences constructed by the owner, lessee or contract purchaser for his own or for his family's use are permitted, provided, sewage disposal and water supply meet established county standards.

Floating homes may be located at only those moorage slips which provide waste disposal facilities and practices in conformance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Construction of a residence over or on the water is prohibited.

10. Utilities:

Utility lines in the shoreline area will be placed underground so as to do minimal damage to the aesthetic qualities of the area. Upon completion of the underground installation the shoreline must be restored to its original configuration and replanted.

11. Ports and Water-Related Industries:

Ports and water-related industries are not permitted in a Conservancy Environment, except aquaculture which is covered in paragraph 2.

12. Bulkheads:

The construction of the normal bulkhead for the protection of upland areas or facilities for single family residences only is permitted. These bulkheads will be constructed at the high-water mark and will not be used to create land by filling behind the bulkhead.

13. Breakwaters:

Breakwaters will be permitted only for the protection of valuable historic sites.

14. Jetties and Groins:

Jetties and groins are prohibited in a Conservancy Environment.

15. Landfill:

Landfill is prohibited on the shorelines in this environment.

16. Solid Waste Disposal:

Solid waste disposal is prohibited in this environment.

17. Dredging:

Dredging is prohibited in a Conservancy Environment, except for the purpose of maintaining existing navigational channels for either recreational or commercial use.

18. Shoreline Protection:

a. Structural works in the streamway and wetland areas will be permitted only when it is clearly shown that they are required for the protection of life and property.

b. Riprapping and other bank stabilization facilities will be located, designed and constructed so as to avoid the need for channelization and to protect the natural character of the streamway.

19. Road and Railroad Design and Construction:

a. Major highways and railroads should be located well away from the shoreline.

b. The building of access roads and scenic roads for slow moving recreational traffic is encouraged. Where feasible, these should be located not closer than two hundred feet from, and will be designed, constructed and maintained to prevent erosion and to permit a natural movement of ground water.

c. Scenic corridors with public roadways shall have provision for safe pedestrian and other non-motorized travel. Provision should be made for sufficient view points, rest areas and picnic areas in public shorelines.

20. Piers:

Piers are not compatible with a Conservancy Environment and permits for their construction will be severely limited. When permitted priority will be given to community piers.

21. Archaeological Areas and Historic Sites:

a. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and RCW43.51 provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of areas and structures significant to American and Washington State history, architecture, archaeology and/or culture. The Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is the person responsible for such programs.

b. Upon discovery of evidence of possible archaeological significance, the County Engineer must be notified. The County Engineer shall in turn notify the Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The County Engineer will cause a site inspection and evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, or will give notice that work may proceed, within three working days following his receipt of notice.

c. If the inspecting archaeologist certifies that the site probably contains significant data or material, the County Engineer 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. In no event shall a suspension or curtailment pursuant to this master program extend for more than 30 days from the date notice was given to the County Engineer without the consent of the owner of the site.

22. Recreation:

a. The main purpose of designating an area as a Conservancy Environment is to protect and preserve that area to ensure recreational benefits to the public and to protect historic sites. Any activity that does not meet this purpose is prohibited.

b. The recreational experience may be either an active one involving boating, swimming, fishing or clamming or the experience may be passive such as enjoying the natural beauty of a vista of a lake, river or marine shoreline.

c. Priority will be given to facilities which increase public access to the shorelines for those recreational activities which will not damage the ecology of a Conservancy Environment.

d. To avoid wasteful use of the limited supply of recreational shoreland, parking areas shall be located inland away from the water and recreational beaches. Access should be provided by trails. Automobile traffic on beaches and dunes will not be permitted.

e. Sewage disposal and sanitary conveniences must meet county health standards and be located far enough inland so that wastes will not enter the water.

f. In locating proposed recreational facilities such as playing fields and golf courses and other open areas which use large quantities of fertilizers and pesticides in their turf maintenance programs, provisions must be made to prevent these chemicals from entering water. If this type of facility is approved on a shoreline location provision should be made for protection of water areas from drainage and surface runoff.

g. Because recreational subdivisions would tend to degrade the natural character of the shoreline, and would not be consistent with the objectives of the Conservancy Environment, they are prohibited in the Conservancy Environment.

23. Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities:

Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities are generally considered to be acceptable in this environment. However, because of the wide variety of structures and facilities that might fall under this general heading, a conditional use permit will be required to assure compatibility with the surroundings and to be certain that the facilities require a shoreline location.

XV. THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT:

A. Definition and Purpose

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. Purpose

The object of this environment shall be to protect agricultural shorelines from urban expansion, function as a buffer between urban areas, and restrict intensive development along shorelines presently in an undeveloped state.

C. General Regulations

General regulations in this environment shall seek to preserve shorelines best fitted for agricultural and recreational use from encroachment by urban development.

D. Land-Water Use Elements

Application of the specific elements listed in the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 shall be made in this environment as follows:

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. Recreational 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 in with the natural shoreline surroundings.

5. Shoreline Use Element:

Shoreline uses in this environment shall be restricted to those which are applicable to agricultural activities, or public recreation. Aquaculture is a permitted water use in this environment.

6. Conservation Element:

Development of shoreline areas within this environment shall 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.

E. The Natural Systems

1. Marine Beaches:

Saltwater beaches in this environment are valued primarily for their recreational use, and regulations concerning the use of marine beaches shall meet these requirements.

a. Construction of piers, jetties, groins and bulkheads will be permitted only upon submission of proof that no detrimental change of the adjoining beach will result.

b. Removal of sand or rock from a beach for commercial use or resale is prohibited.

c. Dumping of foreign material is to be allowed only under a conditional use permit. Prior to the issuance of a conditional use permit the proposal shall be carefully studied and conditions imposed to avoid all deleterious effects.

d. Commercial recreational uses such as motels, resorts, and boat marinas are permitted, but should be located back from the water area except for boat moorage facilities. Obstruction or coverage of beach areas by man-made construction shall be discouraged.

e. Farm management practices in areas adjoining marine beaches shall be such as to prevent erosion siltation and pollution of beach areas. Vegetation buffer zones should be provided between tilled areas and beaches to retard runoff of pesticides and wastes.

2. Spits and Bars:

These features probably would not normally be found in a Rural Environment, but if located in such an environment, the regulations set forth for marine beaches should also apply when applicable. Areas inland from such spits and bars should be protected from any development which would tend to alter formation of the spit or bar.

3. Dunes:

Where sand dunes are found in a Rural Environment, the following regulations will apply:

- a. 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.
- b. Removal of sand from dunes and the contributing source areas is prohibited.
- c. Appropriate vegetation for stabilization of dunes should be encouraged, and removal of such vegetation is prohibited.

4. Islands:

Islands located in a Rural Environment shall generally be considered as subject to the same regulations as the adjacent land mass.

5. Estuaries:

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

6. Reefs:

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

7. Bays, Coves and Headlands:

Where these natural systems come within a Rural Environment the following regulations will apply:

- a. 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.
- b. Discharge of sewage, animal wastes, pesticides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals into the waters of a bay or cove is prohibited.
- c. Beach areas in such bays and coves are subject to the same regulations as listed for "Marine Beaches" under this environment category.
- d. 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 shell-fish 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.
- e. 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 area if possible.

f. Other than the construction of single family residences, development on headlands is prohibited with the exception of aids to navigation on salt water areas.

8. Marshes, Bogs and Swamps:

These areas are usually too fragile or unstable for suitable rural or recreational development, so shall be regulated when they occur within a Rural Environment under the same regulations as set forth for them in a Natural Environment.

9. Lakes:

Lakes located within a Rural Environment are subject to the following regulations:

- a. Discharge of sewage or wastes into the waters of a lake is prohibited.
- b. Runoff of animal wastes, pesticides, fertilizers and debris from farming operations into a lake is prohibited.
- c. 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.
- d. Permits shall not be issued for construction of residences over or on the lake surface.
- e. 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.
- f. Development of any kind which would tend to accelerate erosion and thus destroy aquatic life in a lake will not be permitted.
- g. 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.

10. Rivers, Streams and Creeks:

The following regulations apply to such streams placed within a Rural Environment:

- a. Discharge of raw sewage, animal wastes, pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers into the water is prohibited. Holding ponds should be constructed away from the water for retention of feedlot wastes.
- b. 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.
- c. Any such modification of the natural channel must be proven necessary for the protection of life and property.
- d. Construction of dams for the production of electrical power, water supply or flood control must provide for the accustomed upstream migration of anadromous fish and for their return to the sea.

e. Any alteration of the shoreline which would result in erosion of soil or siltation or pollution is prohibited.

f. No development shall be permitted within the designated watershed of a stream supplying potable water for a downstream area.

11. Flood Plains:

These areas generally adapt themselves to prime agricultural land so will generally be placed in a Rural Environment. The general effect of this program will be to preserve flood plains by means of the following regulations.

a. 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.

b. Permits for residential development on unprotected flood plains shall be discouraged.

c. Removal of timber or other vegetation along the waterway of a flood plain shall be discouraged, as this only speeds erosion and contributes to the danger of the stream breaking out of its channel.

12. Salt Water Shorelines:

In a Rural Environment the regulations governing activities on bays, coves and headlands and for lakes shall also apply to salt water shorelines.

13. Shoreline Cliffs:

a. 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.

b. No developments of any type shall be permitted, either at the top or the bottom, on cliffs possessing the hazards enumerated above.

c. No development which tends to accelerate the natural recession of a cliff shall be permitted.

d. The location of septic tank drainfields close to the edge of a cliff is prohibited.

e. Landscaping which requires continual watering, such as lawns and gardens are not permitted near the edge of a cliff.

f. Excavations at the base of a cliff are prohibited.

g. 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.

F. The Use Activities

1. Agricultural Practices:

- a. As the Rural Environment is intended primarily for rural and recreational uses, commercial or industrial development which discourages or interferes with these uses shall be discouraged, and shall be prohibited where it would preclude existing agricultural activities.
- b. Watering areas for livestock along rivers, streams, creeks and lakes shall be restricted to open areas which pose a minimum hazard to these animals. Fences along hazardous shorelines shall be encouraged.
- c. The maintenance of a buffer zone of permanent vegetation of a type indigenous to the locality, between tilled and cattle grazing areas and associated water bodies shall be encouraged.
- d. In order to minimize environmental damage from irrigation return flow, farmers are encouraged to utilize the most efficient irrigation practices possible in order to prevent wastage of water. For example, if natural drainage conditions are inadequate, improved drainage systems may be needed to reduce excessive erosion and flooding problems. Interested agencies such as the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, as well as local irrigation districts should taken an active role in overseeing and improving irrigation practices on a specific case-by-case basis. In the future, conformance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) for irrigation projects of more than 3,000 acres and for smaller operations where problems are known to exist.
- e. The location of barns, corrals, confined animal feeding operations, retention and storage ponds for feed lot wastes and stock piles of manure solids must be such that water areas along the shoreline are not polluted. In connection with the above entities the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall be followed. In addition, the various advice and guidelines published by the Washington State College of Agriculture shall be regarded as standards to be followed.
- f. Erosion control measures, such as crop rotations, contour cultivation, mulching, strip cropping and others shall conform to the standards and guidelines established by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- g. Log booming shall be allowed where such facilities do not conflict with established or potential public recreational use, under the following conditions: Facilities must be provided for lowering logs into the water without tumbling, which loosens the bark. Free rolling of logs is not permitted. Issuance of a permit for this use is conditional upon submission of a positive program for regular removal of debris in or adjoining the water. Land access to booming grounds shall conform with the standards set forth in "Public Access Element" for this environment. Piling shall be removed at the expense of the permittee when no longer used.
- h. Agricultural practices and constructions in a Rural Environment occurring on a flood plain shall be controlled by the regulations imposed by the Washington Administrative Code, Chapter 508-60.

i. Agricultural practices in a Rural Environment shall comply with the regulations set forth in the Washington State Environmental Policy Act of 1971.

2. Aquaculture:

a. Aquacultural activities shall be limited to those which do not degrade the Rural Environment or injure its scenic qualities.

b. The stocking of water bodies for purposes of sport fishing and activities which enhance and encourage the migration of anadromous fish shall be encouraged.

3. Forest Management Practices:

a. Logging within shoreline areas in a Rural Environment 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.

b. On shorelines of statewide significance in a Rural Environment, timber harvesting cannot exceed the limitations established in RCW 90.58.150, except as provided in cases where selection is ecologically detrimental or is inadequate for preparation of land for other uses.

c. In a Rural Environment, forest management practices shall be governed by the regulations set forth in WAC 173.16.060 (3).

d. In those cases where the Forest Practice Act does not apply, logging roads and landings within the shoreline area that may be slide prone, as identified on the map prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, will be located out of the shoreline area on firm ground.

4. Commercial Development:

a. When commercial developments are proven necessary, they must be confined to specific areas set aside for this purpose and cannot be scattered throughout the environment. A conditional use permit shall be required.

b. Commercial developments shall be located in those areas where current commercial uses already exist.

c. A commercial structure which degrades a scenic view significant to a given area or enjoyed by a number of people is prohibited.

d. Log booming shall be allowed where such facilities do not conflict with established or potential public recreational use, under the following conditions: Facilities must be provided for lowering logs into the water without tumbling, which loosens the bark. Free rolling of logs is not permitted. Issuance of a permit for this use is conditional upon a positive program for regular removal of debris in or adjoining the water. Land access to booming grounds must conform with the standards set forth as defined under "Public Access Element" for this environment. Piling must be removed by the permittee when no longer used.

e. Commercial development over water is prohibited in the Rural Environment, except those which are directly supportive of a water-dependent activity, such as a tackle shop at a salmon fishing resort or a fueling dock at a

marina, may be located on or over the water. However, such facilities should, whenever practicable, be placed back from the immediate water's edge to allow maximum utilization thereof by the supported water-dependent use.

5. Marinas and Boat Launching Facilities:

- a. Guidelines prepared by the Washington State Department of Fisheries shall be followed in the construction of Marinas.
- b. Marinas shall also be constructed in accordance with the regulations in chapter 248.148 WAC.
- c. Sewage disposal, septic tanks and drainfields must meet Clallam County health requirements.
- d. In a Rural Environment, the location of marinas shall be confined to those areas that are near high use or potentially high use sites.
- e. Marinas in a Rural Environment must be aesthetically compatible with the environment.
- f. Any activity from a boat which threatens pollution of the water is prohibited.
- g. In locating marinas, special plans should be made to protect the fish and shellfish resources that may be harmed by construction and operation of the facility.
- h. Marinas should be designed in a manner that will reduce damage to fish and shellfish resources and be aesthetically compatible with adjacent areas.
- i. Special attention should be given to the design and development of operational procedures for fuel handling and storage in order to minimize accidental spillage and provide satisfactory means for handling those spills that do occur.
- j. Shallow-water embayments with poor flushing action should not be considered for overnight and long-term moorage facilities.

6. Mining:

- a. In view of the dedication of the Rural Environment to agriculture and recreation, mining shall generally be regarded as incompatible with this environment.
- b. The mining of rock, sand and gravel shall be confined to the various types of glacial moraines occurring in Clallam County and efforts must be made to shield these excavations from view.
- c. The 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.
- d. The removal of sand, gravel and other rock materials for commercial use from beaches and streamways is allowed only with a conditional use permit.

e. All mining shall be conducted in conformance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act Chapter 78.44RCW, and with RCW43.51.685.

7. Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards:

a. 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.

b. In general, outdoor signs for advertising are not compatible with the Rural Environment, and shall be severely restricted.

c. Permitted signs shall be limited to those which indicate directions or are informative with regard to the area.

d. The size, height, density and lighting arrangements shall be compatible with the environment, and highway advertising must conform to Chapter 47.42RCW.

e. Signs shall be located on the upland side of water bodies.

8. Residential Development:

a. All residential development must be in conformity with the plans and regulations set forth by the County Planning Commission.

b. To the extent possible, cluster development along shoreline areas is to be encouraged over scattered development which tends to reduce prime agricultural areas.

c. Sewage disposal, septic tanks and drainfields must not be placed in locations which threaten pollution of the water.

d. Avenues of public access to the water must be preserved in residential areas.

e. Construction of a residence over or on the water is prohibited.

f. The taking of water from freshwater shorelines must be done in a manner which does not degrade the environment, as defined in appropriate state and local health regulations.

g. Subdivisions should be designed at a level of density of site coverage and of occupancy compatible with the physical capabilities of the shoreline and water.

h. Subdivisions should be designed so as to adequately protect the water and shoreline aesthetic characteristics.

i. Subdividers should be encouraged to provide pedestrian access to the shorelines within the subdivision.

j. Residential developers should be required to indicate how they plan to preserve shore vegetation and control erosion during construction.

k. Floating homes may be located at only those moorage slips which provide waste disposal facilities and practices in conformance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

9. Utilities:

- a. The placing of all utility lines underground shall be encouraged whenever this is feasible.
- b. When possible, overhead utility lines shall be located 200 feet back from the shoreline.
- c. The Washington State Thermal Power Plant Siting Law (Chapter RCW80.50) shall govern the location and construction of such plants.
- d. Upon completion of the installation of utility lines, the shorelines must be restored to their pre-project configuration, replanted with species indigenous to the locality and provided maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.
- 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.

10. Ports and Water Related Industry:

The establishment of a port of water-related industry may be accomplished only by legally amending this master program, changing the environment proposed for such use from rural to urban.

11. Bulkheads:

- a. Bulkheads, located at the high water mark, are permitted when they are constructed to protect a family residence.
- b. Bulkheads cannot be constructed for the sole purpose of creating land by filling behind the bulkhead.
- c. The construction of bulkheads when permitted, must conform to the Washington State Department of Fisheries regulations governing the construction of such structures.
- d. In general, the construction of bulkheads in a Rural Environment shall be discouraged.

12. Breakwaters:

- a. The restriction of the public use of the water surface shall be a prime consideration in granting shoreline permits for their construction.
- b. In general, breakwaters shall be regarded as not compatible with the Rural Environment.
- c. When permitted, the construction of breakwaters must conform to the regulations set forth by the Washington State Department of Fisheries and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

13. Jetties and Groins:

- a. Groins constructed to divert or change the natural direction of flow of a stream are prohibited in a Rural Environment.

b. Jetties, groins or other structures designed to influence the load of sediments carried by a river or stream is prohibited in a Rural Environment.

c. Jetties and groins are not permitted in lakes occurring in a Rural Environment.

14. Landfill:

a. In a Rural Environment, the creation of a dry area by the filling of wetlands is prohibited.

b. Landfills for the purpose of creating additional lands are prohibited.

c. Minor amounts of landfill for the purpose of slightly elevating the height of a residence or a farm building is permitted. However, the fill material must be of such quality that it will not cause water pollution or siltation. Further, the perimeters of such fills must be covered with vegetation or retained behind walls to prevent entry of the fill material into the water.

15. Solid Waste Disposal:

a. Solid Waste Disposal must be consistent with Clallam County Solid Waste Management plans and with the regulations of the Clallam County Health Department.

b. Sanitary landfills and solid waste handling must be in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Department of Ecology.

c. Particular attention must be directed at the possibilities that flood plains and water courses in a Rural Environment might be subject to pollution if solid waste disposal sites are poorly located.

16. Dredging:

a. In a Rural Environment, dredging for the purpose of obtaining fill material is prohibited.

b. The deposit and use of spoils on land in a Rural Environment shall be subject to the following regulations:

(1) A long range plan for the creation and continued maintenance of the dredge spoils disposal site must be accepted.

(2) Dredge spoil disposal sites shall be completely enclosed by dikes of sufficient capacity to allow for the settling of sediments before entrapped water leaves the diked area. The outside face of the dikes shall be at 1-1/2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) or less and seeded to prevent erosion. Outlet structures in dikes shall be placed so that water discharged within the dikes will take the longest possible time to reach the outlet.

(3) Spoils may be deposited and removed from the site as necessary, in conformance with the approved plan, during the period of the permit.

(4) Disposal sites which have been completely filled shall be planted in accordance with an approved planting plan by the second growing season following filling, unless specific plans for other use of the filled land were approved at the time of initial application.

c. Spoil deposits in water areas must obtain the approval of the State Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fisheries.

d. Generally, depositing of dredge material in waters will be allowed only for habitat improvement for fish and shellfish resources.

17. Shoreline Protection:

a. Shoreline protection measures which might result in channelization are prohibited.

b. When flood protection measures, such as dikes, are required, they must be located landward of the meander areas of a stream and associated swamps, marshes and other wetlands which are directly inter-related and interdependent of the streamway.

c. Riprapping and other bank stabilization measures shall be designed, located and constructed in a manner which preserves the natural character of the area.

18. Road and Railroad Design and Construction:

a. In a Rural Environment, major highways, freeways and railroads must be kept away from shoreline areas.

b. Their construction and placement must not limit access to the shoreline.

c. Roadways through scenic areas must make provision for safe pedestrian and other non-motorized travel.

d. In scenic areas provision must be made for view points, rest areas and picnic sites on public shorelines.

e. Roadway locations shall be planned to fit the topography and so constructed that a minimum alteration of the natural environment occurs.

f. Debris and other waste materials resulting from construction shall be disposed of in a manner which prevents their entry into a water body, either by erosion, drainage, action of high water, or any other means.

g. Roads in wetland areas are allowed only with a conditional use permit.

h. Old roads which are no longer major traffic routes shall be maintained in scenic areas for the enjoyment of the public.

i. Prior to the construction of new roadways of any type, an environmental impact study must be made in accordance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act of 1971.

19. Piers:

a. The construction of a single-purpose private piers on lakes in a Rural Environment are to be discouraged.

- b. Whenever possible, preference shall be given to the construction of community piers and docks. This shall apply particularly in the planning of new subdivisions along shorelines.
- c. The use of floating docks is to be encouraged in those areas where scenic values are high and where conflicts with recreational boaters and fisherman will not be created.
- d. Open pile piers are preferable on shorelines where shore trolling is important, where there is significant littoral drift and where scenic values will not be impaired.
- e. Whether to give priority to piers or floating docks shall be determined in part upon the geologic nature of the bottom, i.e., whether the bottom is formed by hard impenetrable rock, or of sediments through which piles can be driven.

20. Archaeological Areas and Historic Sites:

- a. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and RCW43.51 provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of areas and structures significant to American and Washington State History, architecture, archaeology and/or culture. The Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is the person responsible for such programs.
- b. Upon discovery of evidence of possible archaeological significance, the County Engineer must be notified. The County Engineer shall in turn notify the Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The County Engineer will cause a site inspection and evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, or will give notice that work may proceed, within three working days following his receipt of notice.
- c. If the inspecting archaeologist certifies that the site probably contains significant data or material, the County Engineer 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. In no event shall a suspension or curtailment pursuant to this master program extend for more than 30 days from the date notice was given to the County Engineer without the consent of the owner of the site.

21. Recreation:

- a. The Rural Environment is intended to maintain open space for those recreational uses which are compatible with agricultural activities. This fact must be kept in mind in granting permits for constructions of a recreational nature on shorelines in this environment.
- b. The recreational experience may be either an active one, such as boating, fishing or hunting, or it may be passive, such as enjoying the natural beauty of a vista. Adequate access to areas where these experiences can be enjoyed should be permitted.
- c. Other than single-family residences, priority shall be given to those developments which provide recreational uses and facilitate access to the shoreline.

- d. In locating recreational facilities, such as playing fields and golf courses, provisions must be made to prevent such chemicals as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides from entering the water.
- e. In recreational areas in a Rural Environment, parking and camping sites must be located inland from the shoreline and the immediate edge of the water.
- f. Consideration shall be given to the thought that recreational developments should be of such diversified varieties as to satisfy the requirements of different groups in nearby population centers.
- g. In granting permits for recreational facilities, consideration must be given to the proposition that the supply of such facilities shall be proportional to population densities in the nearby areas.
- h. The regulations issued by state and local health agencies shall govern all sanitary considerations and sewage disposal methods. Further, such systems as determined upon must not adversely effect or alter the natural features which are attractive for recreational uses of the shoreline.
- i. In granting permits for recreational developments on shorelines in a Rural Environment, care must be exercised that the proliferation of large recreational areas, such as golf courses and playing fields, does not seriously reduce the amount of prime agricultural land.
- j. Recreational subdivisions are an appropriate use in the Rural Environment, provided that they do not conflict with the regulations governing the natural system in which they are to be placed. Such developments shall be designed in compliance with the Clallam County Recreational Subdivision Ordinance, as determined by the Clallam County Planning Commission, and state and local health regulations. Recreational subdivisions shall place utilities underground.

22. Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities:

Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities are generally considered to be acceptable in this environment. However, because of the wide variety of structures and facilities that might fall under this general heading, a conditional use permit will be required to assure compatibility with the surroundings and to be certain that the facilities require a shoreline location.

XVI. THE 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 are not presently or potentially "natural" areas.

B. Purpose

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. Land Use Elements

1. Public Access Element:

Access to the shoreline should, in most cases, be provided for nonriparian land owners because public parks and recreation 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.

2. Economic Development Element:

Much of the area on the shoreline in the Suburban Environment should be developed for recreation or tourist use to make the most of the economic base of the area. 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.

3. Circulation Element:

Major access routes 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 Straits, 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 existing 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.

D. The Natural Systems

1. Marine Beaches:

a. The only marine beaches in a Suburban Environment in Clallam County are those bordering Sequim Bay. The bay has 5.2 miles of mud beach and 4.3 miles of sand beach.

b. Marine beaches in the Suburban Environment on Sequim Bay are to be restricted to recreation uses, either public or private.

2. Spits and Bars:

There are no spits or bars in the Suburban Environment in Clallam County.

3. Dunes:

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

4. Islands:

There are no islands in the Suburban Environment in Clallam County.

5. Estuaries:

a. At present, there is no recognized estuary in the Suburban Environment in Clallam County. Estuaries are important in the food production chain and have a natural beauty and estuaries should receive close scrutiny should any development plans be proposed which might reduce the area or interfere with water flow.

b. Dumping, filling, excavating or transferring of any earth material within an estuary is prohibited, except in connection with approved shoreline projects.

6. Marshes, Bogs, and Swamps:

a. 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.

b. Since marshes, bogs or swamps by definition have a high water table and poor foundation support, development of any type shall be prohibited.

c. 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.

7. Lakes:

- a. Lake Sutherland is designated in the Clallam County Shoreline Master Program as being in a Suburban Environment.
- b. The Lake Sutherland shoreline is used for second and recreation homesites, for permanent homes, and for recreation purposes. Only uses which are compatible with these uses shall be allowed in the future.
- c. 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.
- d. Since construction of bulkheads and filling behind them can rob small fish and amphibians of their habitats, this practice shall be prohibited.

8. Rivers, Streams and Creeks:

There are no recognized rivers, streams or creeks designated in a Suburban Environment in Clallam County.

9. Flood Plains:

There are no recognized flood plains in the Suburban Environment in Clallam County.

E. The Use Activities

1. Agricultural Practices:

- a. Erosion control measures, such as crop rotation, mulching, strip cropping and contour cultivation shall be taken in all areas in conformance with guidelines and standards established by the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
- b. All cattle barns, corrals, confined animal feeding operations, retention and storage ponds and stock piles of manure solids shall be located, and facilities for such activities shall be designed, to prevent, to the extent practicable, contaminated and/or polluted runoff from entering into shoreline waters. Control guidelines issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency shall, to the extent applicable, be followed.
- c. Buffer zones of vegetation, or other suitable means, shall be maintained between tilled and/or grazed areas and shoreline waters to inhibit runoff and, to the extent practicable, prevent entry of runoff which is contaminated or polluted by agricultural chemicals into such waters.
- d. To the extent that agricultural uses and/or activities which may have a potential for water-quality degradation are now, or hereafter become, regulated or controlled by the laws administered by E.P.A. or the D.O.E., those laws and the regulations issued thereunder shall control over the provisions of this master program.
- e. Livestock access to shoreline areas should be limited.

2. Aquaculture:

a. Potential locations for aquacultural enterprises are relatively restricted due to specific requirements for terrain features; water quality, temperature, flows, oxygen content; and, in marine waters, salinity. Therefore, priority shall be given to aquacultural uses in shoreline areas having a high potential for such use. Other uses having less-restrictive requirements than aquaculture are encouraged to locate in areas unsuitable for aquaculture.

b. Aquacultural structures and facilities shall be located and/or designed to not significantly impede or restrict established navigational lanes or significantly degrade unique scenic aspects.

c. Harvesting of aquacultural crops by means and/or methods approved by, and/or pursuant to permits issued by, Washington State Department of Fisheries shall not constitute "developments" or "substantial developments" except to the extent that such means and/or methods require placement of permanent structures within a shoreline area.

d. The processing of aquacultural crops, other than on a tending boat or barge, shall be governed by the use regulations for industries.

e. Administration of this master program will recognize the formative and experimental nature of aquacultural technology and, to the extent consistent with the provisions of RCW 90.58.020, will encourage the introduction of and experimentation with new aquacultural methods, devices and practices.

3. Commercial Development:

a. Priority will be given to commercial development which depend on shoreline location or use (i.e., water-dependent and water-related uses) and those which provide an opportunity for a substantial number of people to enjoy the shorelines.

b. Parking areas which provide parking for more than ten (10) vehicles shall be located upland wherever practicable except where such parking is an intrinsic part of the water-dependent use. Employee parking shall not be considered an intrinsic part of a water-dependent use.

c. Industrial-commercial uses involving noise, smoke, dust, heavy traffic, and the like shall be encouraged to locate in areas where similar uses presently exist.

d. Commercial developments which are directly supportive of a water-dependent activity (such as a tackle shop at a salmon fishing resort) may be located on or over the water. However, such facilities should, whenever practicable, be placed back from the immediate water's edge to allow maximum utilization thereof by the supported water-dependent use.

e. All uses are subject to county, state and federal health, water quality and air quality laws, rules and regulations. In the event any provisions of this master program is inconsistent with such rules and regulations, they shall control over the provisions hereof.

4. Marinas and Boat Launching Facilities:

a. Marinas and boat-launching facilities are the primary facilities through which the largest proportion of the public passes while participating in water-oriented recreational activities. Thus adequate facilities of this nature should be provided in areas which may be easily and conveniently reached from major population centers for the benefit of both the local population and the people visiting from other areas of the state and nation. Such facilities should also provide convenient access to fishing and cruising areas and provide, or be capable of being developed to provide, adequate protection from the elements to prevent destruction of property. Included within this over-all category are accessory activities such as emergency service facilities, transient moorage, holding-tank dumps, tackle shops and the like.

b. Various State and Federal agencies have issued rules or regulations which may affect the location, design, construction and/or operation of a marina or boat-launch facility.

c. The Washington State Department of Fisheries' guidelines concerning construction of marinas should be consulted in planning marinas.

d. Applications for substantial development permits for marina developments should include information sufficient to allow an analysis of:

- (1) Fish and shellfish resources which may be affected;
- (2) Present and potential demand for the services to be provided;
- (3) The procedures and facilities planned for fuel handling and storage; and
- (4) The currents (tidal or other) which affect the area.

e. Marinas and boat launch facilities shall be designed to minimize, to the extent practicable, damage to fish and shellfish resources, both during construction and during operation.

f. 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.

5. Mining:

a. Surface mining shall comply with the requirements of the Washington Surface Mining Act (RCW Ch. 78.44) as existing or hereafter amended, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder.

b. To the extent practicable, all surface mining excavations shall be visually shielded from the adjacent water areas by topography, vegetation and/or fencing.

c. Available methods shall be employed to reduce noise levels and to maintain applicable air quality standards.

d. The expansion of mining operations in existence at the time this master program becomes effective into contiguous areas within the existing ownership boundaries shall not constitute a substantial development under this master program.

e. All shoreline mining operations shall use buffer zones, settling ponds, erosion prevention measures, and/or similar precautions to protect the shoreline waters from mine-generated silt, sediment, debris and contaminated effluent.

f. Mining in or under shoreline waters may be permitted only under conditions which do not hinder or adversely effect fish migration and spawning cycles.

g. Removal of sand and gravel permitted by existing state or county legislation should be taken from the least biophysically sensitive shoreline area(s) available.

h. Mining, dredging or the removal of sand and gravel from marine beaches [WAC 173-16-050(1)] is prohibited in the Suburban Environment, except for approved shoreline projects.

i. Mining and other earth-excavations shall not be conducted near headlands and/or shoreline cliffs in such a manner as to cause unreasonable risk of collapse of such natural features or in such a manner as to cause unreasonable risk or harm to people using public shoreline areas.

6. Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards:

a. Street and highway traffic-control and regulator signs which are compatible with the surrounding environment shall be permitted.

b. All signs, other than those described in subparagraph a. above are prohibited except pursuant to a Conditional Use Permit.

7. Residential Development:

a. The construction on wetlands, by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser, of a single family residence for his own use or for the use of his family, which residence does not exceed a height of 35 feet above average grade level (as measured at the four corners of the structure) which meets all state, county and/or municipality requirements other than those imposed by this master program or the Act, does not constitute a substantial development.

b. Planned unit developments (sometimes called cluster developments), within which substantial portions of land is preserved as open space or recreational areas for the joint use of the occupants, shall be encouraged.

c. Subdivisions shall be designed at a level of density of site coverage and of occupancy compatible with the characteristics and capabilities of the property involved and the adjacent shorelines.

d. Residential developments over water are prohibited.

e. Floating homes may be located at only those moorage slips which provide waste disposal facilities and practices in conformance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

f. Residential developers shall be required to indicate, as a part of their Substantial Development Permit applications, how they plan to preserve shore vegetation and control erosion during construction of subdivisions.

g. Sewage disposal and water supply facilities for subdivisions must comply with state and local health regulations.

h. No applicable zoning, platting, construction or other requirements imposed on residential developments by local or state laws or regulations other than this master program are abrogated by adoption of, or compliance with, this master program.

8. Utilities:

a. RCW Ch. 80.50 (Thermal Power Plants—Site Location) pre-empts all other laws, local or state, including this master program, which may relate to or affect the certification, regulation and locations of thermal power plant sites and associated transmission lines anywhere in the state.

b. Wherever practicable, all new utility lines, except electrical power transmission lines of 15KV and more, shall be placed underground.

c. New overhead utility lines are prohibited in the shoreline area except where no practicable alternative exists.

d. New utility installations shall be located or constructed, to the extent possible, within existing utility corridors and other rights-of-way presently dedicated to public use.

e. To the extent commensurate with public safety, public utility-owned or controlled property should permit public access to and along the shorelines.

f. Utilities should be appropriately located to meet the needs of projected residential or commercial growth in areas where such growth is predicted or planned.

g. Upon completion of utility installation and/or maintenance projects in shoreline areas, banks shall be restored as nearly as possible to pre-project configuration, replanted with appropriate (preferably indigenous) vegetation and provided with adequate maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.

h. All reasonable care shall be taken during the performance of utility installation and/or maintenance projects to prevent siltation, contamination and/or degradation of shoreline waters and all foreign material projected into shoreline waters during such projects shall be removed upon completion of the project.

i. New underwater utility facilities under waters within shorelines of state-wide significance are prohibited unless installed pursuant to a Conditional Use Permit.

j. Utility facilities for pier, marina and similar over-water uses shall, as feasible, be under piers or roofs or otherwise placed out of sight.

9. Ports and Water-Related Industry:

The establishment of a port or water related industry may be accomplished only by legally amending this master program, changing the environment proposed for such use from suburban to urban.

10. Bulkheads:

- a. The construction of a normal protection bulkhead common to single family residences does not constitute a substantial development as defined herein.
- b. Bulkheads and seawalls should be designed to be compatible with adjacent land features and to not unduly restrict existing public access to public shoreline areas and waters.
- c. Bulkheading will be authorized when:
 - (1) Adjacent to a navigable channel; or
 - (2) Where there is demonstrated need for such relating to water-dependent or water-related uses, the materials employed are of adequate quality and the proposed bulkhead will not unduly detrimentally redirect littoral drift, tide, waves, or currents to other shorelines or to significant fish or shellfish habitats, or
 - (3) When necessary to check extraordinary erosion, or to repair existing installations.
- d. Bulkheads relating to landfill projects shall be governed by subpart 13 hereof.
- e. Bulkheads necessary for adequate protection of navigational aids and/or for the protection of recognized historical or archaeological sites are permitted in the suburban environment.

11. Breakwater:

- a. Floating breakwaters shall be preferred over fixed breakwaters where practicable.
- b. Breakwaters should be designed to be compatible with adjacent land features and to not unduly restrict existing public access to public shoreline areas and waters.
- c. Breakwaters will be authorized for protection of water-dependent or water-related uses. Permanent breakwaters shall be constructed, if possible, of natural materials and shall not be depositories for contaminated dredge spoil, refuse or debris.

12. Jetties and Groins:

- a. Jetties and groins may be permitted for the improvement of navigation or the maintenance of existing navigational channels.
- b. When required to preserve significant features or habitats beyond the area to be benefited by development of a jetty or groin, methods for compensating for the resulting deterrence and/or redirection of littoral drift and/or tidal currents shall be provided.
- c. Jetties and groins shall be designed to cause the least practicable detraction from significant scenic views.

13. Landfill:

- a. Landfill for the sole purpose of creating new land for multi-unit residential developments and non-water related uses shall not be permitted. For the purposes of this section use of a landfill for the purpose of transferring cargo from land-transportation to water-transportation modes shall be considered a water-dependent use.
- b. The perimeters of all permitted landfills shall be sufficiently contained by retaining walls and/or vegetation to prevent siltation of adjacent water and/or undue erosion of land or degradation of water quality.
- c. Landfill projects shall be carried out to prevent, insofar as practicable, erosion, siltation of adjacent waters and/or permanent degradation of water quality.
- d. Landfills shall be constructed, if possible, using natural materials and where such may contaminate or pollute shoreline waters, shall not be depositories for contaminated dredge spoils, refuse or debris.
- e. Priority should be given for landfills serving an area-wide need or purpose, such as facilities for water-dependent or water-related uses or increasing public-recreation potential.
- f. In evaluating landfill projects, such factors as water surface reduction, flood-plain impact, navigation restriction, impediment to water flow and circulation, degradation of water quality, and effect on habitat should be considered.

14. Dredging:

- a. Deposit of dredge-spoil will be approved at such sites and in such manners as will, to the extent feasible, minimize water turbidity, degradation of water quality and disruption of fish, shellfish and wildlife habitats.
- b. Depositing of dredge materials in shoreline waters shall only be allowed for habitat improvement, to correct problems of materials distribution adversely affecting fish or shellfish resources and/or where reasonably available alternatives of land deposit are more detrimental to shoreline resources.
- c. Dredging for the sole purpose of obtaining fill is allowed only after obtaining a Conditional Use Permit.
- d. Mechanical/hydraulic harvesting of aquacultural products (such as clams) in accordance with generally-accepted aquacultural practices shall not be deemed dredging as defined in this master program.
- e. The deposit of spoils on land in a Rural Environment shall be subject to the following regulations:
 - (1) A long range plan for the creation and continued maintenance of the dredge spoils disposal site must be accepted.
 - (2) Dredge spoil disposal sites shall be completely enclosed by dikes of sufficient capacity to allow for the settling of sediments before entrapped water leaves the diked area. The outside face of the dikes shall

be at 1-1/2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) or less and seeded to prevent erosion. Outlet structures in dikes shall be placed so that water discharged within the dikes will take the longest possible time to reach the outlet.

(3) Spoils may be deposited and removed from the site as necessary, in conformance with the approved plan, during the period of the permit.

(4) Disposal sites which have been completely filled shall be planted in accordance with an approved planting plan by the second growing season following filling, unless specific plans for other use of the filled land were approved at the time of initial application.

15. Shoreline Protection:

a. Shoreline protective structures of the types described in subparts 10, 11 and 12 shall be governed by the provisions in such sections. The provisions of this subpart 15 shall apply to shoreline protective structures not regulated by such sections.

b. Protection of shorelines by use of natural vegetation shall be encouraged.

c. Flood protection measures and bank stabilization materials, structures and methods shall be designed and located to minimize stream channelization and to retain the existing natural features of the streamway.

d. Where flood protection measures such as dikes are required, they shall be placed, to the extent feasible, landward of the streamway and the swamps, marshes, bogs and similar features which are interdependent with the stream.

16. Roads and Railroads:

a. Every effort shall be made in road and railroad 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. Public highways or roadways in scenic areas should make adequate provision for pedestrian and non-motorized travel and provide for viewpoints and recreational areas on available public shorelines.

c. Wherever practicable, roads and railroads shall be located inland from the shoreline area except where such facilities directly serve other facilities within the shoreline area.

17. Piers and Docks:

a. Construction of a dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single family residence, the cost of which does not exceed \$2,500.00, does not constitute a Substantial Development under this master program.

b. To the extent compatible with required load-factors, open-pile piers shall be required in all areas except those where no significant shore trolling or littoral drift exists.

c. Piers, docks and floats which are a part of a residential development shall be designed for the joint use of residents. Adequate access to the pier, dock or float shall be provided from each residence served.

d. Floating docks shall be given priority over pile piers in significant scenic areas where floating docks will not unduly conflict with recreational boaters and/or fishermen.

e. Private single-family residential piers shall not extend over shoreline water further than a point 50 feet beyond the ordinary high water mark or the point where 15 feet of the pier is over water with a depth of 6 feet or more at low water (or low tide), whichever is the greater. Shared residential piers may extend 10 feet further for each single-family residence sharing the pier.

f. Piers may be allowed in the Suburban Environment only if the primary use for the pier is permitted in the environment.

18. Archaeological Areas and Historic Sites:

a. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and RCW Ch. 43.51 provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of areas and structures significant to American and Washington State history, architecture, archaeology and/or culture. The Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is the person responsible for such programs.

b. Upon discovery of evidence of possible archaeological significance, the County Engineer must be notified. The County Engineer shall in turn notify the Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The County Engineer will cause a site inspection and evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, or will give notice that work may proceed, within three working days following his receipt of notice.

c. If the inspecting archaeologist certifies that the site probably contains significant data or material, the County Engineer 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. In no event shall a suspension or curtailment pursuant to this master program extend for more than 30 days from the date notice was given to the County Engineer without the consent of the owner of the site.

19. Recreation:

a. Proposals for development of public recreational facilities shall consider at least the following factors:

(1) The proximity of population centers;

(2) The mix of desired recreational activities and the availability of such facilities (public and commercial, existing and planned) in the area to be serviced; and

(3) The compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding areas and uses.

b. Recreational developments shall provide utility and sewer services sufficient for the projected level of use. Sewage facilities shall conform to the requirements of the Clallam County Health Department.

c. Playing fields, golf courses and other open areas which may require use of significant quantities of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides shall comply with the regulations controlling agricultural uses.

d. Parking facilities shall comply with 3.b. and c. Supra.

e. Linear access along the shoreline designed to lessen the impact of recreational activities should be provided by commercial recreational developments or acquired by public agencies for public use.

f. Recreational subdivisions are recognized as a preferred use activity in the Suburban Environment. They shall be designed in compliance with the county's recreational subdivision ordinance, as determined by the Clallam County Planning Commission, and state and local health regulations. All utilities shall be placed underground.

20. Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities:

a. Education and scientific research and development facilities which are dependent on a shoreline location shall be considered acceptable in a suburban environment.

b. Public access to the facilities and to the shoreline will be encouraged, provided it will not interfere with scientific and research operations.

XVII. THE 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 particularly suitable to those areas which are presently subjected to intensive use pressure as well as those areas planned to accommodate urban expansion.

B. Purpose

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. General Regulation

1. Because shorelines suitable for urban uses are a limited resource, emphasis shall be given to development within already developed areas and particularly to water-dependent industrial and commercial uses requiring frontage on navigable waters.

2. Priority shall be given to planning for public visual and physical access to water in the Urban Environment and to the developing and maintaining of permanent public access to the water.

3. To ensure maximum public use, industrial and commercial facilities shall be designed to permit pedestrian waterfront activities. Where practical, access points shall be linked to non-motorized transportation routes.
4. Where intensive development has already occurred, those areas shall be upgraded and redeveloped to reduce the adverse impact of intensive development on the environment and to accommodate future growth rather than to allow high intensity uses to extend into low intensity use or undeveloped uses.
5. Actions which would convert resources into irreversible uses or detrimentally alter natural conditions characteristic of shorelines of statewide significance shall be severely limited.
6. Short term economic gain or convenience of developments shall be evaluated in their relationship to long term gain and to potentially costly impairments to the environment.
7. Aesthetic consideration shall be actively promoted by new developments or redevelopments of existing facilities.

D. Land Use Elements

1. Economic Development Element:

- a. The location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other facilities shall receive favorable consideration only when they are particularly dependent on their location on, or use of, the shoreline.
- b. New commercial developments shall 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 shall 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 shoreline use activities for the Urban Environment.

4. Recreational Element:

- a. Programs of acquisitions, development and various means of less-than-fee acquisition for the preservation or expansion of recreational areas shall be encouraged whenever such opportunities occur.
- b. The regulations covering the recreational use activities are set forth in the section of this title in the chapter on use activities.

5. Shoreline Use Element:

The distribution and location requirements of land uses of shorelines in an Urban Environment shall be governed by the regulations established in the section on general regulations and by those enumerated under the 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 shall be given substantial consideration when action is taken on applications for development permits.

E. The Natural Systems

1. Marine Beaches:

a. Marine beaches in an Urban Environment are generally subject to intensive public use and as such their protection from degradation shall be of prime importance.

b. Encroachment on a public beach by commercial development in an Urban Environment is prohibited.

c. The removal of sand and other rock materials from a marine beach may be allowed only with a conditional use permit.

d. The dumping of materials or the discharge of effluent wastes into the waters of a marine beach is prohibited.

e. The acquisition or extension of a public beach in an Urban Environment shall be encouraged.

2. Spits and Bars:

Bars do not occur in an Urban Environment in Clallam County. The single spit in this environment is Ediz Hook in Port Angeles. Applications for substantial development on Ediz Hook shall be governed by the general regulations for this environment.

3. Dunes:

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

4. Islands:

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

5. Estuaries:

The development of an estuary in an Urban Environment in Clallam County is prohibited.

6. Reefs:

No reefs exist in the vicinity of Urban Environments in Clallam County.

7. Bays, Coves and Headlands:

a. 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.

b. Larger bays or coves with commercial possibilities, such as harbors, shall be governed by the rules set forth under general regulations.

c. 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.

8. Marshes, Bogs and Swamps:

a. 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.

b. Public access shall be restricted.

c. Solid waste disposal in these areas is prohibited.

9. Lakes:

a. Lakes in a Urban Environment shall be regarded as a precious resource.

b. The discharge of sewage or other wastes is prohibited.

c. Programs to develop such lakes into public parks shall be encouraged.

d. Consideration shall be given to the aesthetic quality of a lake in an Urban Environment in the granting of a permit.

10. Rivers, Streams and Creeks:

a. 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.

b. The discharge of industrial wastes or the dumping of solid materials is prohibited.

c. The development of park-like strips and the construction of pathways for the pleasure of the public shall be encouraged.

d. Developments which injure the aesthetic qualities of a streamway in an Urban Environment are prohibited.

e. 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.

11. Flood Plains:

a. The expansion of an Urban Environment onto a flood plain shall be severely restricted.

b. In the case of an Urban Environment already existing on a flood plain, serious consideration must be given to the hazards inherent to this terrain when applications for development are made.

c. Developments which would tend to increase the danger to lives and property already existing on the flood plain are prohibited.

d. The degradation of the aesthetic qualities of the environment by flood protection structures shall be kept to a minimum.

12. Salt Water Shorelines:

Developments on salt water shorelines in an Urban Environment shall be governed by the general regulations for this environment and by the regulations for marine beaches.

13. Shoreline Cliffs:

a. The possible danger from cave-ins or landslides to developments on shoreline cliffs in an Urban Environment shall be of paramount importance in the consideration of development applications.

b. Excavation at the base of the shoreline cliffs is prohibited.

c. The accumulation of excessive amounts of water at the top of shoreline cliffs is prohibited.

F. The Use Activities

The first three use activities discussed in the preceding chapters covering the other environments will not normally be found in an Urban Environment. These are agricultural practices, aquaculture and forest management practices. Should they be found to be present at some future time in an Urban Environment, regulations for these activities as set forth in the other environments shall suffice.

1. Commercial Development:

a. Favorable consideration shall be given only to those developments which are particularly dependent on their location and/or use of the shorelines and to other developments that will provide an opportunity for substantial numbers of people to enjoy the shorelines.

b. New commercial developments shall be encouraged to locate in those areas where current commercial uses exist.

c. Assessments shall be made of the effect a commercial structure will have on a scenic view significant to a given area or to an area enjoyed by a significant number of people.

d. Parking facilities must be placed inland from the shoreline and from recreational beaches.

e. Commercial development over water is prohibited in the Urban Environment, except those which are directly supportive of a water-dependent activity, such as a tackle shop at a salmon fishing resort or a fueling dock at a marina, may be located on or over the water. However, such facilities should, whenever practicable, be placed back from the immediate water's edge to allow maximum utilization thereof by the supported water-dependent use.

2. Marinas:

a. In locating marinas, special plans shall be made to protect the fish and shellfish resources that may be harmed by construction and operation of the facility.

b. Marinas will be designed in a manner that will reduce damage to fish and shellfish resources and be aesthetically compatible with the adjacent area.

c. Marinas shall be located near high use or potentially high use areas. Local as well as regional "need" data will be considered in location selection.

d. Special attention must be given to the design and development of operational procedures for fuel handling and storage in order to minimize accidental spillage and provide satisfactory means for handling those spills that do occur.

e. Shallow water embayments with poor flushing action will not be considered for overnight and long term moorage facilities.

f. The Washington State Department of Fisheries has prepared guidelines concerning the construction of marinas. These guidelines must be consulted in planning for marinas.

g. State and local health agencies' standards and guidelines for the development of marinas shall be observed.

3. Boat Launching Facilities:

Boat launching facilities must comply with the regulations set forth in the sections on marinas and marine beaches.

4. Mining:

a. When rock, sand, gravel and minerals are removed from shoreline areas in an Urban Environment, adequate protection against sediment and silt production and landslides must be taken.

b. Excavations for the production of sand, gravel, rock and minerals must be done in conformance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act, Chapter 78.44 RCW.

c. The removal of materials from marine beaches is prohibited.

d. When the removal of sand and gravel from the shorelines is permitted by existing legislation, it shall be taken from the least sensitive biophysical areas of the shore.

5. Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards:
 - a. Off-premise outdoor advertising signs will be limited to areas of high intensity land use, such as commercial and industrial areas.
 - b. Signs may be lighted, but shall not be of the intermittent or flashing type. Size shall not exceed 300 square feet total area. Maximum height shall be 35 feet.
 - c. 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.
 - d. Outdoor advertising signs (where permitted under local regulations) should be located on the upland side of public transportation routes which parallel and are adjacent to rivers and water bodies (unless it can be demonstrated that views will not be substantially obstructed).
 - e. When feasible, signs shall be constructed against existing buildings to minimize visual obstructions of the shoreline and water bodies.
6. Residential Development:
 - a. To the extent possible, planned unit developments (sometimes called cluster developments) shall be encouraged in contrast to scattered development.
 - b. Within planned unit developments, substantial portions of land shall be preserved as open space or recreational areas for the joint use of the occupants of the development.
 - c. Subdivisions shall be designed at a level of density of site coverage and of occupancy compatible with the physical capabilities of the shoreline and water.
 - d. Subdivisions shall be designed so as to adequately protect the water and shoreline aesthetic characteristics.
 - e. Subdividers shall be encouraged to provide public pedestrian access to the shorelines within the subdivision.
 - f. Residential development over water shall not be permitted.
 - g. Floating homes are to be located as moorage slips approved in accordance with the guidelines dealing with marinas, piers, and docks. In planning for floating homes, local governments shall ensure that waste disposal practices meet local and state health regulations; that the homes are not located over highly productive fish food areas; and that the homes are located to be compatible with the environment.
 - h. Residential developers shall be required to indicate how they plan to preserve shore vegetation and control erosion during construction.
 - i. Sewage disposal facilities, as well as water supply facilities, must be provided in accordance with appropriate state and local health regulations. Storm drainage facilities should be separate, not combined with sewage disposal systems.
 - j. Adequate water supplies shall be available so that the groundwater quality will not be endangered by over-pumping.

7. Utilities:

- a. Upon completion of installation/maintenance projects on shorelines, banks shall be restored to pre-project configuration, replanted with native species and provided maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.
- b. Whenever these facilities must be placed in a shoreline area, the location shall be chosen so as not to obstruct or destroy scenic views. These facilities should be placed underground, and designed to do minimal damage to the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline area.
- c. To the extent feasible, major transmission line rights-of-way on shorelines should allow public access to and along water bodies.
- d. Utilities should be located to meet the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate this growth.
- e. The Washington State Thermal Power Plant Siting Law, Chapter RCW 80.50, regulates the location of electrical generating and distributing facilities. This law must be followed.

8. Ports and Water-Related Industry:

- a. Water-dependent industries which require frontage on navigable water shall be given priority over other industrial uses.
- b. Port facilities should be designed to permit viewing harbor areas from viewpoints, waterfront restaurants and similar public facilities which would not interfere with port operations or endanger public health and safety.
- c. Sewage treatment, water reclamation, desalinization and power plants shall be located where they do not interfere with and are compatible with recreational, residential or other public uses of the water and shorelands.
- d. The cooperative use of docking, parking, cargo handling and storage facilities should be strongly encouraged in waterfront industrial areas.
- e. 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.
- f. Prior to allocating shorelands for port uses, statewide needs and coordinate planning with other jurisdictions shall be considered to avoid wasteful duplication of port services within port service regions.
- g. Since industrial wharfs and piers are often 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 must be considered a major factor in determining their environmental compatibility.

9. Bulkheads:

- a. Bulkheads and seawalls shall be located and constructed in a manner which will not result in adverse effects on nearby beaches and will minimize alterations of the natural shoreline.
- b. Bulkheads and seawalls shall be constructed in such a way as to minimize danger to fish and shellfish habitats. Open piling construction is preferable to the solid type.
- c. Consideration must be given to the effect of a proposed bulkhead on public access to publicly owned shorelines.
- d. Bulkheads and seawalls shall be designed to blend in with the surroundings and not to detract from the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.
- e. The construction of bulkheads shall be permitted only where they provide protection to upland areas or facilities not for the purpose of creating new land.

10. Breakwaters:

Favorable consideration shall be given to breakwaters in an Urban Environment when they provide aid to commerce and navigation. However, restriction of the public use of the water surface shall be an important consideration in granting a shoreline permit for breakwater construction.

11. Jetties and Groins:

- a. A jetty shall receive favorable consideration when it is for the purpose of improvement of navigation.
- b. In granting a permit for a groin or jetty, consideration must be given to the effect upon sand movement. Provisions must be made in advance of granting the permit as to methods of compensating for the resulting detrence to sand movement.
- c. Attention must be given to the design of these structures so that they will not detract from the aesthetic quality of the shoreline.

12. Landfill:

- a. Priority shall be given to landfills for water-dependent uses and for public uses.
- b. Consideration must be given to the desirability of total water surface reduction navigation restriction, impediment of water flow, and circulation and reduction of water quality versus the gains that might occur.
- c. Shoreline fill shall be designed and located so that damage to existing ecological values or natural resources does not occur.
- d. It must be determined that the alteration of local currents will not create a hazard to adjacent life and property.
- e. The perimeters of a fill must be provided with retaining walls.

f. Fill materials must be of such quality that they will not cause problems of water quality in the surrounding area.

g. Shoreline areas are not to be considered for sanitary landfills or for the disposal of solid wastes.

13. Solid Waste Disposal:

Solid waste disposal in an Urban Environment is prohibited.

14. Dredging:

a. In an Urban Environment, dredging for the purpose of deepening a navigational channel shall receive favorable consideration.

b. Dredging for the purpose of obtaining materials for a landfill shall be severely restricted.

c. Disposal of dredged materials must be done in a manner which does not destroy or threaten the ecology. Neither shall such disposal be permitted when it would degrade the aesthetic quality of an area.

d. Spoil deposit sites must be selected in cooperation with the State Departments of Natural Resources, Ecology, Game and Fisheries.

e. Spoil deposits shall be allowed only for habitat improvement, to correct problems of material distribution adversely affecting fish and shellfish resources, or where the alternatives of depositing the materials on land is more detrimental to shoreline resources than depositing in water areas.

15. Shoreline Protection:

a. In an Urban Environment, it is anticipated that shoreline protection measures will consist largely in the construction of bulkheads, jetties, groins and breakwaters. The regulations governing these structures shall apply.

b. In the case of streamways and lakes in an Urban Environment, the regulations for these entities shall apply.

16. Road and Railroad Design and Construction:

a. Roads and railroads are frequently a necessary part of commerce and industry on shorelines in an Urban Environment. However, care must be exercised that they have a minimum effect upon the public's access to shorelines, the impairment of visual qualities and the degradation of the natural resources of the shoreline.

b. When feasible, major highways and railroads shall be located away from the shoreline.

c. All debris, overburden and other waste materials resulting from construction must be disposed of in such a way that they do not enter the water and injure its quality.

d. The waste materials from construction cannot be placed along the shoreline in positions permitting these materials to enter the water.

- e. Road locations shall be planned to fit the topography so that minimum alterations of the natural terrain will occur.
- f. In an Urban Environment, scenic corridors with public roadways must have provision for safe pedestrian traffic to the shoreline. Also, provisions shall be made for view points, rest and picnic areas.
- g. Loops or spurs of old highways with high aesthetic quality shall be kept in service for pleasure bypass routes.
- h. Since, in an Urban Environment, land use and transportation facilities are highly inter-related, the plans for each and the effect of each on the other must be coordinated.

17. Piers and Docks:

- a. In an Urban Environment, piers and docks are necessary features for commercial activities. However, in permitting their construction for this purpose consideration must be given to their effect on longshore traffic, recreational activities, their visual aspect and the possible use of community piers.
- b. Open pile piers shall be given preference in water areas where shore trolling is important and where there is significant littoral drift.
- c. In considering the construction of docks, the capacity of the shoreline to absorb the resulting traffic, the impact of waste discharged, and possible degradation of the visual aspect must be considered as of prime importance.

18. Archaeological Areas and Historic Sites:

- a. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and RCW43.51 provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of areas and structures significant to American and Washington State history, architecture, archaeology and/or culture. The Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is the person responsible for such programs.
- b. Upon discovery of evidence of possible archaeological significance, the County Engineer must be notified. The County Engineer shall in turn notify the Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The County Engineer will cause a site inspection and evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, or will give notice that work may proceed, within three working days following his receipt of notice.
- c. If the inspecting archaeologist certifies that the site probably contains significant data or material, the County Engineer 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. In no event shall a suspension or curtailment pursuant to this master program extend for more than 30 days from the date notice was given to the County Engineer without the consent of the owner of the site.

19. Recreation:

- a. Priority shall be given to the developments, other than single family residences, which provide recreational uses and other improvements for facilitating public access to shorelines.

b. Attention shall be directed toward the effect a development of a recreational site will have on the environmental quality and natural resources of an area.

c. In an Urban Environment, recreational developments shall be of such variety as to satisfy the diversity of demands of the people in the area and of groups in nearby population centers.

d. The supply of recreational facilities shall be directly proportional to the proximity of population and compatible with an Urban Environment.

e. Facilities for intensive recreational activities shall be provided where sewage disposal and vector control can be accomplished which meets public health standards without adversely altering the natural features of the shoreline which are attractive for recreational uses.

f. Playing fields, golf courses and other open areas such as parks, which may use large quantities of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides in maintenance programs shall make provisions to prevent these chemicals from entering the water. Provision must be made for protection of water areas from drainage and surface runoff.

g. In issuing development permits for recreational areas on shorelines, Chapter 43.21C RCW, and the Washington State Environmental Policy Act of 1971, requiring a report on actions significantly affecting the environment must be complied with. A detailed statement by a responsible official in county government must be made on the environmental impact of the proposed development.

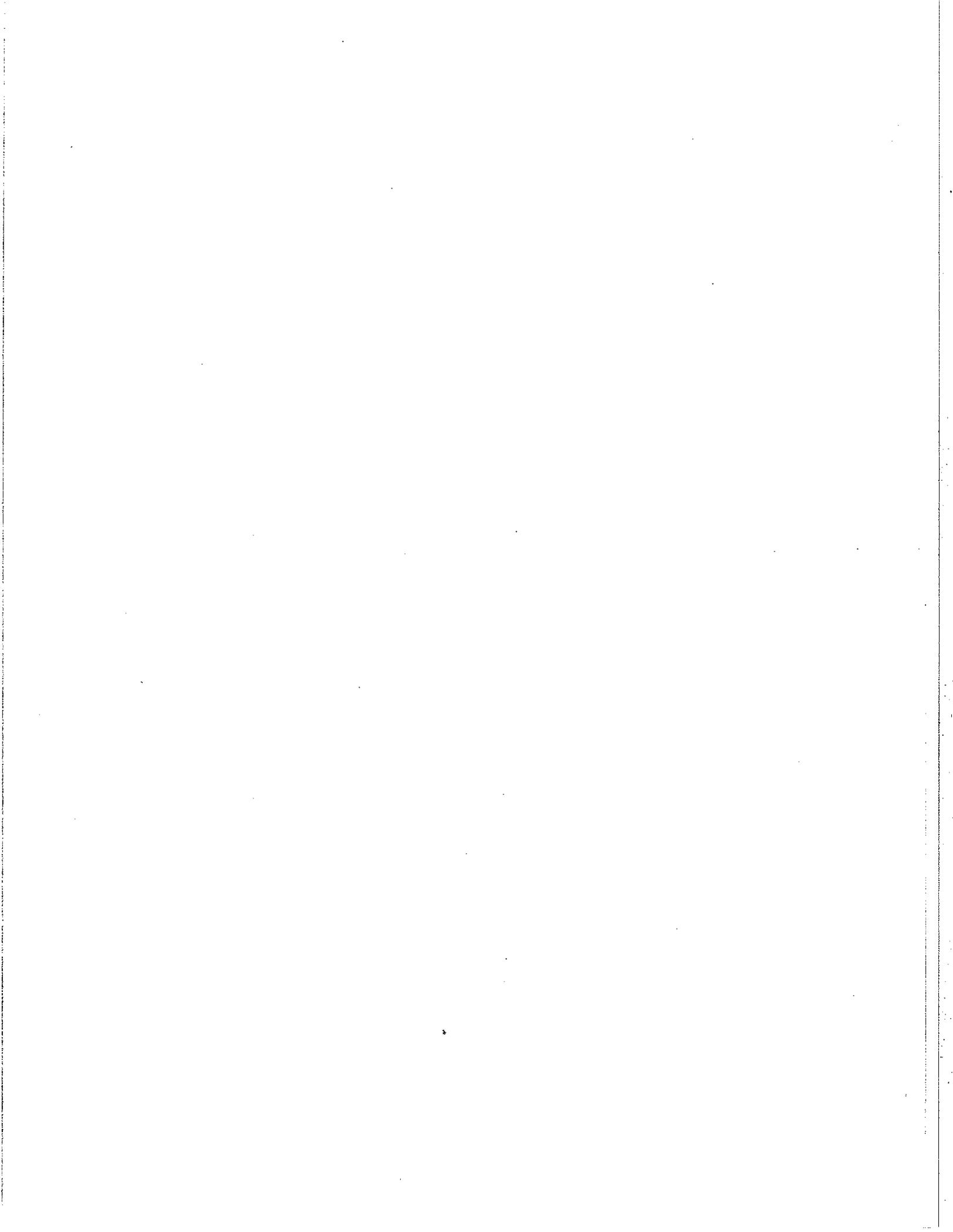
h. Further, state and county agencies have broad regulations which apply to recreation facilities, recreation watercraft and marine beaches which must be consulted when issuing permits.

i. Recreational subdivisions shall be designed in compliance with the county's recreational subdivision ordinance, as determined by the Planning Commission, and state and local health regulations. All utilities shall be placed underground.

20. Education and Scientific Research and Development Facilities:

a. Education and scientific research and development facilities which are dependent on a shoreline location shall be considered acceptable in an urban environment.

b. Public access to the facilities and to the shoreline will be encouraged, provided it will not interfere with scientific and research operations.



APPENDIX A

XVII. 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, excluding those shorelines lying within the Olympic National Park.
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 Soleduck 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 Soleduck 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

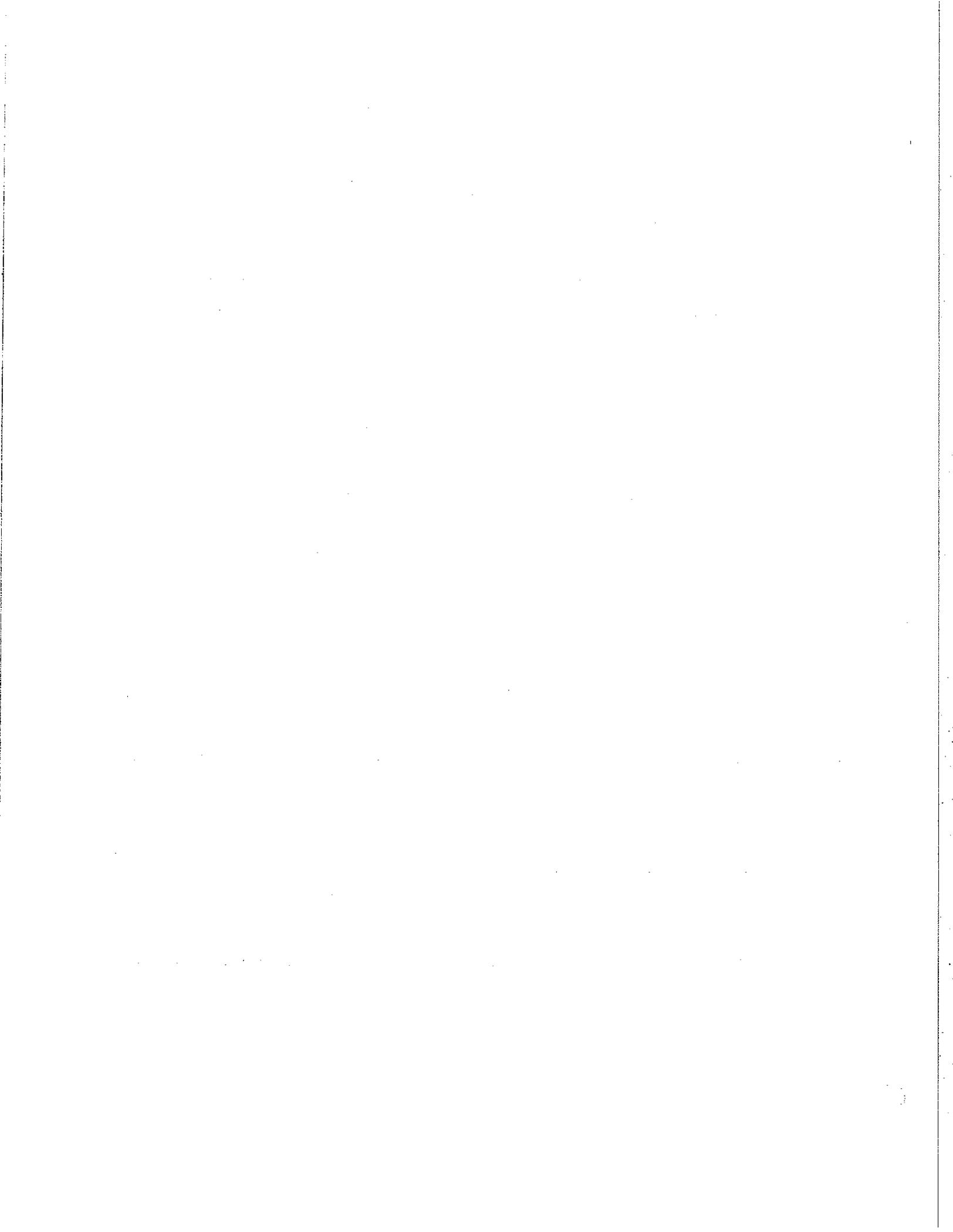
XVIII. CONDITIONAL USES AND VARIANCES

A. Conditional Uses

1. Any permit for a conditional use must be submitted to the State Department of Ecology for approval or disapproval.
2. Conditional uses can be permitted only if these uses meet standards that make the use compatible with other permitted uses in the environment.
3. Conditional use permits shall be granted only after the applicant has demonstrated all of the following:
 - a. The use will cause no unreasonably adverse effect on the environment.
 - b. The use will not interfere with the public use of the shoreline.
 - c. The design of the site will be compatible with the surroundings.
 - d. The proposed use will not be contrary to the general intent of this master program.

B. Variances

1. Any permit for a variance must be submitted to the State Department of Ecology for approval or disapproval.
2. A variance can be granted only when there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this master program. The property owner must show that if he complies with the provisions of the master plan he cannot make any reasonable use of this property. The fact that he might make a greater profit by using his property in a manner contrary to the intent of this master plan is not a sufficient reason for a variance. A variance can be granted only if the applicant can demonstrate the following:
 - a. The hardship which serves as a basis for granting a variance is specifically related to the property of the applicant.
 - b. The hardship results from the application of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 and the Clallam County Master Plan and not from the applicant's own actions.
 - c. The variance granted will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the master plan for shorelines in the particular environment.
 - d. The public welfare and interest will be preserved and that more harm will be done to the environment if the variance is not granted.
3. A variance may be approved for expansion of a non-conforming use, if the use does not change.



APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

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, 90 RCW.
3. Washington State Historic Preservation Act, Chapter 43.51 RCW.
4. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

ADVERTISING, SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS

Publicly displayed boards whose purpose is to provide information, direction or advertising.

AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

Those methods used in vegetation and soil management, such as tilling of the soil, control of weeds, control of plant diseases and insect pests, soil maintenance and fertilization.

AQUACULTURE

The culture of farming of food fish, shellfish or other aquatic plants or animals.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Pertains to evidences and artifacts of ancient peoples, villages and other remains from the remote past.

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.

BAY

A recess in the shore of the sea or a lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands.

BEACH

Relatively level land areas contiguous with the waters of the sea or a lake and directly affected by action from these waters.

BOAT LAUNCHING

Any construction made for the purpose of placing a boat in the waters of the sea, lake or stream.

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.

BREAKWATER

Protective structures usually built offshore to protect beaches, bluffs, dunes or harbor areas from wave action.

BULKHEAD

A structure erected parallel to and near the high water mark for the purpose of protecting adjacent uplands from the action of waves or currents.

CIRCULATION ELEMENT

An element established by the Shoreline Management Act 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.

CLIFF

A high and steep bank along a shoreline.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the use activities established by the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. Commercial development on those uses which involve interchange of goods, wares or commodities such as wholesale and retail trade and other business acts requiring structures ranging from small businesses within residences to large buildings. A commercial development is not to be confused with agricultural practices, farming, culture of foodfish, shellfish or other aquatic plants or animals, or with forest management practices which do not require the construction of buildings on the shorelines.

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.

CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT

One of the four environments established by the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 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 ensure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and to achieve a sustained resource utilization.

COUNTY

In this master plan the word county refers to Clallam County.

COVE

A small sheltered inlet on a shoreline.

CREEK

A small streamway.

CULTURAL

The education, enlightenment or refinement of the appreciation of the natural resources existing on shoreline areas or of their historic value.

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.

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 highwater mark, the uplands shall be that area lying between the apex of the dike and the ordinary high water mark.

DOCK

A structure floating upon the water, used as a landing place for water transport or for recreational purposes.

DREDGING

The removal of materials from the bottom of a stream, river, lake or bay or any other water body for the purpose of deepening a navigational channel or to obtain use of the bottom materials.

DUNES

Mounds or hills of sand along a shoreline that have been heaped up by wind action.

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.

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.

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.

ESTUARY

That portion of a coastal stream or river influenced by the tide of marine waters into which it flows and within which the sea water is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from drainage from the land.

EXTREME LOW TIDE

The lowest line on the land reached by a receding tide.

EXCAVATION

The digging of a hole on the surface of the land; the removal of earth or rock materials from a hillside or a cliff.

FLOOD PLAIN

A relatively flat area which has been or can be subject to flooding during periods of high water on a river, stream or creek.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The methods used for the protection, production and harvesting of timber.

GROIN

A barrier-type structure extending from the backshore into the water across the beach for the purpose of interrupting the movement of sand along the shore.

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.

HEADLAND

A cape or promontory projecting into the sea or a lake for a distance beyond the normal line of the shore.

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.

ISLAND

A land mass completely surrounded by water, either in the sea or a lake.

JETTY

A structure projecting into the sea for the purpose of protecting a navigation channel, a harbor or to influence water currents.

LAKE

A standing body of water located inland.

LANDFILL

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

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 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 Commission 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.

MARINA

A facility which provides boat launching, storage, supplies and services for pleasure craft.

MARSH

An area in which the water table is at, or very close to, the surface of the ground. Shallow water usually stands on a marsh at least during a considerable part of the year. It is a low flat area on which the vegetation consists mainly of herbaceous plants such as cattails, bulrushes, tules, sedges, skunk cabbage, and other aquatic or semi-aquatic plants. The surface is commonly soft mud or muck, and no peat is present.

MASTER PROGRAM

The comprehensive use plan for Clallam County and the use 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.

MINING

The removal of naturally occurring materials from the earth for economic use.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The first of the four environments established by the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 for the purpose of preserving and restoring those natural systems existing relatively free of human influence and to regulate all potential developments which tend to degrade or change the natural characteristics which make these areas unique and valuable.

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.

ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

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 in 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.

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.

PIER

A structure projecting into the water from the land built on piles.

PORT

A center for water borne traffic involving commercial shipping and water-related industry and manufacturing.

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.

RECREATION

The refreshment of body and mind through forms of play, amusement or relaxation which may be an experience either active or passive.

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.

RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISION

A subdivision in which lots are sold for the use is restricted to recreation, weekend, summer or other part-time use by camper vehicles or tents.

REEF

Resistant rock outcrops, sometimes submerged at high tide, extending from the shore into open water.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of any subdivision for permanent homesites on the shoreline.

RIVER

A large stream of water flowing into the sea, a lake or another river.

RURAL ENVIRONMENT

One of the four environments established by the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 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.

SALTWATER SHORELINES

In Clallam County, the shoreline along the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

SHORELINES OF THE STATE

All shorelines governed by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

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 northward from the line of extreme low tide, lakes more than 1000 acres in size and rivers with an average annual flow of more than a thousand cubic feet per second.

SHORELINE USE ELEMENT

An element established by the Shoreline Management Act for considering the pattern of distribution and location requirements of land uses on shorelines and adjacent areas, including, but not limited to, housing, commerce, industry, transportation, public buildings and utilities, agriculture, education and natural resources. Further, the pattern of distribution and location requirements of water uses including, but not limited to, aquaculture, recreation and transportation.

SOLID WASTE

All waste materials other than garbage or liquids.

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.

STREAM

Any current of water flowing across the land; it may include a river or a creek.

SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Any development of which the total cost, or fair market value, exceeds \$1000, 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 residences.
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.

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.

TIDELANDS

Those shoreland areas which are either inundated or exposed by changes in sea level.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT

One of the four environments established by the Final Guidelines pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act 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.

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.

UTILITIES

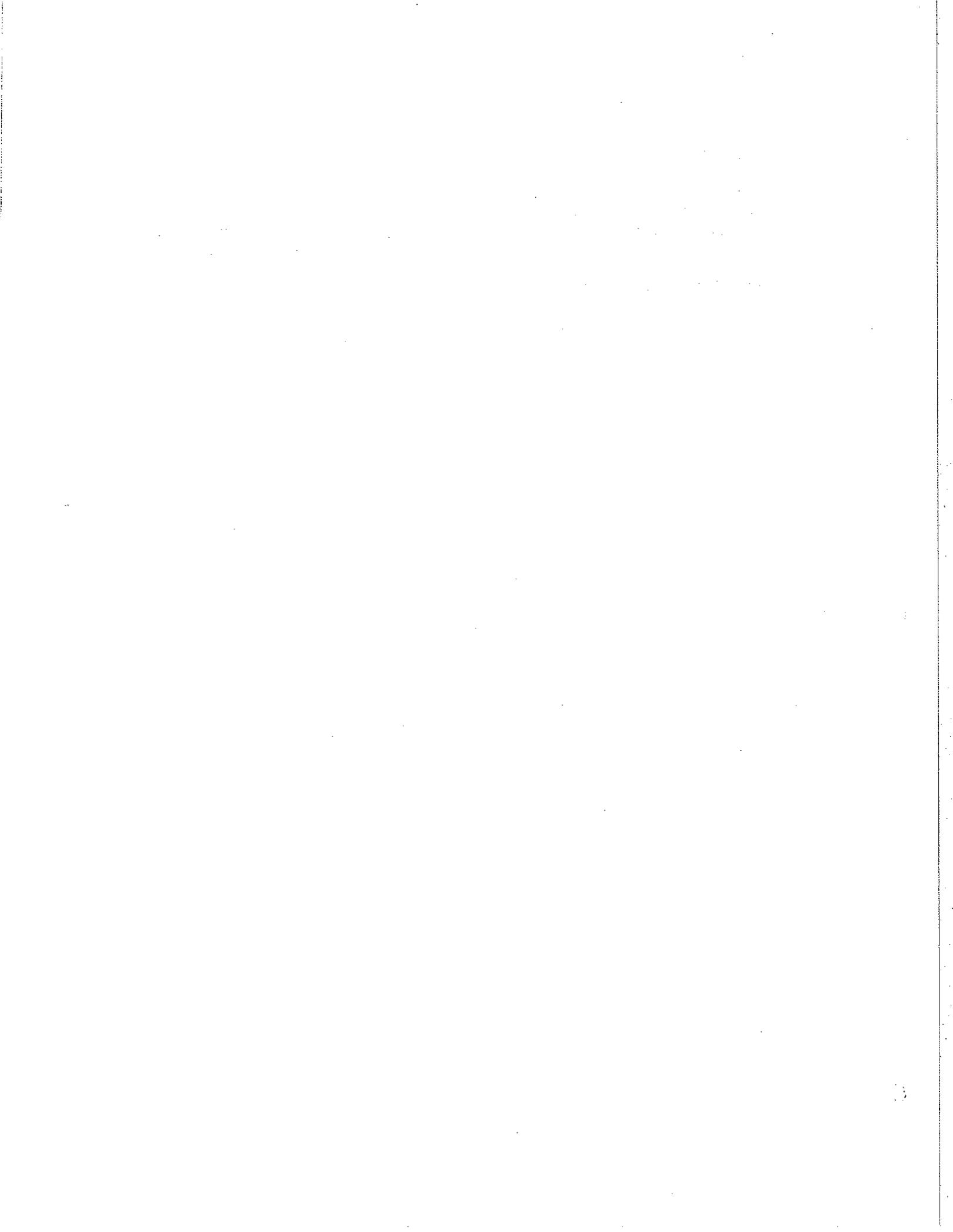
Those services which produce and carry electric power, gas, water, sewage, communications and oil.

WETLANDS

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 provisions of this act.

WATER-RELATED INDUSTRIES

Those industries which are particularly dependent upon the use of the water.



APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
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.
	Conservancy	From east line of S.20, T33N, R14W to north line of S.1, T32N, R14W.
	Rural	From north line of S.1, T32N, R14W to C.L. of Hoko River.
	Conservancy	From C.L. of Hoko River to south line of Lot 1, S.18, T32N, R12W.
	Urban	From south line of Lot 1, S.18, T32N, R12W to south line of S.16, T32N, R12W.
	Natural	From south line S.16, T32N, R12W to north line of Lot 5, S.21, T32N, R12W.
	Conservancy	From north line of Lot 5, S.21, T32N, R12W to south line of S.33, T32N, R11W.
	Natural	From south line of S.33, T32N, R11W to south line of Lot 2, S.3, T31N, R11W.
	Urban	From south line of Lot 2, S.3, T31N, R11W, to east line of Lot 3, S.10, T31N, R11W.
	Conservancy	From east line of Lot 3, S.10, T31N, R11W to west line of S.13, T31N, R11W.
	Rural	From west line of S.13, T31N, R11W to C.L. of Jim Creek.
	Conservancy	From C.L. of Jim Creek to C.L. of West Twin River.
	Rural	From C.L. of West Twin River to C.L. of East Twin River.
	Conservancy	From C.L. of East Twin River to C.L. of Lyre River.
Rural	From C.L. of Lyre River to east line of S.24, T31N, R9W.	
2. Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	From east line of S.24, T31N, R9W to east line of S.19, T31N, R8W.

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
2. Strait of Juan de Fuca	Rural	From east line of S.19, T31N, R8W to C.L. of Salt Creek.
	Natural	From C.L. of Salt Creek to east line of S.22, T31N, R8W.
	Conservancy	From east line of S.22, T31N, R8W to north line of Lot 4, S.25, T31N, R8W.
	Rural	From north line of Lot 4, S.25, T31N, R8W to C.L. Dry Creek.
	Urban	From C.L. of Dry Creek to east line of S.12, T30N, R6W.
	Rural	From east line of S.12, T30N, R6W to C.L. of Morse Creek.
	Conservancy	From C.L. of Morse Creek to south line of S.28, T31N, R4W.
	Natural	From south line of S.28, T31N, R4W to east line of U.S.F & WS ownership on Dungeness Spit.
	Conservancy	From east line of U.S.F & WS ownership on Dungeness Spit to C.L. County Road 95250.
	Rural	From C.L. of County Road 95250 to outside base of Gibson Spit in S.15, T30N, R3W.
	Conservancy	From outside base of Gibson Spit to inside base of Gibson Spit.
	Rural	From inside base of Gibson Spit to south line of Lot 3, S.22, T30N, R3W.
	Suburban	From south line of Lot 3, S.22, T30N, R3W to west line of S.12, T29N, R3W.
	Urban	From west line of S.12, T29N, R3W to south line of S.1, T29N, R3W.
	Suburban	From south line of S.1, T29N, R3W to east line of S.23, T30N, R3W.
	Conservancy	From east line of S.23, T30N, R3W to west line of S.24, T30N, R3W.
	Rural	From west line of S.24, T30N, R3W to east line of S.13, T30N, R3W.
2. Strait of Juan de Fuca	Conservancy	From east line of S.24, T30N, R3W to east line of Lot 1, S.16, T30N, R2W.

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
2. 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 (S.16, 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 (S.10, T30N, R15W).
4. Bear Creek	Rural	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.25, T30N, R12W) downstream to mouth at Soleduck River (S.27, same township).
5. Beaver Creek	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.20, T30N, R12W) downstream to mouth of Soleduck River (S.30, T30N, R12W).
6. Bockman Creek	Rural	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.1, T29N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Soleduck River (same section).
7. Bogachiel River	Rural	From the Jefferson County line (S.35, T28N, R13W) downstream to mouth at Quillayute River (S.20, T28N, R14W). The 1,000 cfs MAF point begins at mouth of Bear Creek (S.35, T28N, R13W).
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 (S.13, 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).

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
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 at Clallam Bay (S.20, 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 Jaun 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).

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
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. Elwah River	Rural	From south line of S.33, T29N, R7W to Lake Aldwell.
Elwah 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, South Branch	Conservancy	From the Olympic National Forest boundary (S.25, T30N, R7W) downstream to mouth at Elwah River (S.28, same township). Excluding federal lands.

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
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.27, 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. Pilchuck Creek	Conservancy	From a point (SW¼ of NE¼ 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 (S.34, 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.
	Urban	From the east-west C.L. of S.9, T31N, R11W to north line of S.9, T31N, R11W.
	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.

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
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 Soleduck 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 Soleduck River and Bogachiel River.
40. Salt Creek	Rural	From the confluence of Salt Creek and unnamed creek (SE¼, SE¼ 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, R14W.
Sekiu River	Urban	From north-south C.L. of S.8, T32N, R14W to mouth on Strait of Juan de Fuca (same section).
44. Shuwah Creek	Rural	From the confluence of Shuwah Creek and unnamed creek (NW¼, SW¼ 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 Soleduck 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).

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
47. Soleduck River ↑ ↓ Soleduck River	Conservancy	From the west section line of S.35, T30N, R10W to east line of S.34, T30N, R12W.
	Rural	From east line of S.34, T30N, R12W, to west line of S.34, T30N, R12W.
	Conservancy	From west line of S.34, T30N, R12W to west line of S.33, T30N, R12W.
	Rural	From west line S.33, T30N, R12W to west line of S.1, T29, R13W.
	Conservancy	From west line S.1, T29N, R13W to west line S.10, T29N, R13W.
	Rural	From west line S.10, T29N, R13W to north-south C.L. of S.29, T29N, R13W.
	Conservancy	From north-south C.L. of S.29, T29N, R13W to west line S.16, T28N, R14W.
	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

Shoreline	Designation	Legal Description
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 NW¼, NW¼, S.32, T31N, R15W.
Lake Ozette	Conservancy	From east line of NW¼, NW¼, 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.

