

Chapter 2 Shoreline Environment Designations

***Note to Users:** Each segment (or reach) of the shoreline has an “environment designation” that reflects its existing ecological condition, land use pattern, zoning, the types of health and safety hazards that are present (flooding, landslides, for example), geology, and other characteristics. The environment designations, which are depicted on maps attached to this document, provide a framework for tailoring shoreline policies and regulations to different shoreline segments based on their characteristics. This chapter explains the designations including the criteria for determining where each environment designation is applied and the overall management policies of each designation.*

2.1 Basis of the Designations

1. All lands and waters within the jurisdiction of this Program have one or more of the following shoreline environment designations, depending on the configuration and location of the parcel:
 - a. Aquatic
 - b. Natural
 - c. Resource Conservancy
 - d. Shoreline Residential – Conservancy
 - e. Shoreline Residential – Intensive
 - f. Marine Waterfront
2. A shoreline environment designation has been assigned to each segment (or reach) of the shoreline in accordance with the purposes and policies of WAC 173-26-211(5), WAC 173-26-211(4)(c) and this chapter.
3. The designations were assigned based upon an analysis of the following:
 - a. The ecological functions and processes that characterize the shoreline, the nature and type of hazards that are present, and the extent to which the shoreline functions and processes have been altered, as described in the March 2012 Shoreline Inventory and Characterization Report for WRIA 17-19 and the May 2012 Revised Draft WRIA 20 Inventory and Characterization Report; and
 - b. Existing development patterns as evidenced by lot size, current land use, and current zoning designation; and
 - c. Planned land use as indicated in the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan, Title 31 CCC, and on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use and Zoning Map.

2.2 Shoreline Environment Designation Map

1. The shoreline environment designations are depicted on a map attached to this Program (Exhibit A) and available through the County’s website (<http://www.clallam.net>) or at the County Community Development Department.
2. The maps show the designation(s) assigned to each shoreline segment (or reach).

3. The lateral extents of shoreline jurisdiction shown on the shoreline environmental designation maps (Exhibit A) are approximate. The mapped jurisdictional extent is based on the approximate location of the ordinary high water mark, the floodplain and wetlands that appear to be associated with the shoreline waterbodies. Although based on the best available information, the maps have inherent discrepancies. Therefore, interpretation of the maps requires professional judgment and site-specific information as to the actual physical location of floodplains, wetlands and other such features. The full lateral extent of shoreline jurisdictional limits shall be determined consistent with Section 1.8 of this Program. The designations assigned to each shoreline segment shall apply throughout the full jurisdictional limits, as determined at the time shoreline development is proposed.
4. The breaks between each designation can be determined using coordinates contained in the Geographic Information Systems database maintained by the County Community Development Department. In the event of a disagreement as to the exact location of a shoreline environment designation break shown on the map, the Administrator shall interpret the maps using the following guidelines:
 - a. Boundaries indicated as approximately following lot, tract, or section lines shall be so construed.
 - b. Boundaries indicated as approximately following roads, improved trails, or railways shall be respectively construed to follow their centerlines.
5. Changes to the shoreline environment designations assigned to each shoreline segment (or reach) must be approved through a Shoreline Master Program amendment. Any Master Program amendment shall be subject to the requirements of WAC 173-26-100 and shall require approval by the Washington Department of Ecology. This shall not limit prudent efforts by the Administrator to improve depiction of the lateral extent of shoreline jurisdiction based on new information or minor mapping adjustments or to address areas where the shoreline may have moved due to natural process such as erosion and accretion.
6. Any shoreline segment within shoreline jurisdiction that is not mapped and/or not designated shall be designated Shoreline Residential – Conservancy or Resource Conservancy, determined by the Administrator consistent with designation criteria of this Program, unless the Administrator determines that the undesignated area is due to inherent discrepancies in the mapping of dynamic shorelines which are constantly accreting and eroding due to natural process. In such cases, the Administrator shall apply the appropriate designation based on the criteria defined in Sections 2.3 through 2.8 of this Program and the mapping of the surrounding areas. Changes to designations that are unrelated to localized mapping discrepancies shall be addressed through a formal Master Program amendment.

2.3 Aquatic Designation (A)

1. **Criteria:** The Aquatic designation is assigned to all shoreline waters as described in Section 1.6 of this Program waterward of the ordinary high water mark together with their underlying lands and their water column (Figure 2-1). For purposes of Program administration, the marine waters shall be classified Aquatic – Straits (for the Strait of Juan de Fuca) and Aquatic – Pacific Ocean (for the Pacific Ocean), including harbors, bays, estuaries and inlets.
2. **Purpose:** The purpose of the Aquatic designation is to protect and restore the quality and health of marine and fresh waters and the species that depend upon them, while allowing for

limited modification for water-dependent uses and public access when located in appropriate areas and developed to avoid a net loss of shoreline functions.

3. Management Policies: The Aquatic environment should be managed consistent with the following policies:
 - a. Except as otherwise noted, the permitted, conditional and prohibited shoreline development, uses and modifications in the Aquatic environment are based on the adjacent shoreline environmental designation landward of the ordinary high water mark as shown in Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program.
 - b. Permitted, conditional and prohibited shoreline development, uses and modifications in the Aquatic-Pacific Ocean environment are shown in Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program. Shorelands landward of the ordinary high water mark of the Aquatic -Pacific Ocean Environment are located within the Olympic National Park and Tribal Lands and are not subject to this Program.
 - c. New structures should be allowed in- or over-water only when necessary for approved water-dependent uses, public access, or ecological restoration.
 - d. The size of new in-/over-water structures should be limited to the minimum necessary to support the structure's intended water-dependent use.
 - e. To reduce the cumulative impacts on shoreline functions and processes, new in-/ over-water structures should serve more than one approved use where feasible.
 - f. New in-/over water structures should be located, oriented and designed to minimize interference with surface navigation and to allow for the safe, unobstructed movement of fish and wildlife species that depend on the waters for migration, rearing or spawning.
 - g. New in-/over water structures should be located, oriented and designed to minimize impacts on water quality, sediment delivery and transport, productivity of aquatic vegetation, and shellfish productivity.
 - h. In- or over-water uses that adversely impact the functions of critical saltwater and freshwater habitats should not be allowed unless their impacts are mitigated according to the sequence described in Section 8.3 as necessary to assure no net loss of ecological functions.
 - i. New uses and development in marine waters should be evaluated for consistency with Chapter 43.372 RCW, Marine Waters Planning and Management, and Chapter 43.143 RCW, Ocean Resources Management Act.
4. Areas Designated. The general location and approximate extent of the Aquatic designation is shown on the Shoreline Environmental Designation Maps in Exhibit A of this Program.

Figure 2-1. Juxtaposition of the Aquatic and upland (shoreland) designations on a typical waterfront parcel (the location of the OHWM needs to be determined in the field)



2.4 Natural Designation (N)

1. Criteria: Figure 2-2 shows sample photographs representing typical river and marine shorelines that are designated Natural. The Natural designation is applied to shoreline areas landward of the ordinary high water mark located outside of County forest lands of long-term commercial significance designated pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170 (see also Section 2.5, Resource Conservancy Designation). These shorelines are characterized as also having a preponderance of the following characteristics:
 - a. Densely forested (closed-canopy) riparian and/or floodplain habitat extending throughout the shoreline environment;
 - b. Shorelines and adjacent upland areas are largely free of development and modification; existing residential development, if any, is scattered at densities generally lower than one dwelling unit per 20 acres;
 - c. Mostly undeveloped and unaltered estuarine wetland or marine spit habitat; or
 - d. Mostly encumbered by erosion and/or landslide hazards, including areas of feeder bluff and channel migration;
 - e. High priority river restoration areas, limited to:
 - i. Areas of the Elwha River downstream of US 101 being managed as part of the Elwha River restoration project; and

- ii. Lands of the lower Dungeness River, below River Mile 2.75, that are being actively restored as part of County-approved and/or managed restoration project.
- 2. Purpose: The purpose of the Natural designation is to maintain shorelines that are mostly undisturbed and undeveloped in a relatively undisturbed and undeveloped condition. These shorelines perform important ecological functions and processes that could be lost if development were to occur.
- 3. Management Policies: The Natural environment should be managed consistent with the following policies:
 - a. Shoreline permitted, conditional and prohibited uses, developments, and modifications are to be based on Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program for specific shoreline uses, developments and modification activities. All shoreline uses must also be a permitted use under the Clallam County Zoning Code, Title 33 CCC.
 - b. New uses, developments, and shoreline modification activities are subject to the prescribed policies and regulations of this Program addressing shoreline buffer and vegetation conservation, critical area protection, clearing, grading and filling, water quality and water management, public access, and archaeological, historical and cultural resources.
 - c. Ensure retention of the existing natural character of shoreline reaches in the Natural environment as part of the evaluation and permitting of new uses, developments and shoreline modification activities.
 - d. Any use that would substantially degrade or result in a net loss of ecological functions or natural character of the shoreline area should not be allowed.
 - e. New development or significant vegetation removal that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal shoreline ecological functions should not be allowed.
 - f. Identify and pursue opportunities to restore and enhance shoreline functions in these overall ecologically intact shoreline reaches.
 - g. Except as otherwise permitted by this Program, new uses and developments in the Natural environment should be limited to low intensity land uses and implement low impact development site design techniques and practices.
 - h. Commercial, industrial, mixed use, multi-family residential and other types of intensive development and nonwater-oriented recreation should be prohibited within the Natural environment.
 - i. Property owners should be made aware these areas may be subject to hazards such as storm surges, flooding, landslides, erosion caused by wind and waves, and/or channel migration even where there are bulkheads, levees, or other flood/erosion protection structures in place.
 - j. New development should be located and designed to maintain vegetation coverage and functionality. Clearing of vegetation for views should be minimized.

- k. New single-family residential development and low intensity water-oriented recreational uses may be allowed as a conditional use in the Natural environment if the density and intensity of such use is limited as necessary to maintain the ecological functions and natural character of the shoreline.
 - l. Scientific, historical, cultural, and educational research uses may be allowed provided no significant ecological impact on the area will result.
 - m. New roads, utility corridors, and parking areas that can be located outside of the Natural environment should not be allowed. Maintenance of existing roads and infrastructure should be allowed while minimizing and mitigating impacts to shoreline ecological functions.
 - n. New structural shoreline armoring should be prohibited.
 - o. Subdivision to create additional shoreline residential lots should be prohibited.
4. **Areas Designated.** The general location and approximate extent of the Natural environment is shown on the Shoreline Environmental Designation Maps in Exhibit A of this Program.
5. **Undesignated Natural Shorelines.** Clallam County contains hundreds of miles of lake, river and ocean shoreline areas that are not subject to this Program due to their location within Olympic National Park (RCW 37.08.210) that are characterized by largely intact ecological functions and protected as natural systems with minimal human alteration. These shorelines include, but are not limited to:
- i. Lake Crescent and Lake Ozette;
 - ii. Pacific Coast (some areas Tribal);
 - iii. Upper reaches and tributaries of the Dungeness River, Morse Creek, Elwha River, Little River, and Sol Duc River subject to this Program; and
 - iv. Lower coastal reaches of the Quillayute River, Ozette River and Sooes River draining into the Pacific Ocean.

These national park shorelines provide significant opportunities for both County residents and Park visitors to experience and enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of natural freshwater and marine shorelines. In addition, shorelines in the Park are not isolated from shorelines subject to this Program due to hydrologic connections, fish and wildlife corridor connections, and public recreational corridor connections that do not stop at the Park boundary.

2.5 Resource Conservancy Designation (ReC)

- 1. **Criteria:** Figure 2-2 shows sample photographs representing typical river and marine shorelines that are designated Resource Conservancy. The Resource Conservancy designation is applied to shoreline areas landward of the ordinary high water mark located within or bordering forest lands of long-term commercial significance designated under the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan, Title 31 CCC, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170, and zoned Commercial Forest(CF), Commercial Forest/Mixed Use 20 (CFM20), and Commercial Forest/Mixed Use 5 (CFM5) on the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan Land Use and Zoning Maps. These shorelines are characterized as also having a preponderance of the following characteristics:
 - a. Typically associated with large, contiguous blocks of forest lands and natural areas;

- b. Dispersed, scattered and/or relatively isolated residential, recreational, or other developments;
 - c. High percentages of closed-canopy forest, but may include areas of recent timber harvests and related forest practices;
 - d. Minimal constraints to overbank flooding and/or channel migration; or
 - e. Forest fragmentation or conversion of forest cover to other land cover types is minimal.
2. Purpose: The purpose of the Resource Conservancy designation is to maintain resource lands in a predominantly forested condition for sustained timber production, habitat conservation, wilderness and/or outdoor recreational use.
3. Management Policies: The Resource Conservancy environment should be managed consistent with the following policies:
- a. Shoreline permitted, conditional and prohibited uses, developments, and modifications are to be based on Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program for specific shoreline uses, developments and modification activities. All shoreline uses must also be a permitted use under the Clallam County Zoning Code, Title 33 CCC.
 - b. New uses, developments, and shoreline modification activities are subject to the prescribed policies and regulations of this Program addressing shoreline buffer and vegetation conservation, critical area protection, clearing, grading and filling, water quality and water management, public access, and archaeological, historical and cultural resources.
 - c. Riparian forest cover should be protected and maintained through effective use of Forest Practices Act harvest rules, shoreline buffer standards, and voluntary conservation practices.
 - d. Uses should be limited to those which sustain the shoreline reach physical and biological resources and uses of a nonpermanent nature (e.g., forest practices) that do not substantially degrade ecological functions or the predominant forested and natural character of the shoreline reach.
 - e. New uses or developments that convert forest lands should be isolated and the intensity and density of such use limited as necessary to maintain ecological functions and the predominant forested and natural character of the shoreline reach.
 - f. Permitted new uses or developments should not result in a land use pattern that would support reclassification to a more intense shoreline environment classification.
 - g. New commercial and industrial water-oriented resource- based uses or other low intensity, water-oriented uses may be allowed as a conditional use if the density and intensity of such use is limited as necessary to maintain the ecological functions of the shoreline and retain the predominant forested and natural character of the shoreline reach.
 - h. Property owners should be made aware these areas may be subject to hazards such as storm surges, flooding, landslides, erosion caused by wind and waves, and/or channel

- migration even where there are bulkheads, levees, or other flood/erosion protection structures in place.
- i. New development should be located and designed to maintain vegetation coverage and functionality. Clearing of vegetation for views should be minimized.
 - j. Significant vegetation removal of a permanent nature that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal shoreline ecological functions should not be allowed.
 - k. New uses and development should implement low impact development site design techniques and practices.
 - l. Mining is a unique use as a result of its inherent linkage to geology. Therefore, mining and related activities may be an appropriate use within the Resource Conservancy environment when conducted in a manner consistent with the policies and regulations of this Program.
 - m. New single-family residences and low intensity, water oriented recreational uses may be allowed if the density and intensity of such use is limited as necessary to maintain the ecological functions and predominantly forested and natural character of the shoreline reach.
 - n. If forest lands are converted to another use, there should not be significant adverse impacts to shoreline functions or processes.
 - o. Land uses incompatible with timber harvest, habitat conservation, and/or outdoor recreational use should be discouraged or prohibited.
 - p. New structural shoreline armoring should be prohibited.
 - q. New roads, utility corridors, and parking areas that can be located outside of the Resource Conservancy environment should not be allowed. Maintenance of existing roads and infrastructure should be allowed while minimizing and mitigating impacts to shoreline ecological functions.
 - r. Proposed Master Planned Resorts pursuant to Chapter 33.25 CCC and RCW 36.70A.360, and any new divisions of land for residential or other development may be allowed as a conditional use where adequate measures are taken to maintain the ecological functions and protect the predominant forested and natural character of the shoreline reach.
4. Areas Designated. The general location and approximate extent of the Resource Conservancy environment is shown on the Shoreline Environmental Designation Maps in Exhibit A of this Program.

2.6 Shoreline Residential – Conservancy Designation (SRC)

- 1. Criteria: Figure 2-2 shows sample photographs representing typical river and marine shorelines that are designated Shoreline Residential – Conservancy. The Shoreline Residential – Conservancy designation is applied to shoreline areas waterward of the ordinary high water mark in areas designated as rural lands under the County’s Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Map that are generally characterized by adjacent low intensity and density land uses and where ecological functions are not substantially degraded. These areas also include some limited areas of unincorporated Urban Growth Areas that are similar in character. These

shorelines generally support a mixture of existing residential uses with densities generally greater than one unit per acre and less than one unit per twenty (20) acres, including some platted lands with moderate potential for future development because of zoning, lot size, and location relative to infrastructure and amenities. These shorelines are characterized as also having a preponderance of the following characteristics:

- a. Large patches of dense or contiguous riparian forest, presence of priority habitats or species, and/or extensive wetlands;
 - b. Minimal shoreline modifications, including a general absence of levees, hardened stream banks, or other structural shoreline armoring;
 - c. Partially encumbered by landslide, flooding, or channel migration hazards but with sufficient developable area outside of the mapped hazard zone to support rural residential uses;
 - d. Less intensively developed with respect to existing shoreline setback width, shoreline hardening and/or other alteration, and/or riparian clearing compared to Shoreline Residential – Intensive shorelines;
 - e. Public or private commercial forest-zoned (CF or CFM) parcels that are adjacent to, or surrounded by, non-commercial forest zoned-parcels which meet criteria 1a through 1d of this section (2.6); or
 - f. Public lands providing moderate levels of existing shoreline access where occurring adjacent to rural lands which meet criteria 1a through 1e of this section (2.6).
2. Purpose: The purpose of the Shoreline Residential – Conservancy designation is to protect marine and freshwater shorelines that have large patches of continuous forest cover and/or minimal evidence of ecological degradation, while allowing low-intensity uses that do not cause a net loss of shoreline functions.
 3. Management Policies: The Shoreline Residential – Conservancy environment should be managed consistent with the following policies:
 - a. Shoreline permitted, conditional and prohibited uses, developments, and modifications are to be based on Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program for specific shoreline uses, developments and modification activities. All shoreline uses must also be a permitted use under the Clallam County Zoning Code, Title 33 CCC.
 - b. New uses, developments, and shoreline modification activities are subject to the prescribed policies and regulations of this Program addressing shoreline buffer and vegetation conservation, critical area protection, clearing, grading and filling, water quality and water management, public access, and archaeological, historical and cultural resources.
 - c. Uses should be limited to those which sustain the shoreline area's physical and biological resources, including vegetation coverage.
 - d. Water-oriented commercial and industrial uses may be allowed as a conditional use if the density and intensity of such use is limited as necessary to maintain the ecological functions of the shoreline and retain the rural and natural character of the shoreline reach.

- e. Water dependent and water-enjoyment recreation facilities that do not deplete the resource over time, such as boating facilities, angling, hunting, wildlife viewing trails, and swimming beaches are preferred uses, provided significant adverse impacts to the shorelines are mitigated.
 - f. Mining is a unique use as a result of its inherent linkage to geology. Therefore, mining and related activities may be an appropriate use within the Shoreline Residential – Conservancy environment when conducted in a manner consistent with the policies and regulations of this Program.
 - g. Intensive or high-density development in these areas could lead to a loss of ecological functions and should be discouraged or prohibited.
 - h. Property owners should be made aware these areas may be subject to hazards such as storm surges, flooding, landslides, erosion caused by wind and waves, and/or channel migration even where there are bulkheads, levees, or other flood/erosion protection structures in place.
 - i. Shoreline Residential – Conservancy shorelines may be suitable for trails, viewpoints, non-motorized watercraft launches, or other types of low-impact public access and water-oriented recreational development as long as such uses are sited to avoid and minimize impacts on shoreline functions or private property rights.
 - j. Construction of new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control structures should only be allowed through a conditional use permit where there is a documented need to protect an existing structure or where restoration of ecological functions is the primary purpose. New development should be designed and located to preclude the need for new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control structures.
4. Areas Designated. The general location and approximate extent of the Shoreline Residential-Conservancy environment is shown on the Shoreline Environmental Designation Maps in Exhibit A of this Program.

2.7 Shoreline Residential – Intensive Designation (SRI)

1. Criteria: Figure 2-2 shows sample photographs representing typical lake, river and marine shorelines that are designated Shoreline Residential – Intensive. The Shoreline Residential – Intensive designation is applied to shoreline areas landward of the ordinary high water mark that are characterized as having moderate- to high-density shoreline residential use. These shorelines are characterized as also having a preponderance of the following characteristics:
 - a. Moderately to mostly developed with existing residential use occurring on relatively small rural residential lots, or with recreational and transportation uses;
 - b. Native forest cover has been cleared or is highly fragmented with areas of minimal or no native riparian vegetation, especially between developed areas and the ordinary high water mark;
 - c. Shoreline is partially or entirely armored with structural armoring such as bulkheads because of exposure to strong wind and wave action; or

- d. Generally associated with low bank areas where existing development and supporting infrastructure is in close proximity to the water and not separated from the water by steep slopes (e.g., marine bluffs) and other significant natural features.
- 2. Purpose: The purpose of the Shoreline Residential – Intensive designation is to accommodate moderate- to high-density shoreline residential development in areas that are zoned and platted for these uses, while ensuring infill and new development occur in a manner that avoids and minimizes adverse impacts on shoreline functions.
- 3. Management Policies: The Shoreline Residential – Intensive environment should be managed consistent with the following policies:
 - a. Shoreline permitted, conditional and prohibited uses, developments, and modifications are to be based on Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program for specific shoreline uses, developments and modification activities. All shoreline uses must also be a permitted use under the Clallam County Zoning Code, Title 33 CCC.
 - b. New uses, developments, and shoreline modification activities are subject to the prescribed policies and regulations of this Program addressing shoreline buffer and vegetation conservation, critical area protection, clearing, grading and filling, water quality and water management, public access, and archaeological, historical and cultural resources.
 - c. Water-oriented commercial may be allowed as a conditional use if the density and intensity of such use is limited as necessary to maintain the ecological functions of the shoreline and retain the rural residential character of the shoreline reach.
 - d. The scale and density of new uses and development should be compatible with, and protect or enhance, the existing residential character of the area while sustaining shoreline ecological functions and processes.
 - e. Construction of new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control structures should only be allowed through a conditional use permit where there is a documented need to protect an existing structure or where restoration of ecological functions is the primary purpose. New development should be designed and located to preclude the need for new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control structures.
 - f. Property owners should be made aware these areas may be subject to hazards such as storm surges, flooding, erosion caused by wind and waves, and/or channel migration even where there are bulkheads, levees, or other flood/erosion protection structures in place.
 - g. Access, utilities, and public services should be available and adequate to serve existing needs and/or planned future development.
 - h. These areas should generally not be high priorities for new public access because of the potential for conflicts with existing residential uses.
- 4. Areas Designated. The general location and approximate extent of the Shoreline Residential-Intensive environment is shown on the Shoreline Environmental Designation Maps in Exhibit A of this Program.

2.8 Marine Waterfront Designation (MWf)

1. Criteria: Figure 2-2 shows a sample photograph representing a typical marine shoreline that is designated Marine Waterfront. The Marine Waterfront designation is applied to shoreline areas landward of the ordinary high water mark found along portions of the Clallam Bay-Seki Urban Growth Area marine waterfront and at existing isolated, rural and resource land locations characterized as moderately to mostly developed with existing intensive, marine water-oriented commercial or recreational uses or transportation uses. These shorelines are characterized as also having a preponderance of the following characteristics:
 - a. Native forest cover has been cleared or is highly fragmented with minimal or no native riparian vegetation;
 - b. Shoreline is modified with over-water and in-water structures, including breakwaters, piers, and/or marinas supporting water-oriented uses; or
 - c. Shoreline is partially or entirely armored with structural armoring such as bulkheads.
2. Purpose: The purpose of the Marine Waterfront designation is to accommodate high-intensity marine water-oriented commercial, recreational and transportation uses while protecting existing ecological functions and restoring ecological functions in areas that have been previously degraded.
3. Management Policies: The Marine Waterfront environment should be managed consistent with the following policies:
 - a. Shoreline permitted, conditional and prohibited uses, developments, and modifications are to be based on Tables 2-1 and 2-2, and as further prescribed by the policies and regulations of this Program for specific shoreline uses, developments and modification activities. All shoreline uses must also be a permitted use under the Clallam County Zoning Code, Title 33 CCC.
 - b. New uses, developments, and shoreline modification activities are subject to the prescribed policies and regulations of this Program addressing shoreline buffer and vegetation conservation, critical area protection, clearing, grading and filling, water quality and water management, public access, and archaeological, historical and cultural resources.
 - c. The scale, intensity, and density of new uses and development should be compatible with, and protect or enhance, the existing recreational and/or mixed use character of the area while sustaining shoreline ecological functions and processes.
 - d. Access, utilities, and public services should be available and adequate to serve existing needs and/or planned future development.
 - e. Where feasible, proposals for new development should include environmental cleanup and/or restoration of past shoreline damage or degradation.
 - f. Where feasible, proposals for new development should provide visual and physical public access to the water.
 - g. Property owners should be made aware these areas may be subject to hazards such as storm surges, flooding, erosion caused by wind and waves, and/or channel migration

even where there are bulkheads, levees, or other flood/erosion protection structures in place.

- h. Construction of new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control structures should only be allowed where there is a documented need to protect an existing structure or where restoration of ecological functions is the primary purpose. New development should be designed and located to preclude the need for new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control structures.
- 4. **Areas Designated.** The general location and approximate extent of the Marine Waterfront environment is shown on the Shoreline Environmental Designation Maps in Exhibit A of this Program.

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Figure 2-2. Typical Examples of Shoreline Environment Designations on lakes, rivers and marine shores in Clallam County



Shoreline Residential - Conservancy
(Sequim Bay)



Shoreline Residential - Conservancy
(Tyler View Road)



Resource Conservancy (Hoko River)



Natural (Elwha River)



Shoreline Residential - Intensive (Lake
Sutherland)



Shoreline Residential - Conservancy
(Dungeness River)



Resource Conservancy (Pillar Pt.)



Natural (Dungeness Bay)



Shoreline Residential - Intensive (Vista Drive, Hoko River)



Marine Waterfront (Clallam Bay)



Resource Conservancy (Calawah & Bogachiel Confluence)



Shoreline Residential - Conservancy (Bogachiel & SoDuc Confluence into the Quillayute)

2.9 Allowed Uses in Each Shoreline Environment Designation

Each new shoreline environment designation shall be managed in accordance with its designated purpose as described in Sections 2.3 to 2.8 of this chapter and according to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program. Table 2-1 shows the permitted uses, conditional uses, and prohibited uses for each environment designation specific to residential uses and developments and modifications typically accessory to residential uses and developments. Table 2-2 shows the permitted uses, conditional uses, and prohibited uses for each environment designation for all non-residential uses and developments. Additional requirements governing each use are described in Chapters 3 through 9 of this Program. The permit criteria (for exempt shoreline uses, substantial development, conditional uses, and prohibited uses) and administrative standards are described in Chapter 10. All shoreline uses must also be a permitted use under the Clallam County Zoning Code, Title 33 CCC.

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Table 2-1. Residential Development: Permitted Uses, Conditional Uses, and Prohibited Uses for Each Shoreline Environment Designation

P = Permitted, if it complies with the standards in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (via a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or a Statement of Exemption if it is exempt per WAC 173-27-040) ; X = Prohibited; C = Conditional Use. See permit criteria in Chapter 10.							
Use/Development/Modification	Aquatic-Straits ¹	Aquatic-Pacific Ocean ¹	Marine Waterfront	Shoreline Residential - Intensive	Shoreline Residential - Conservancy	Resource Conservancy	Natural
Residential Use/Development (see Section 3.8)							
Single-family Residences	X	X	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²	C
Overwater Residences	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Floating Homes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Multi-family Residences	X	X	C	C	X	X	X
Accessory Dwelling Units	X	X	P	P	P	P/X ⁴	X
Land Division / Subdivision	X	X	p ³	p ³	p ³	C ³	X
Master Plan Resort	X	X	P	P	C	C	X
Modifications Accessory to Residential Development (see Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.6)							
Shoreline stabilization							
Structural shoreline stabilization	See Note 1	X	p ^{2,5}	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ⁵	X
Bioengineered shoreline stabilization	See Note 1	C	p ²	p ²	p ²	p ²	C
Private beach access structures	See Note 1	C	P	P	C	C	X
Mooring buoys	See Note 1	C	P	P	P	P	C
Private float plane moorage	See Note 1	C	C	C	C	X	X
Docks, piers, floats, lifts (residential)	See Note 1	C	p ²	p ²	p ²	C	X
Clearing, grading and filling	X	X	Only allowed in conjunction with an approved shoreline use or development; See Section 5.2 of this Program				
1. The requirements for the Aquatic designation for the marine waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and all lakes and rivers that drain toward the Strait shall be linked to the adjacent Shoreland designation. Thus if the use/development is prohibited in the Shoreland area it shall be prohibited in the Aquatic area. The County does not have jurisdiction for the shorelands along the Pacific, so the requirements for the Aquatic designation on the Pacific are not tied to the adjacent shoreland designation. 2. Construction that meets criteria under WAC 173-27-040 (2) is exempt from a substantial development permit but requires a statement of exemption in accordance with Section 10.2.5 of compliance with this Program. 3. Land divisions must also comply with standards under Section 3.8.4 and Section 7.3.9. 4. Detached, accessory dwelling units (ADU) are a prohibited in Resource Conservancy designation. 5. New or expanded structural shoreline stabilization along feeder bluff, feeder bluff-talus and exceptional feeder bluffs is prohibited (Section 4.6.4.2).							

Table 2-2. Non-Residential Uses: Permitted Uses, Conditional Uses, and Prohibited Uses for Each Shoreline Environment Designation

P = Permitted, if it complies with the standards in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (via a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or a Statement of Exemption if it is exempt per WAC 173-27-040; X = Prohibited; C = Conditional Use. See permit criteria in Chapter 10.							
Use/Development/Modification	Aquatic – Straits¹	Aquatic – Pacific Ocean¹	Marine Waterfront	Shoreline Residential - Intensive	Shoreline Residential - Conservancy	Resource Conservancy	Natural
Agriculture² (see Section 3.1)	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Aquaculture: (see Section 3.2)							
Aquaculture activities other than geoduck or finfish	P	C	P	P	P	P	C
Geoduck	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Net pens/Finfish	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Beach access structures - Public (see Section 4.1)	see note 1	C	P	P	P	C	X
Boating facilities: (see Section 4.2)							
Public boat launches	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	C
Docks, piers, floats, lifts – non-residential	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	C
Float plane moorage	see note 1	C	P	C	X	X	X
Marinas	see note 1	C	P	C	C	X	X
Mooring buoys	see note 1	C	P	P	P	P	C
Clearing, grading and filling	X	X	Only allowed in conjunction with an approved shoreline use or development; see Section 5.2 of this Program				
Commercial / Industrial development: (see Section 3.3)							
Water-dependent	see note 1	C	P	C	C	C	X
Water-related	see note 1	C	P	C	C	C	X
Water-enjoyment	see note 1	C	P	C	C	C	X
Non-water-oriented ³	see note 1	X	C	C	C	C	X

P = Permitted, if it complies with the standards in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (via a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or a Statement of Exemption if it is exempt per WAC 173-27-040; X = Prohibited; C = Conditional Use. See permit criteria in Chapter 10.								
Use/Development/Modification	Aquatic – Straits ¹	Aquatic – Pacific Ocean ¹	Marine Waterfront	Shoreline Residential - Intensive	Shoreline Residential - Conservancy	Resource Conservancy	Natural	
Dredging and dredge material disposal (see Section 4.3)	see notes 1 & 2	C ⁴	C	C	C	C	X	
Flood control structures (see Section 4.4)	see note 1	C	C	C	C	C	X ⁵	
Forest practices ⁶ (see Section 3.4.)	X	X	C	P	P	P	C	
In-stream structures: (see Section 4.5)								
Power generation structures	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	X	
Transportation structures (e.g., culverts)	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	X	
Irrigation structures	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	X	
Utility structures	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	X	
Water supply structures	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	X	
Parking: (see Section 3.6)								
As a primary use		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Accessory to a permitted use		X	X	P	P	C	C	X
Mining (see Section 3.5)	see note 1	X	C/X ⁸	C/X ⁸	C/X ⁸	C/X ⁸	X	
Recreational development: (see Section 3.7)	see note 1							
Water-oriented (trails, campgrounds)	see note 1	C	P	P	P	P	C	
Non-water-oriented (golf courses, sports fields)	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	
Underwater parks	C	P	C	C	C	C	C	
Restoration and Enhancement (see Section 3.9) ⁷	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Shoreline stabilization: (see Section 4.6)								

P = Permitted, if it complies with the standards in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (via a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or a Statement of Exemption if it is exempt per WAC 173-27-040; X = Prohibited; C = Conditional Use. See permit criteria in Chapter 10.							
Use/Development/Modification	Aquatic – Straits ¹	Aquatic – Pacific Ocean ¹	Marine Waterfront	Shoreline Residential - Intensive	Shoreline Residential - Conservancy	Resource Conservancy	Natural
Structural shoreline stabilization (except gabions, which are prohibited)	see note 1	C ⁸	P ⁸	P ⁸	C ⁸	C ⁸	X
Bioengineered shoreline stabilization	see note 1	C	P	P	P	P	C
Signs (see Section 3.10)	X ⁸	X ⁸	P	P	P	P	X ⁸
Transportation facilities (see Section 3.11)	see note 1	C	P	P	P	P	C
Utilities (see Section 3.12)							
Dams and hydroelectric generating facilities	C	C	C	C	C	C	X
Off-shore wind/tidal energy systems	C	C	C	C	C	C	X
Municipal sewage systems	C	X	P	C	C	C	X
Solid waste facilities	see note 1	X	C	C	C	C	X
Essential public facilities	see note 1	C	P	P	P	P	X
Oil Gas and Natural Gas Transmission	see note 1	C	C	C	C	C	C
Electrical Energy and Communications	see note 1	C	C	C	C	C	C
Stormwater facilities	see note 1	X	P	P	P	P	X
Public water systems	see note 1	C	P	P	C	C	C
Unclassified uses	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
- The requirements for the Aquatic designation on the marine waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and all lakes and rivers that drain toward the Strait shall be linked to the adjacent Shoreland designation. Thus if the use/development is prohibited in the Shoreland area it shall be prohibited in the Aquatic area. The County does not have jurisdiction for the shorelands along the Pacific, so the requirements for the Aquatic designation on the Pacific are not tied to the adjacent shoreland designation. - Does not modify or limit existing agricultural uses on existing agricultural lands per WAC 173-26-241(3)(a)(ii)							

P = Permitted, if it complies with the standards in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (via a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or a Statement of Exemption if it is exempt per WAC 173-27-040; X = Prohibited; C = Conditional Use. See permit criteria in Chapter 10.							
Use/Development/ Modification	Aquatic – Straits ¹	Aquatic – Pacific Ocean ¹	Marine Waterfront	Shoreline Residential - Intensive	Shoreline Residential - Conservancy	Resource Conservancy	Natural
3. Non-water-oriented commercial use/development may be allowed as part of a mixed use if consistent with the criteria in Section 3.3 of this Program. 4. Maintenance dredging in areas that have lawfully dredged in the past may be permitted in accordance with Section 4.3. 5. May be permitted when done in conjunction with a project whose primary purpose is ecological restoration. 6. Pertains to non timber harvest activities only. Timber harvest is regulated by the Forest Practices Act (RCW 76.09) 7. Some restoration projects may be exempt from a substantial development permit if they meet the criteria in RCW 77.55 and RCW 90.58.147. 8. Subject to exceptions as noted in this Program. See specific use section for details.							

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