

6/27/2006 10:01 AM



Clallam County Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Update

Public Forums
July 2011



Agenda

- Welcome and Updates
- Vision Report
- Inventory and Characterization Report
- Public Access Issues
- Public Comment
- Wrap-up

Updates

- Work Plan and Meeting Structure
- Comments on Consistency Report
- July Regional Forums
- County Public Notice Processes
- WRIA 20 Process?

Work Plan

Committee is to provide perspective on issues and input to inform County's work on updating the Shoreline Master Program.

Perspectives will be used by the County to craft strategies for addressing key shoreline issues related to:

- Shoreline use and Development
- Public Shoreline Access
- Protection of Shoreline Environment and Functions

Structure of Meetings

Committee Topics will include

- Materials in advance to committee
- Brief presentation by staff/consultants
- Members share experiences, perspectives, interest and recommendations
- Points of common view and divergence will be drawn out.
- Facilitator will synthesize comments and create verbal summary.
- Overall comments and summary will be recorded on flip chart and in staff notes.



Work Plan

See handout

Consistency Report

Comments focused on:

- Need for clarity, consistency, accuracy
- Integration with Critical Areas Ordinance
- Need to protect private property rights and compensate if there is a loss.
- State law requires minimums, County should do what is necessary to protect ecosystem.
- Recommendation for economic analysis.
- Need for consistency with Forest Practices Act

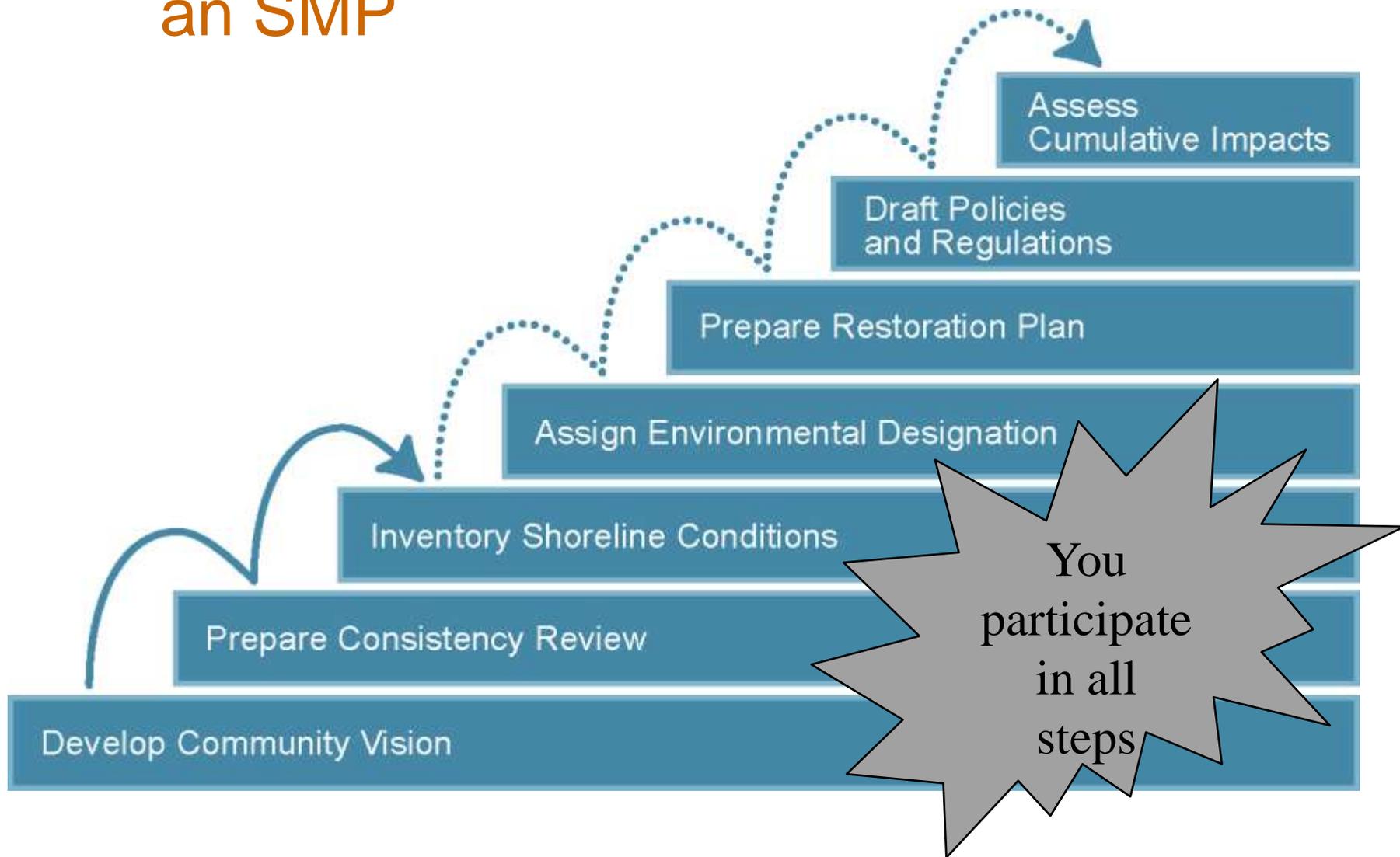
Regional Forums

- Tuesday night Port Angeles
- Wednesday afternoon Joyce
- Wednesday night Clallam Bay
- Thursday afternoon and night John Wayne Marina



County Notification Process

Steps to updating an SMP



Environmental quality has to be protected as development occurs

No net loss of ecological functions through..

- Avoid & mitigate development impacts
- Consider cumulative effects of development
- Implement restoration projects to repair past ecological damage

A lot has happened in 35 years...

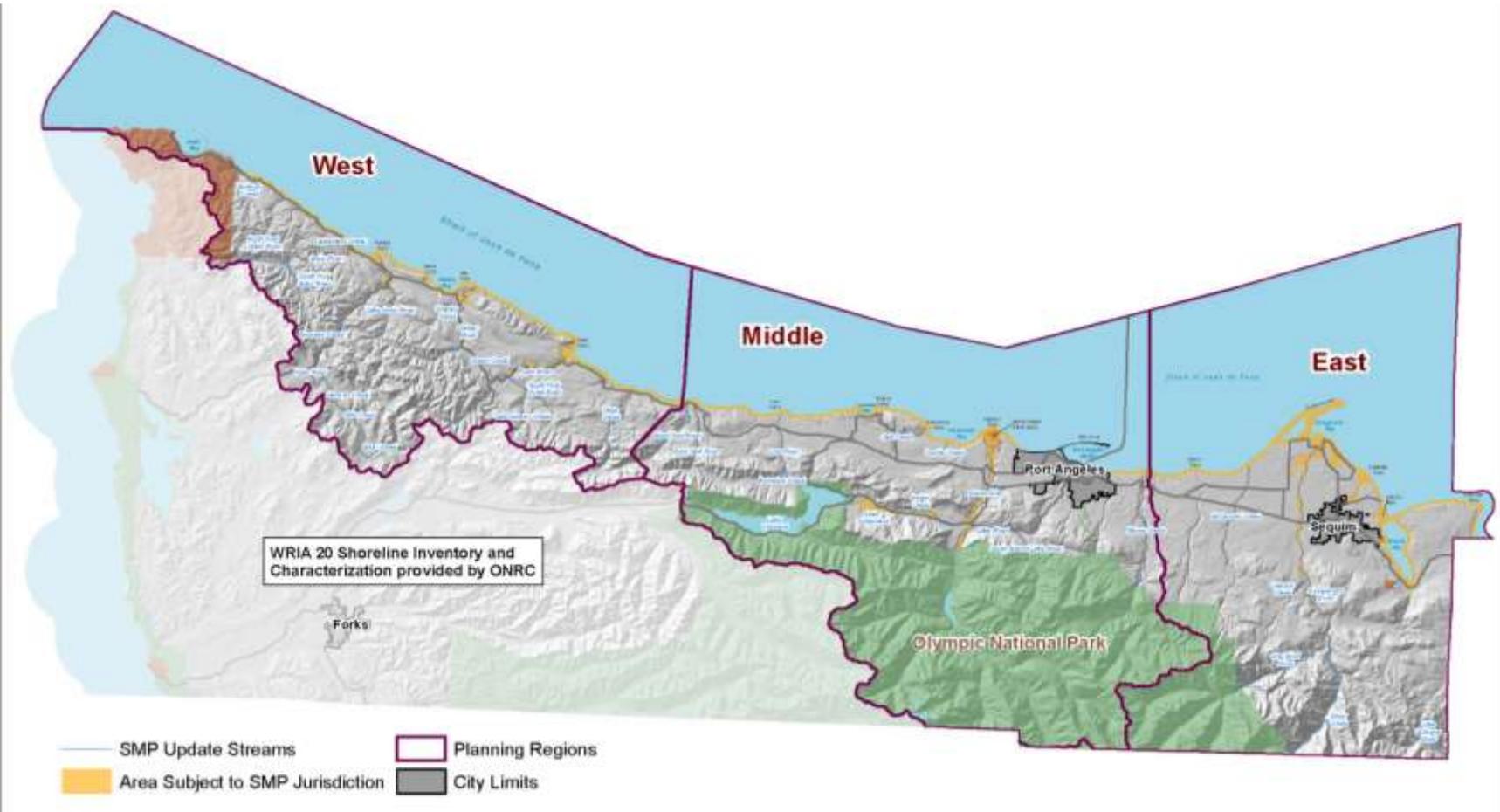
- Population has doubled
- Decline of key species
- Water quality has improved in some areas and declined in others
- Area has been discovered by tourists
- Public access draws more and more people.

Rich History of Change



Photo courtesy of Clallam County Historical Society

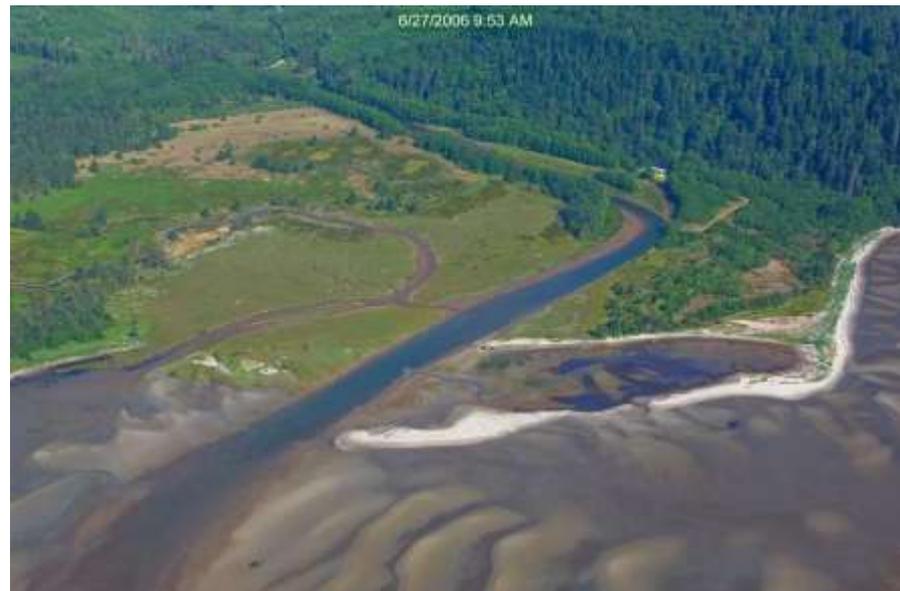
Range of conditions and character of community



West



Photo: Bert Kellogg collection of the N. Olympic Library System



Middle



Photo: Bert Kellogg collection of the N. Olympic Library System

East



Tribal Perspective

- Respect for cultural traditions,
- Protect complex ecosystem in support of fish, shellfish and wildlife
- Not to just maintain current low levels of fish and wildlife but enhance them through wise management and restoration.



Just as the communities vary so does the condition of the fresh and marine water shorelines as well as with in each area.

Forested floodplain

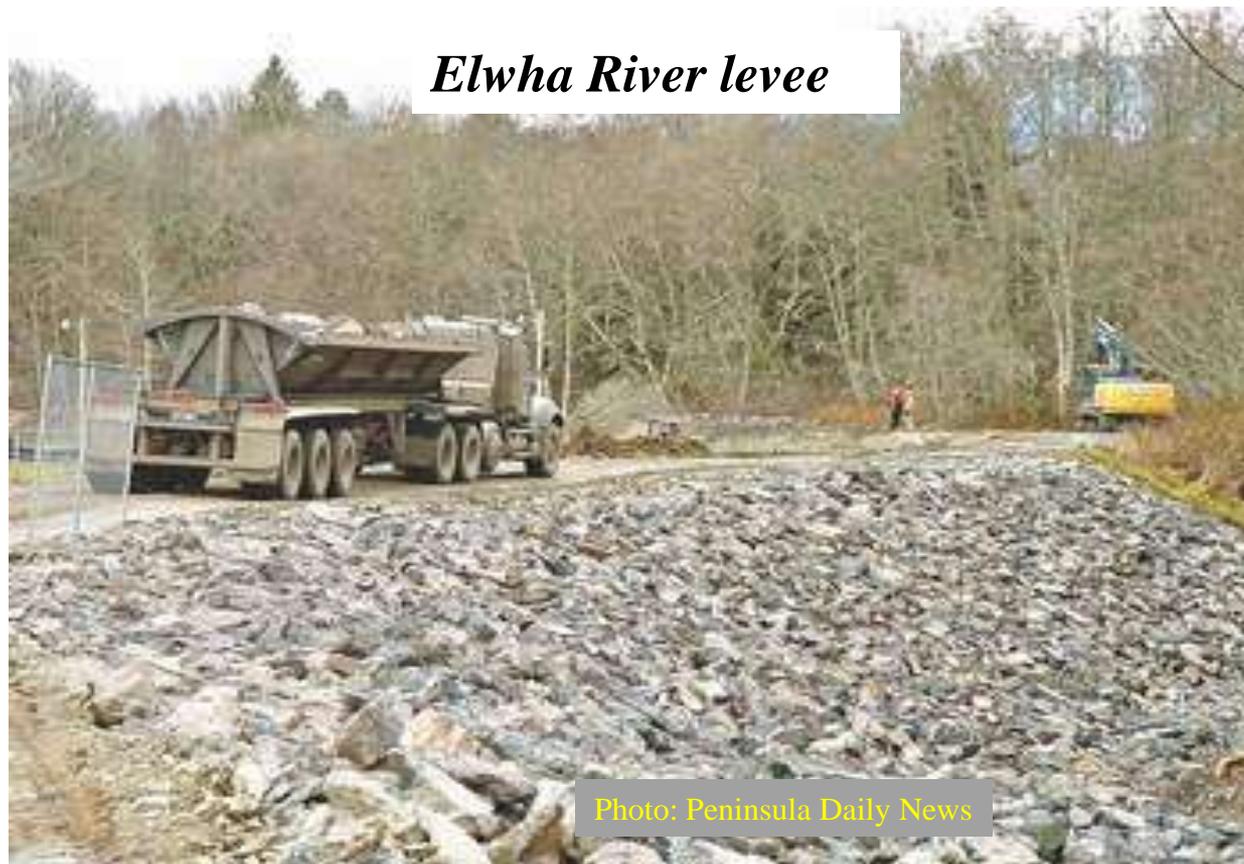


Hoko River

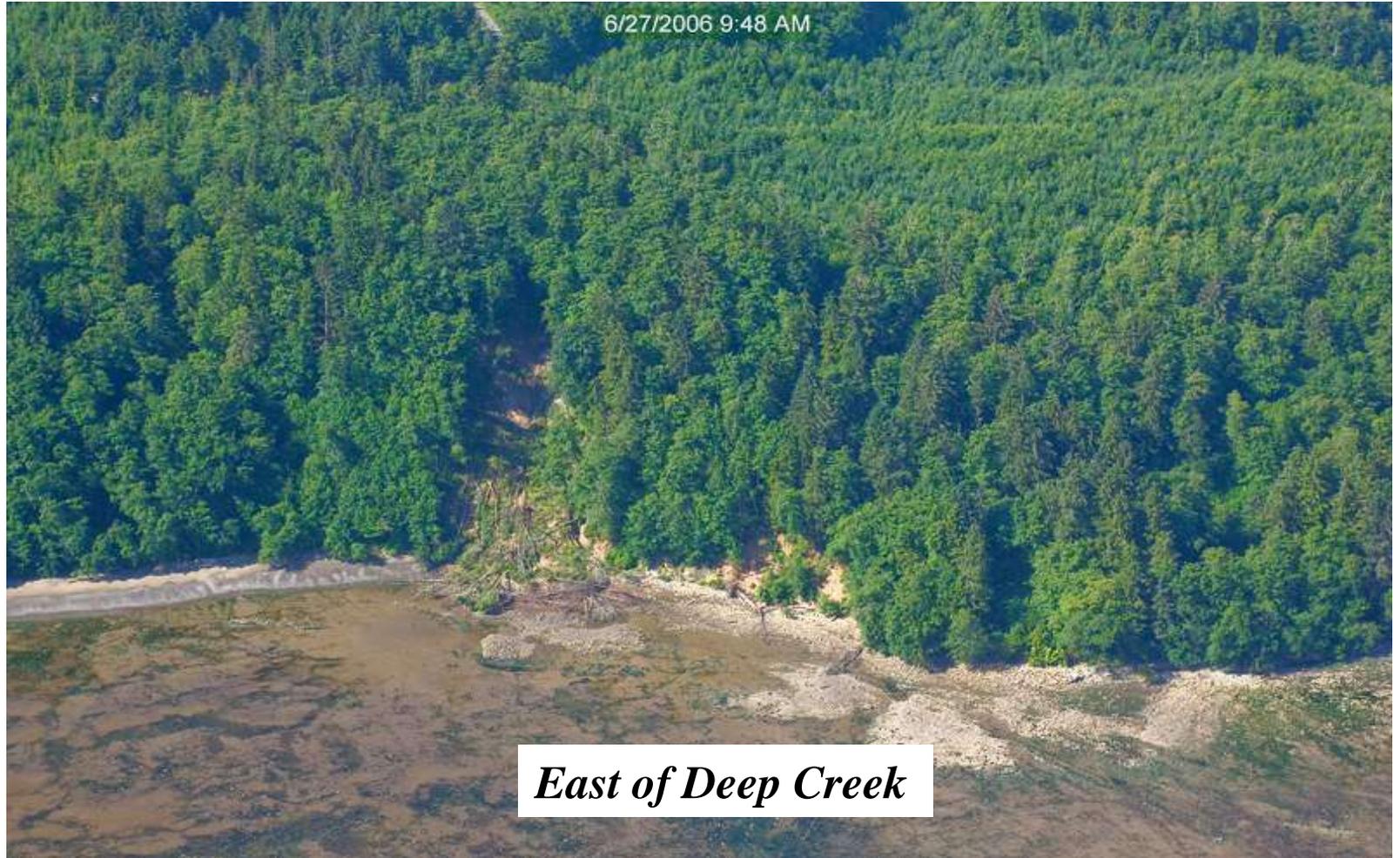
Floodplain development



Levee

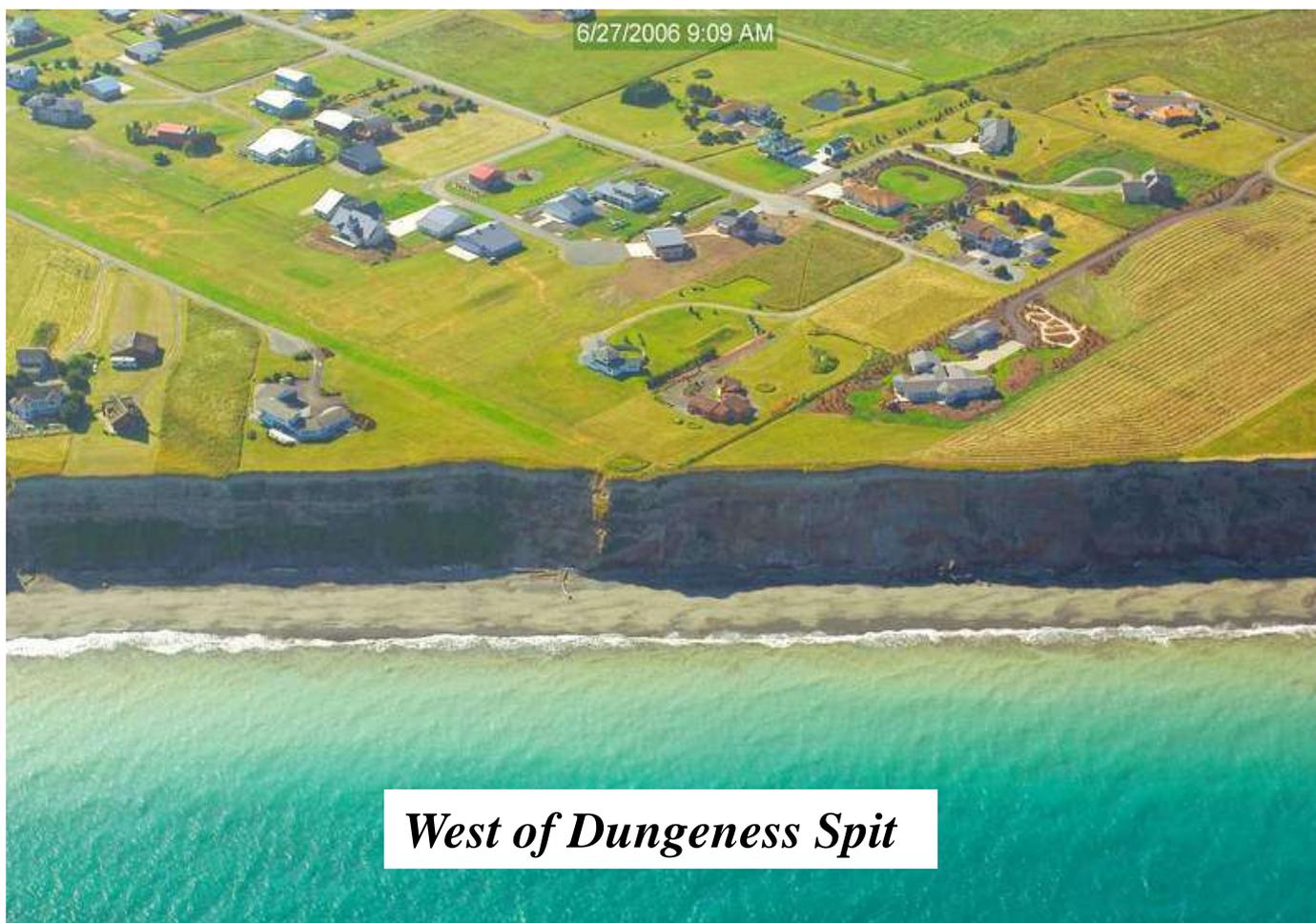


Forested bluff



East of Deep Creek

Developed bluff



West of Dungeness Spit

Developed low bank

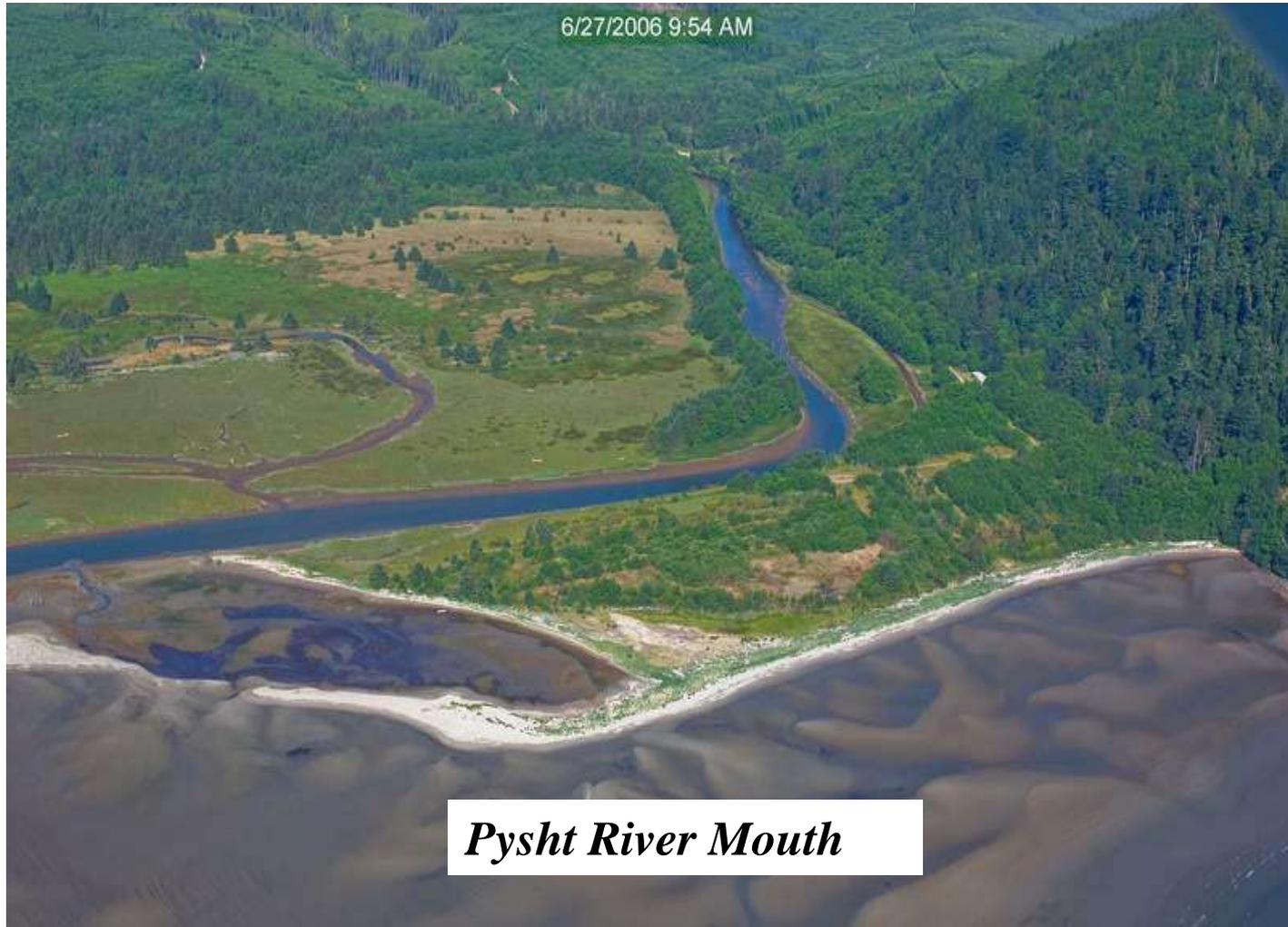


Three Crabs Road

Undeveloped low bank



Altered River Mouth



Pysht River Mouth

Developed River Mouth



Overall Conditions

Are good in most of the marine shoreline with areas of altered shoreline along Sequim Bay, development along landslide hazard areas, clearing of trees especially in the east and pockets of development prone to marine flooding.

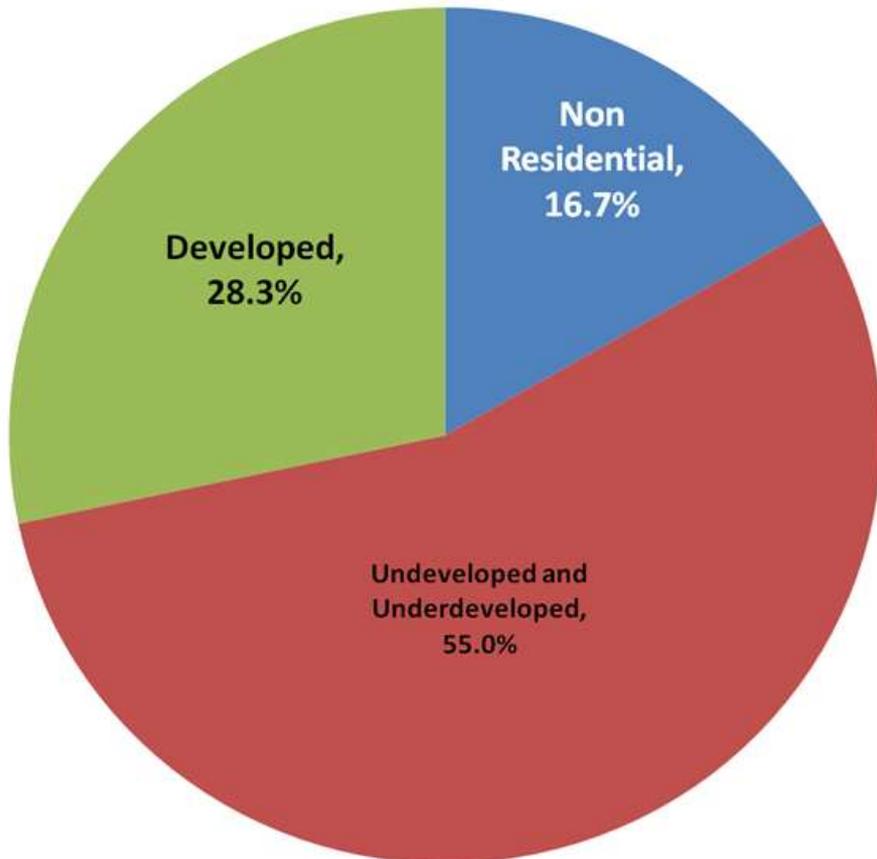
Similarly, freshwater conditions are generally good in the 39 rivers and 1 lake with significant alteration of some river mouths and along the lower reaches of the rivers like the Dungeness.

The challenge for the future is growth...

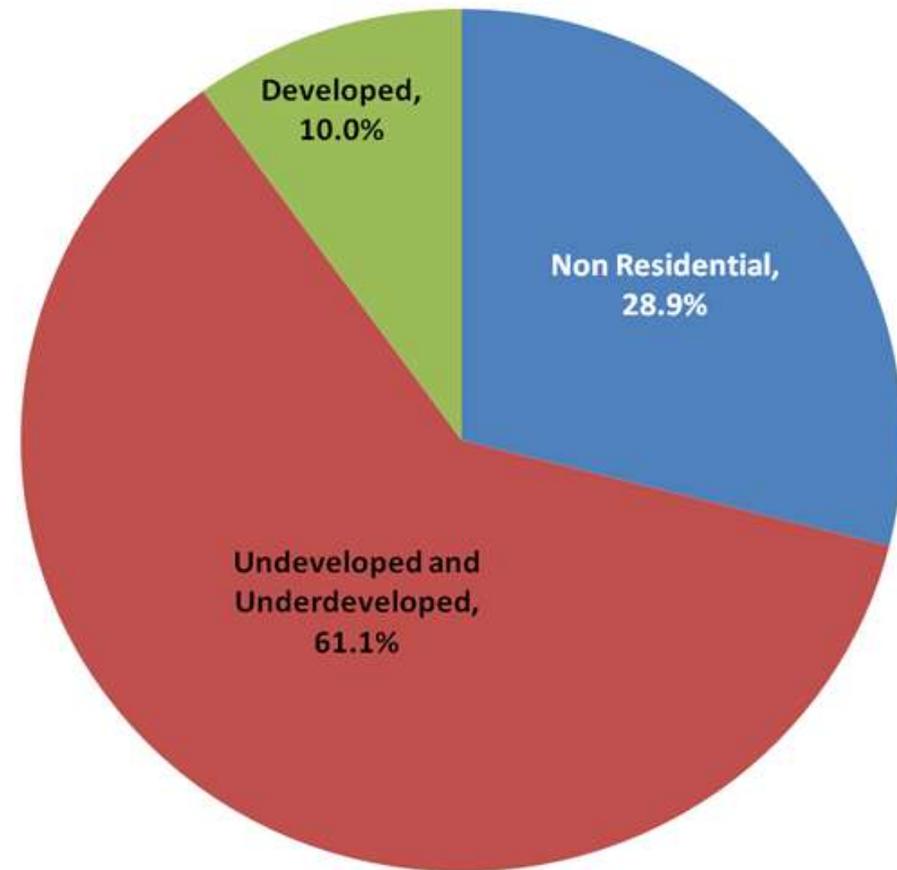
- Population is expected to increase by 18,000 between 2007 and 2025.

Much of the land is undeveloped

Marine



Freshwater

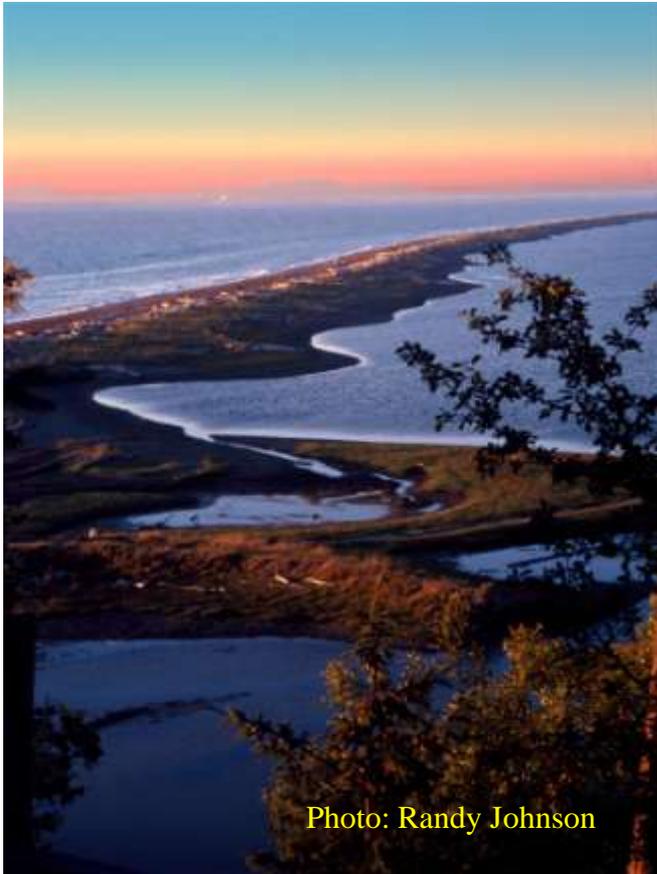


What could future growth mean?

- Loss of trees along rivers and marine shorelines,
- More erosion
- More homes in harms way
- Lost of aquatic species and wildlife
- Degraded water quality
- Overuse and closing of public access

Or retain what you have and with more people and more species.

Vision



Description of the future

...gauge for designing policies and regulations

... to provide the future that the community wants.

Clallam People

- Care deeply for their place and community
- Lament the decline of the wild character
- Celebrate the north coast for serenity and abundance
- Are practical
- Want a future that is more prosperous ecologically, economically and socially.

Clallam People

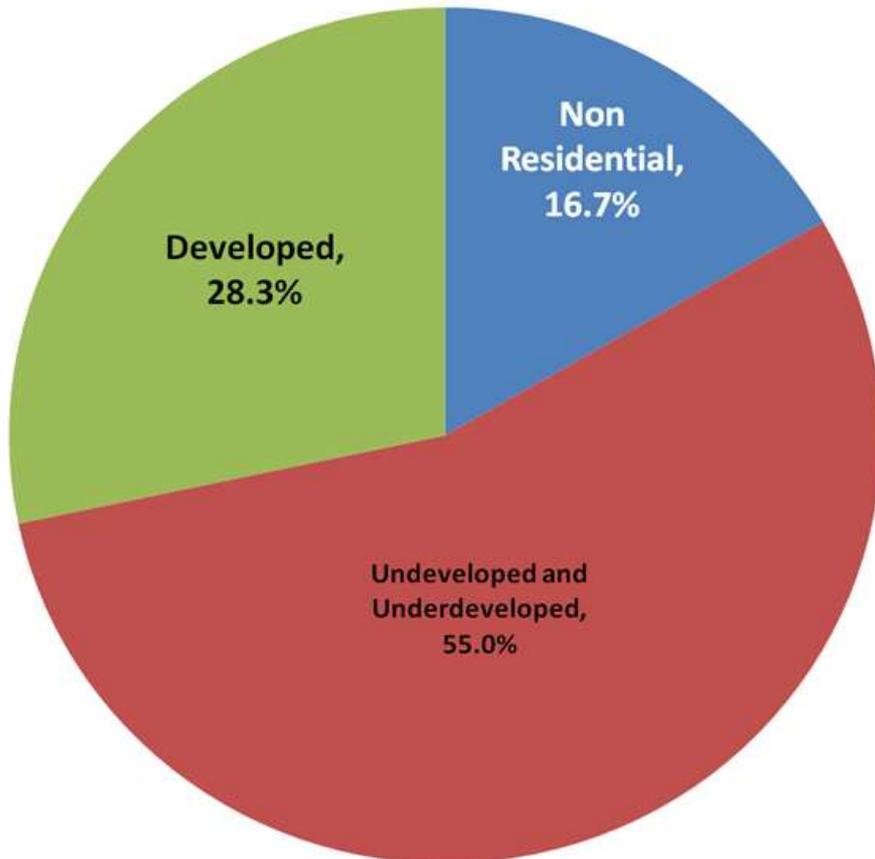
- Want forests and resources used for private and public benefit
- Seek tourism and harvest of natural resources as part of a stable economy
- Support working families and opportunities for younger generations
- Continue public access that enables people to connect with nature and each other
- Respect for private landowners rights and commitment to be good stewards

Clallam People

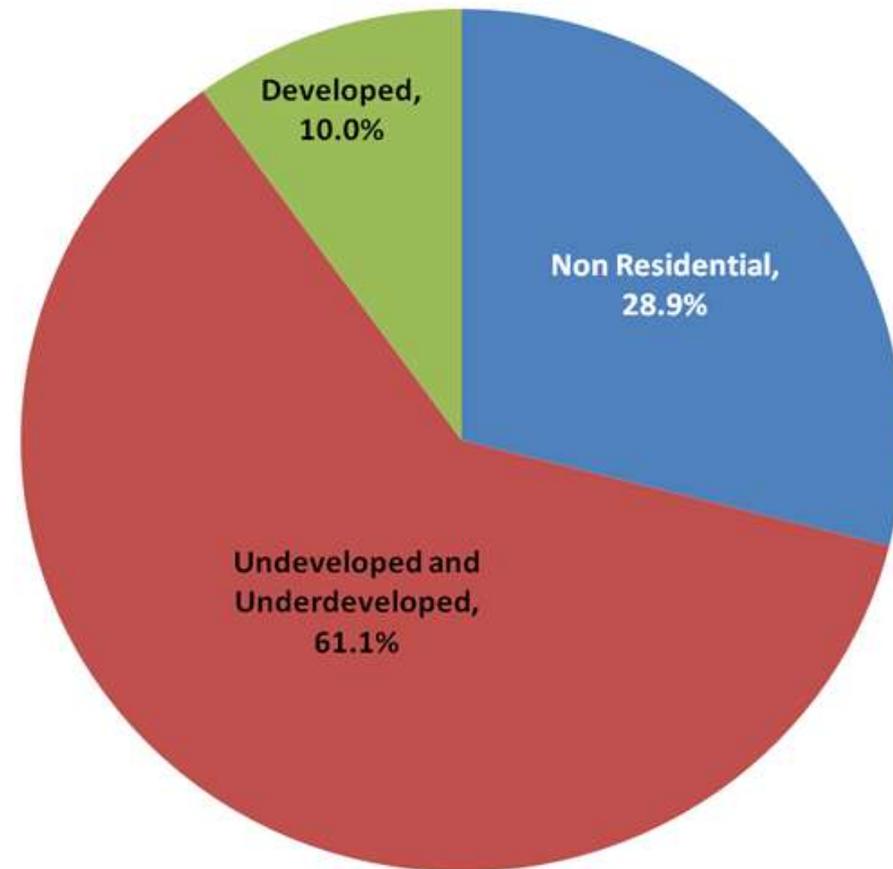
- Want a government effective at informing and making wise decisions, enforcing fair standards and seeing that public resources are well managed and effective use of scarce resources.
- A future that is at least as beautiful and productive.
- A future with more people, more fish and wildlife, sustainable forests for generations of working families and accessible, clean shorelines.

The Challenge will be how to manage growth

Marine



Freshwater



Inventory and Characterization Report

What is it?

- Assessment of the streams, lake, and marine waters that are “shorelines of the state,” and their adjoining lands
- Based upon the most current information available

DRAFT

SHORELINE INVENTORY AND CHARACTERIZATION REPORT

for Portions of Clallam County Draining to the Strait of Juan de Fuca

Clallam County Shoreline Master Program Update

Ecology Grant No. G1000062

Prepared for:

June 2011

Clallam County Community Development Department



Inventory and Characterization Report

How will it be used?

- Identify shoreline resources of value to County residents and other stakeholders
- Establish a baseline against which future conditions can be compared
- Provide a basis for assigning Shoreline Environment Designations
- Inform future SMP policy and regulatory decisions

Inventory and Characterization Report

We need your help...

- Is the information in the report informing shoreline management goals, policies, and regulations?



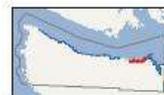


Shoreline Overview

Development Potential-freshwater shorelines (insert pie chart)

Inventory of Natural Features and Human Changes

- Divided shoreline into “reaches”
- Inventoried physical, ecological, and land use characteristics
- Analyzed potential development effects



REACH MR-6: Green Point

SHORELINE LENGTH
11.40 Miles

REACH AREA
280.06 Acres

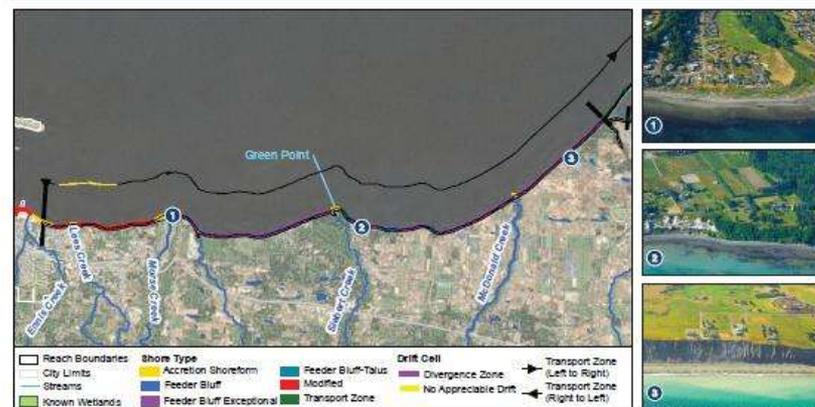
PSNERP PROCESS UNITS
SPU 1025

REACH SUMMARY

The “Green Point” reach contains Strait of Juan de Fuca shoreline, extending from just west of Dungeness Spit to the Port Angeles city limits. The shoreline generally consists of highly-erosive feeder bluffs, which along with westward net shore drift, supplies the sediments that maintain Dungeness Spit. The reach contains patches of submerged aquatic vegetation and forage fish spawning habitat, which supports salmonid rearing habitat and important habitat for other marine species.

Moderate-density residential development is located throughout the reach, with lesser amounts of open space, vacant, and timberland. Many existing homes on the shoreline are at risk because of their proximity to highly-erosive feeder bluffs. There are no overwater structures and minimal amounts of shoreline armoring mapped within the reach.

Under current zoning regulations, approximately 40% of the shoreland area has potential for new residential development. Parcel sizes vary, but many of the lots have narrow shoreline frontages (75 to 150 feet), which could lead to dense shoreline development in some areas. Placing structures too close to the feeder bluffs within the area is a substantial risk to property, as well as human health and safety.



Net Shore Drift

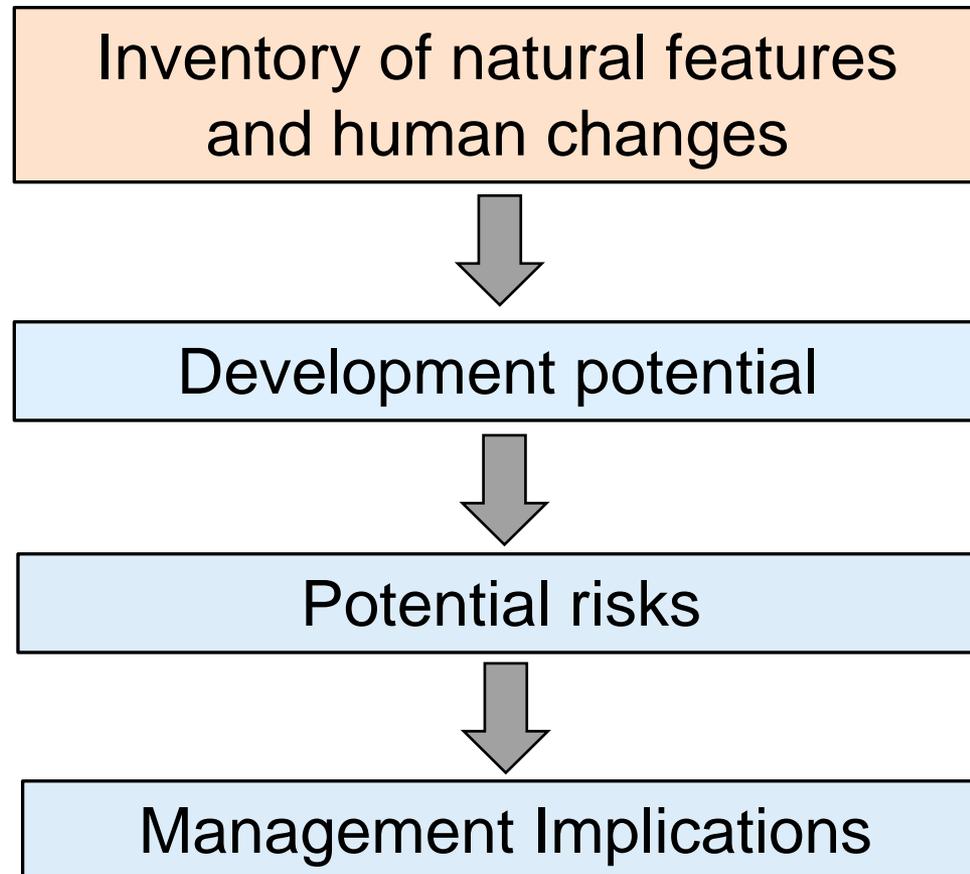
Net shore drift is predominantly eastward throughout this reach. Bluff derived sediment from this reach maintains the Dungeness spit barrier complex. A very small region of No Appreciable Drift is mapped at the mouth of Lees Creek, west of which is entirely westward drift towards Port Angeles.

Hazard Areas

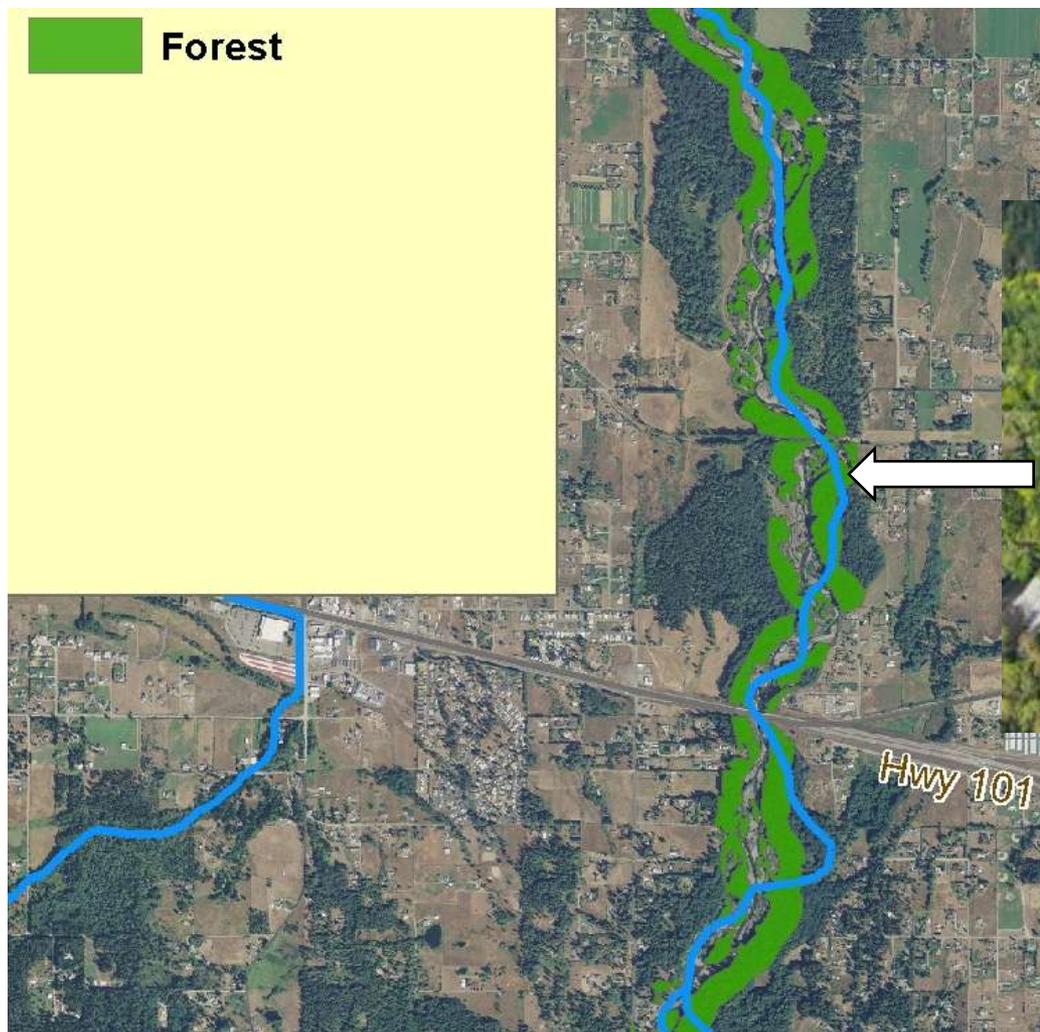
Several bluff areas are unstable (55%) with recent slides mapped near Port Angeles city limits, in addition to central and northeast portions of the reach (8%). Some recent slides are near existing homes. Most of Morse and McDonald Creek shoreline areas are in a tsunami hazard zone (28%) and FEMA coastal and stream 100-year floodplains (38%).

Reach Analysis

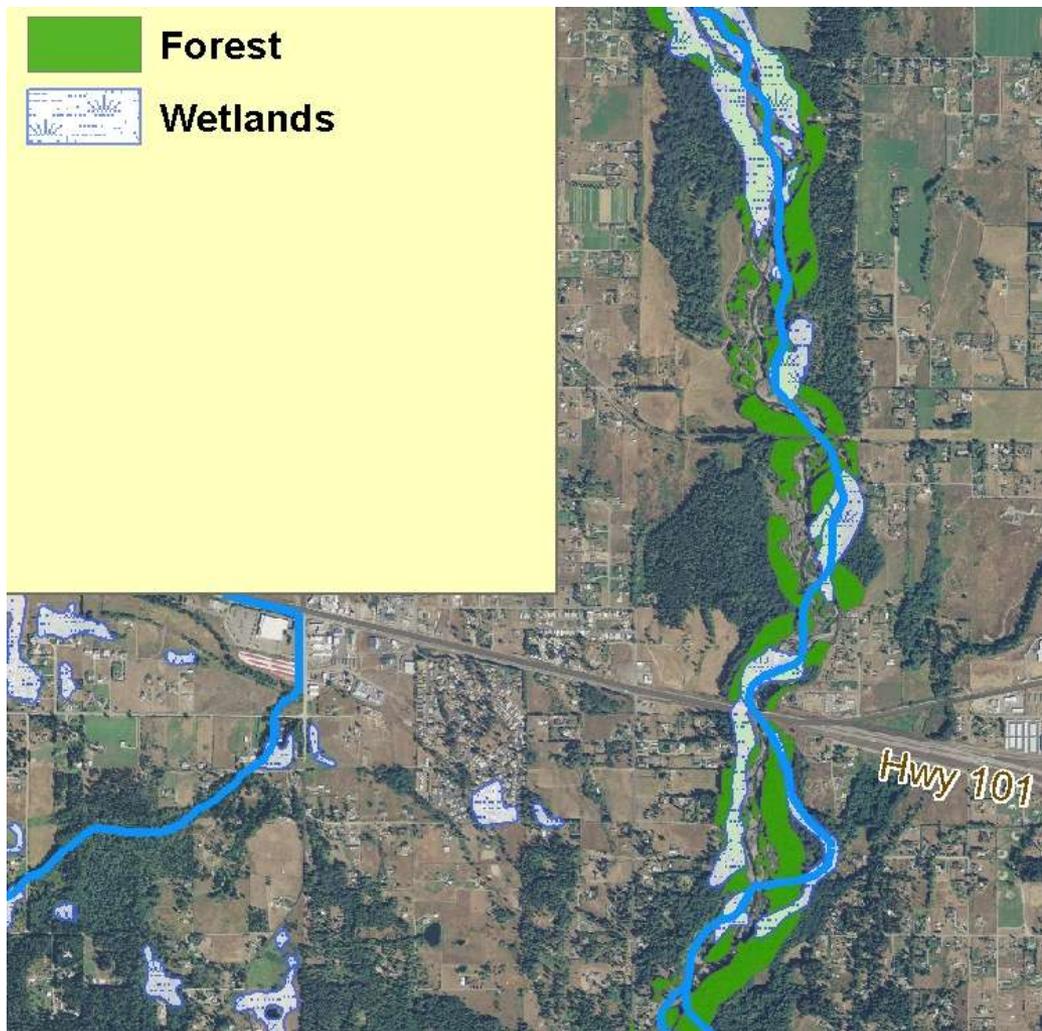
How is it used?



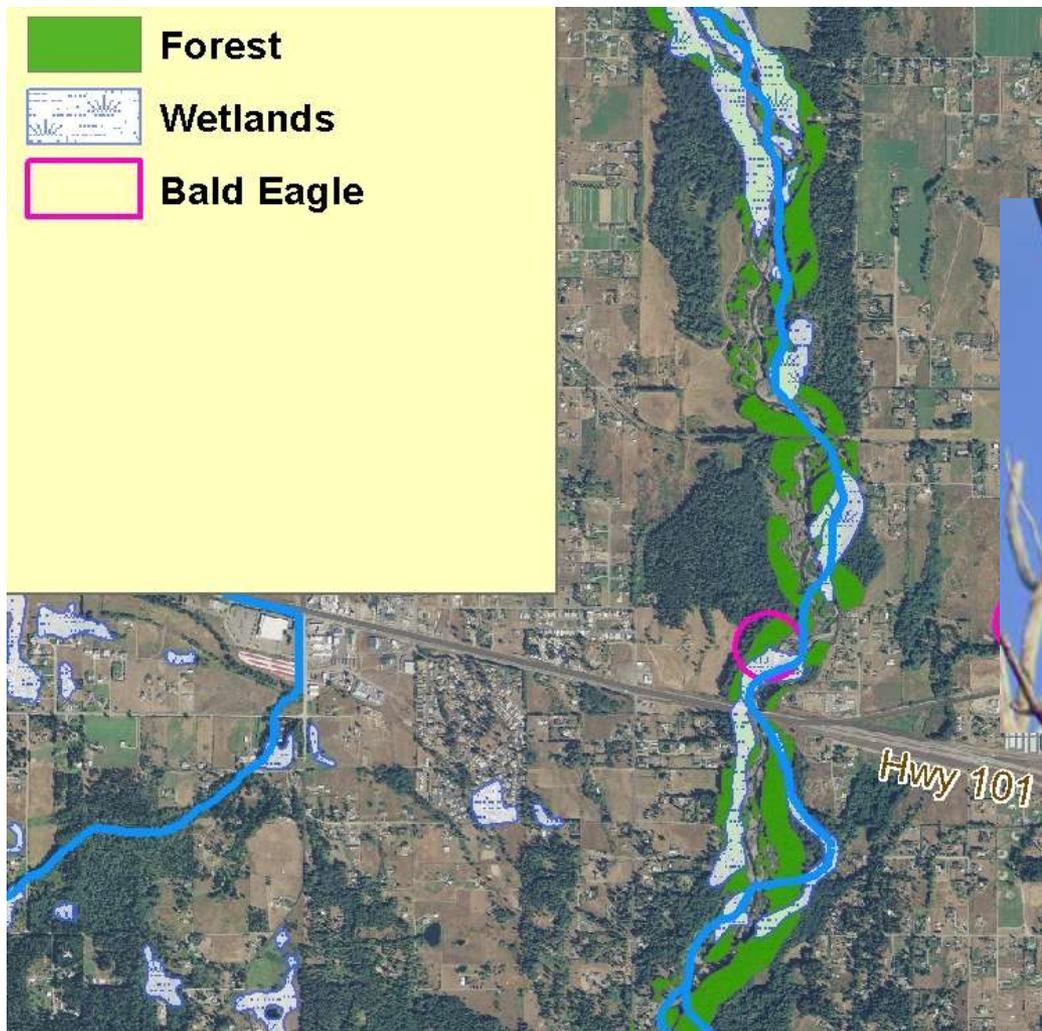
Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



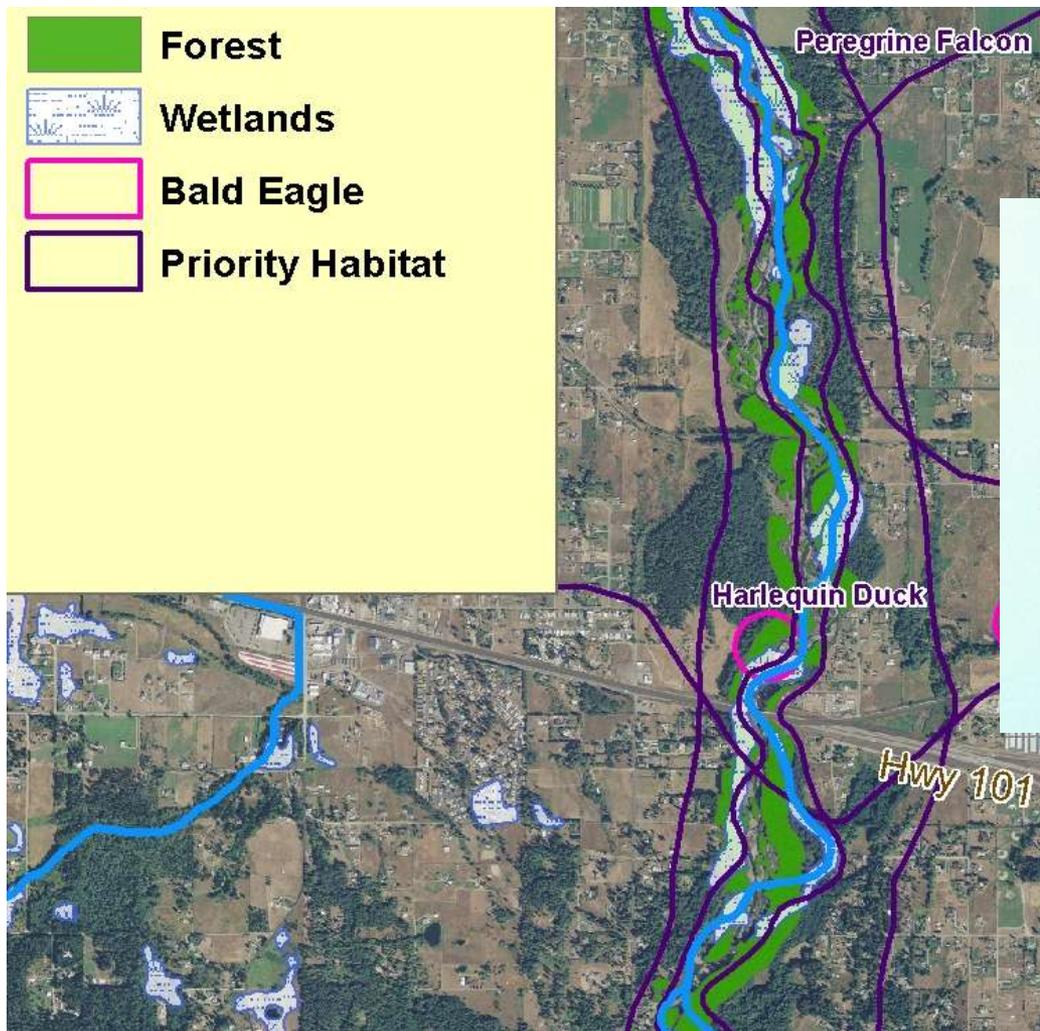
Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



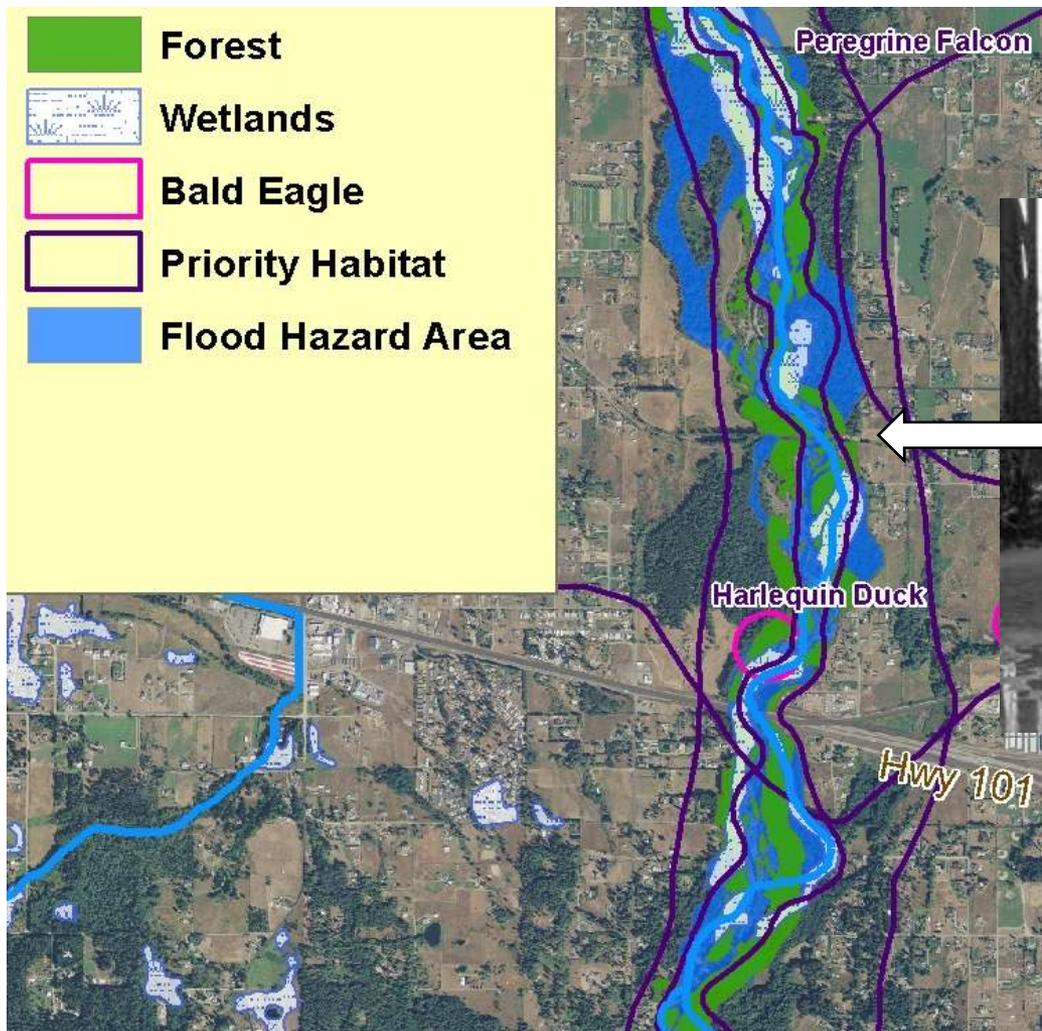
Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



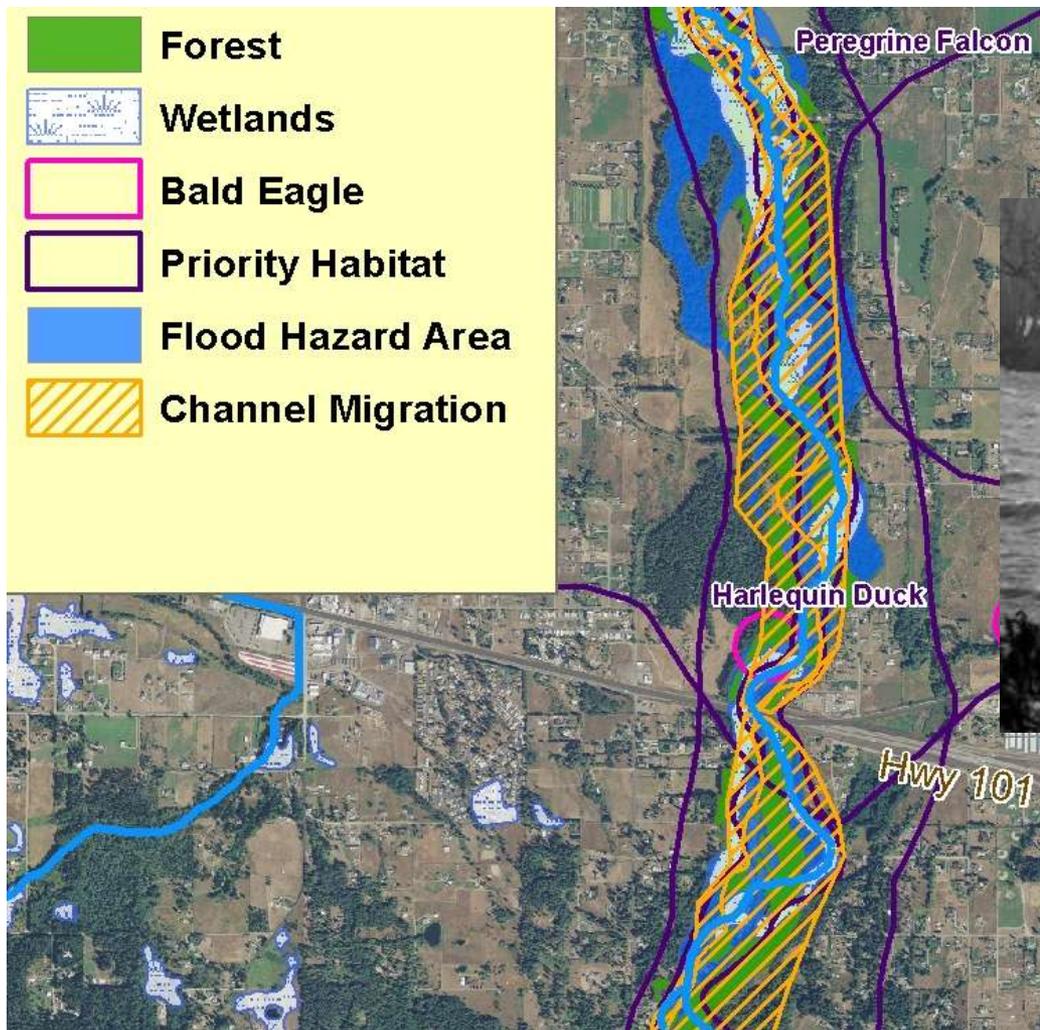
Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



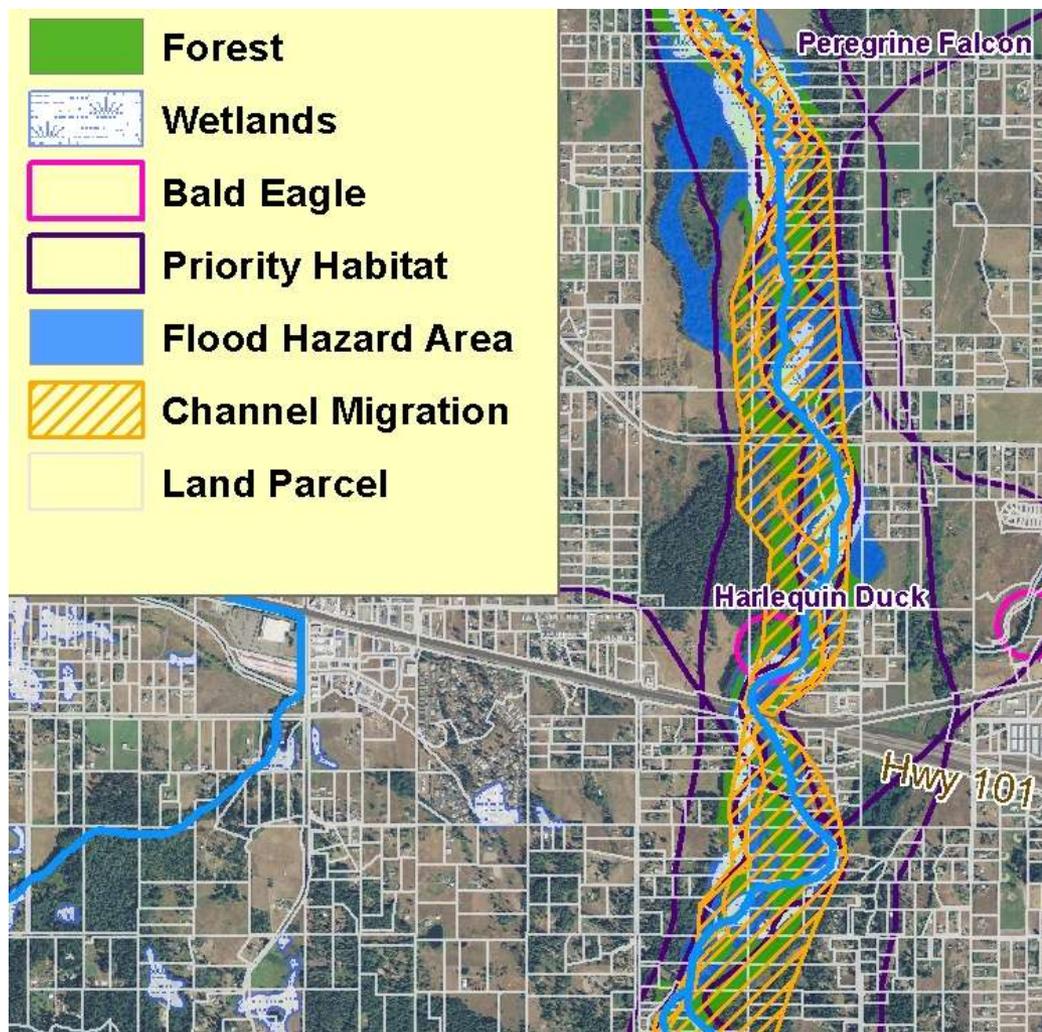
Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



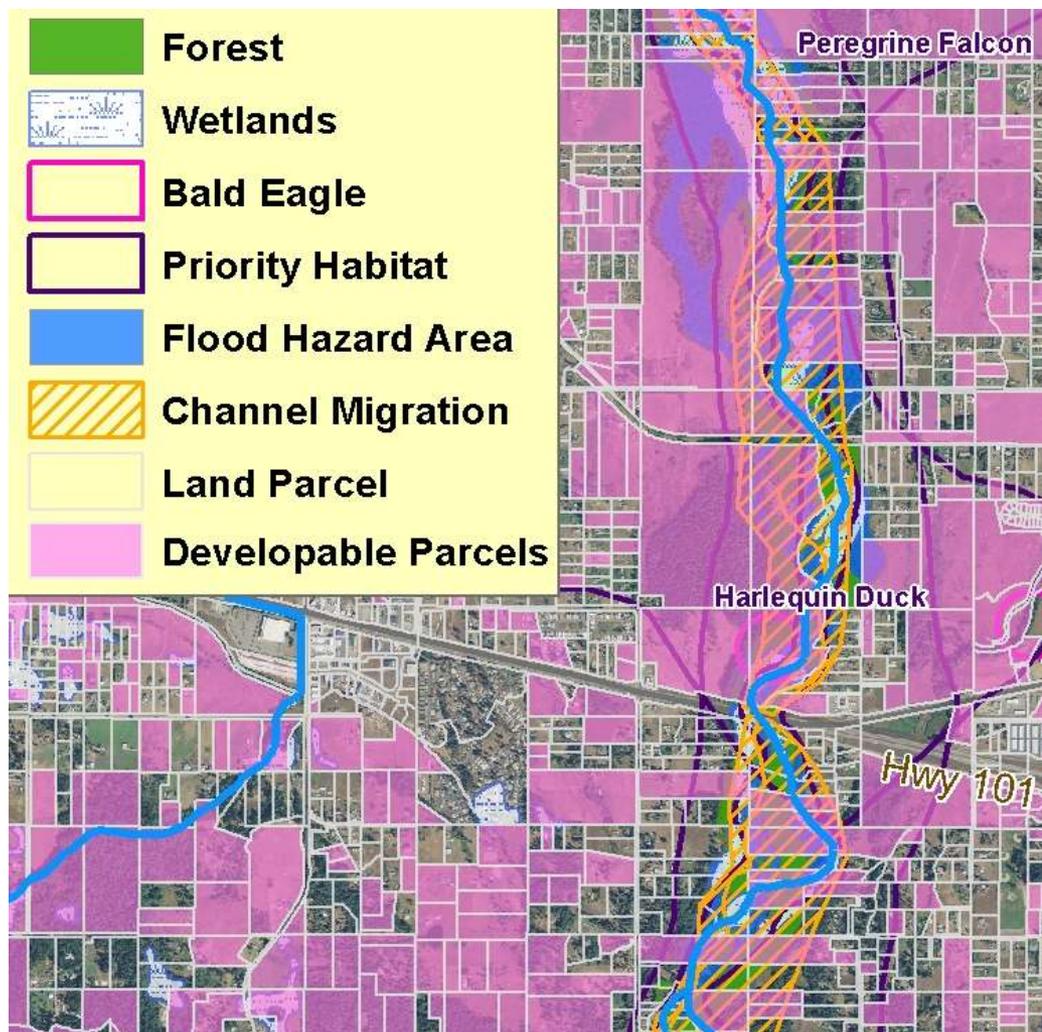
Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3



Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3

Potential development risks

- Loss of mature trees: Destabilizes river banks and removes wildlife habitat, degrades fish habitat
- Bank armoring/levees: Degrades fish habitat quality, and may erode downstream properties
- Human health and safety: Placing people and homes in harms way

Freshwater Reach Example: Dungeness River Reach 3

How do we allow for use of private property while protecting existing ecological functions and preventing additional hazards?

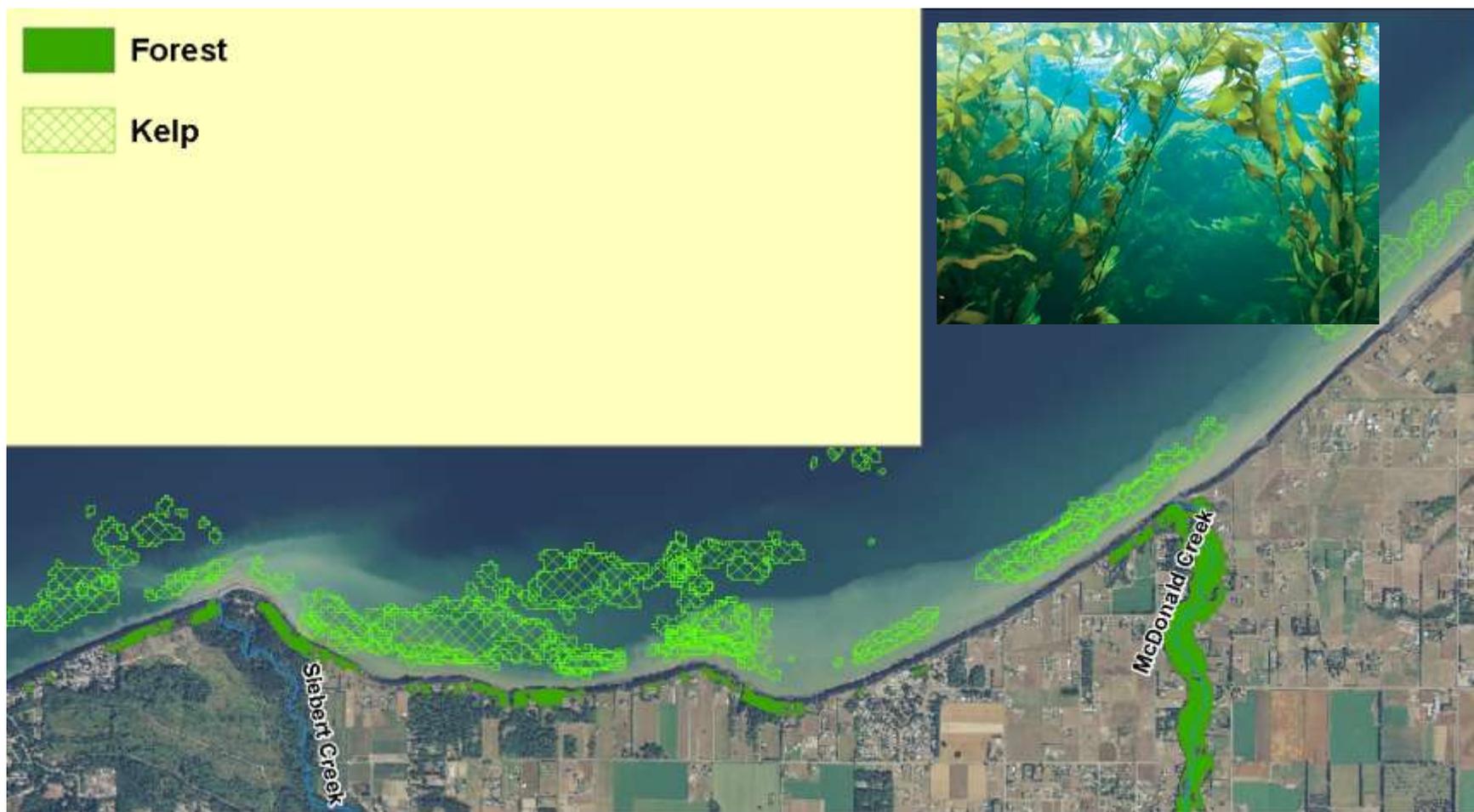
Example management implications:

- Avoid placing structures in flood and channel migration hazard zones
- Limit armoring and levee construction
- Limit removal of forests

Marine Reach Example: Green Point



Marine Reach Example: Green Point



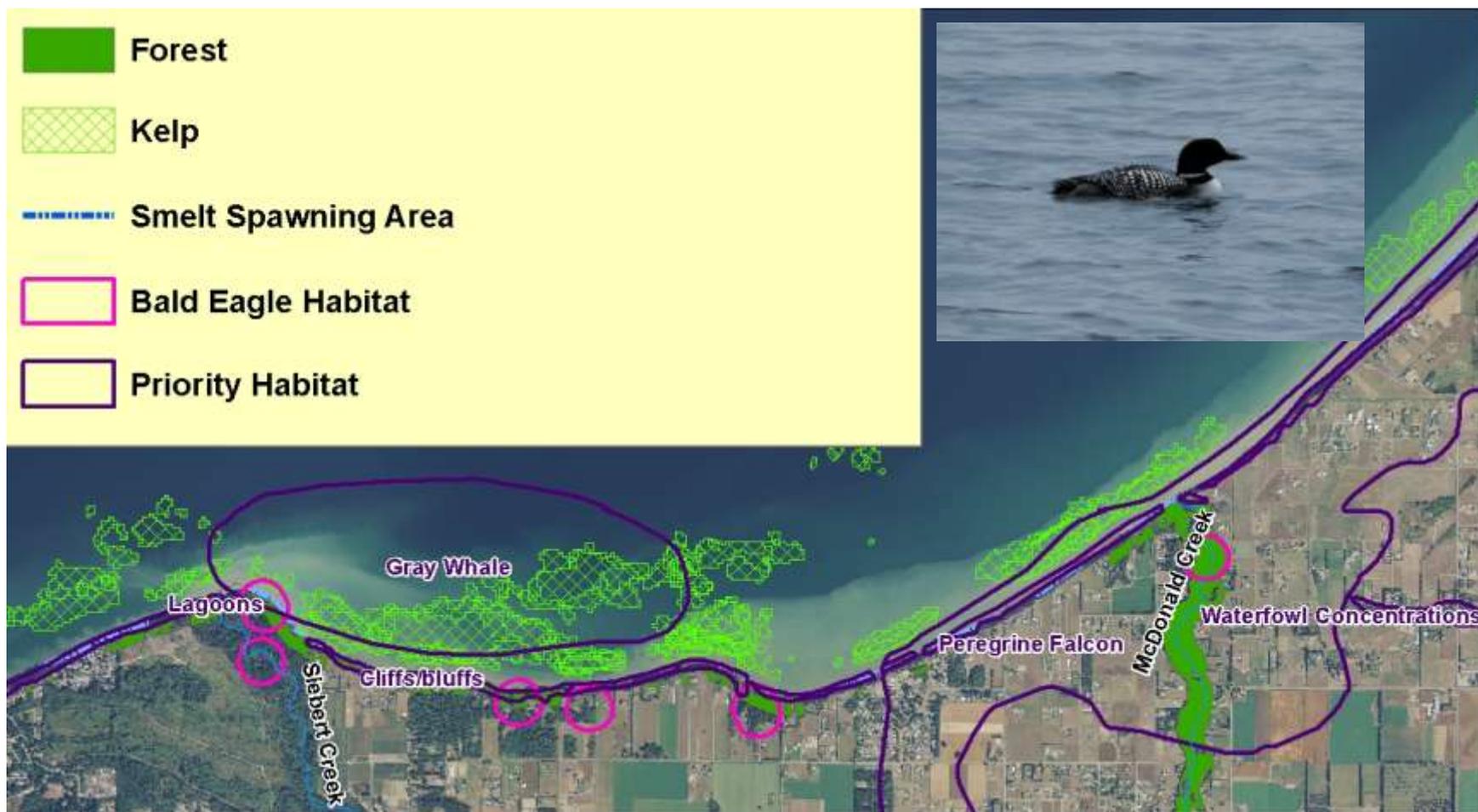
Marine Reach Example: Green Point



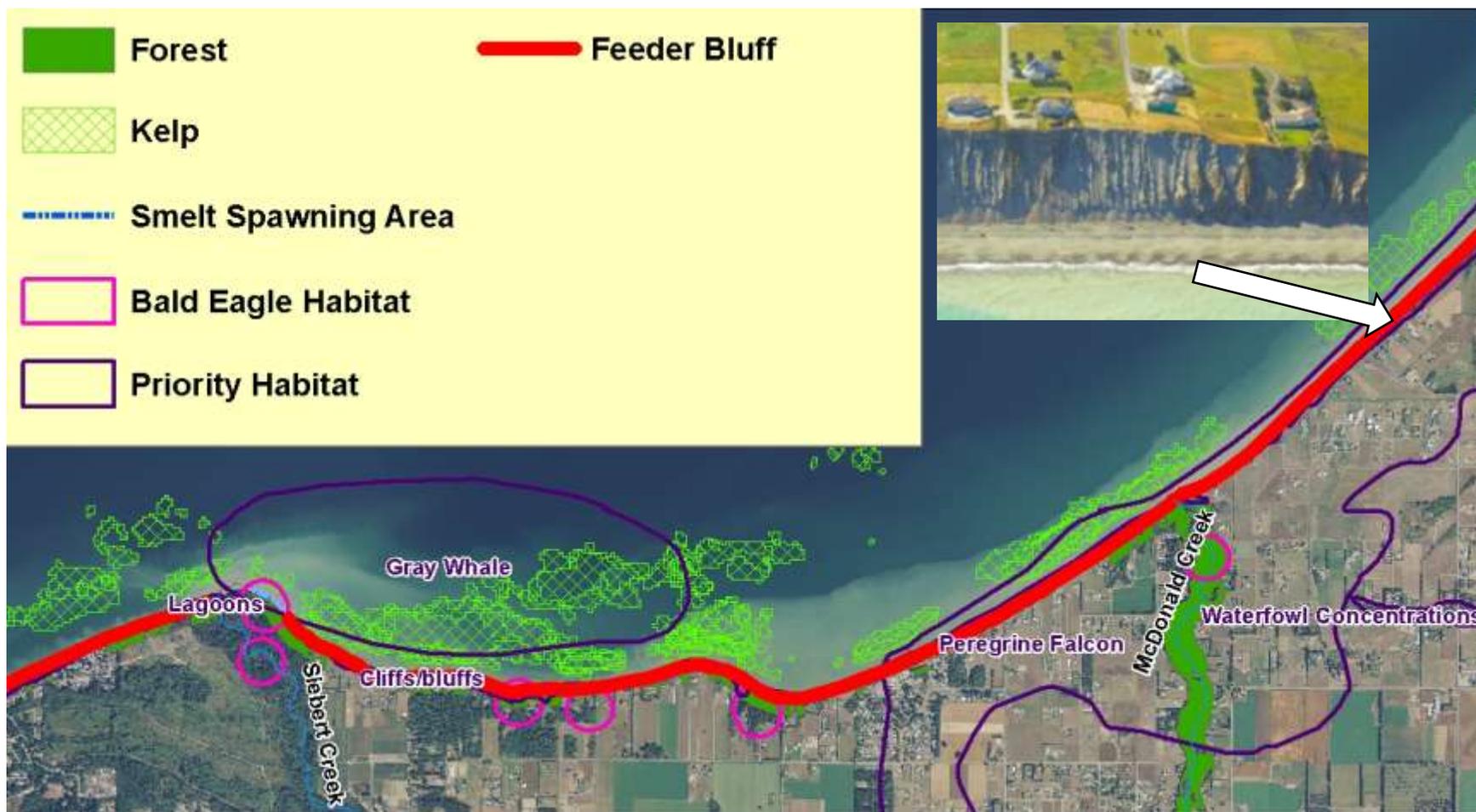
Marine Reach Example: Green Point



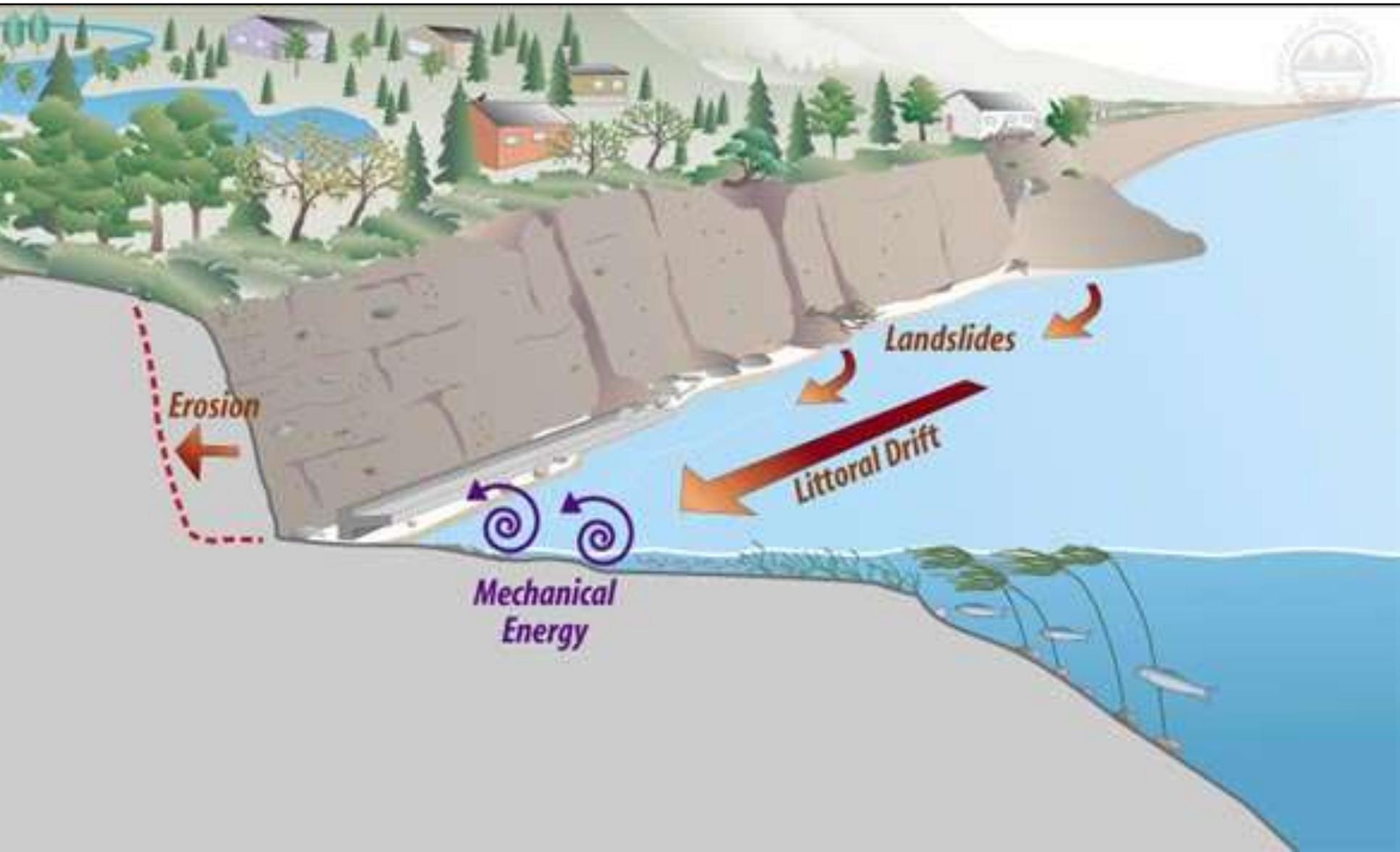
Marine Reach Example: Green Point



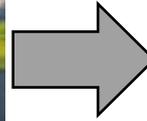
Marine Reach Example: Green Point



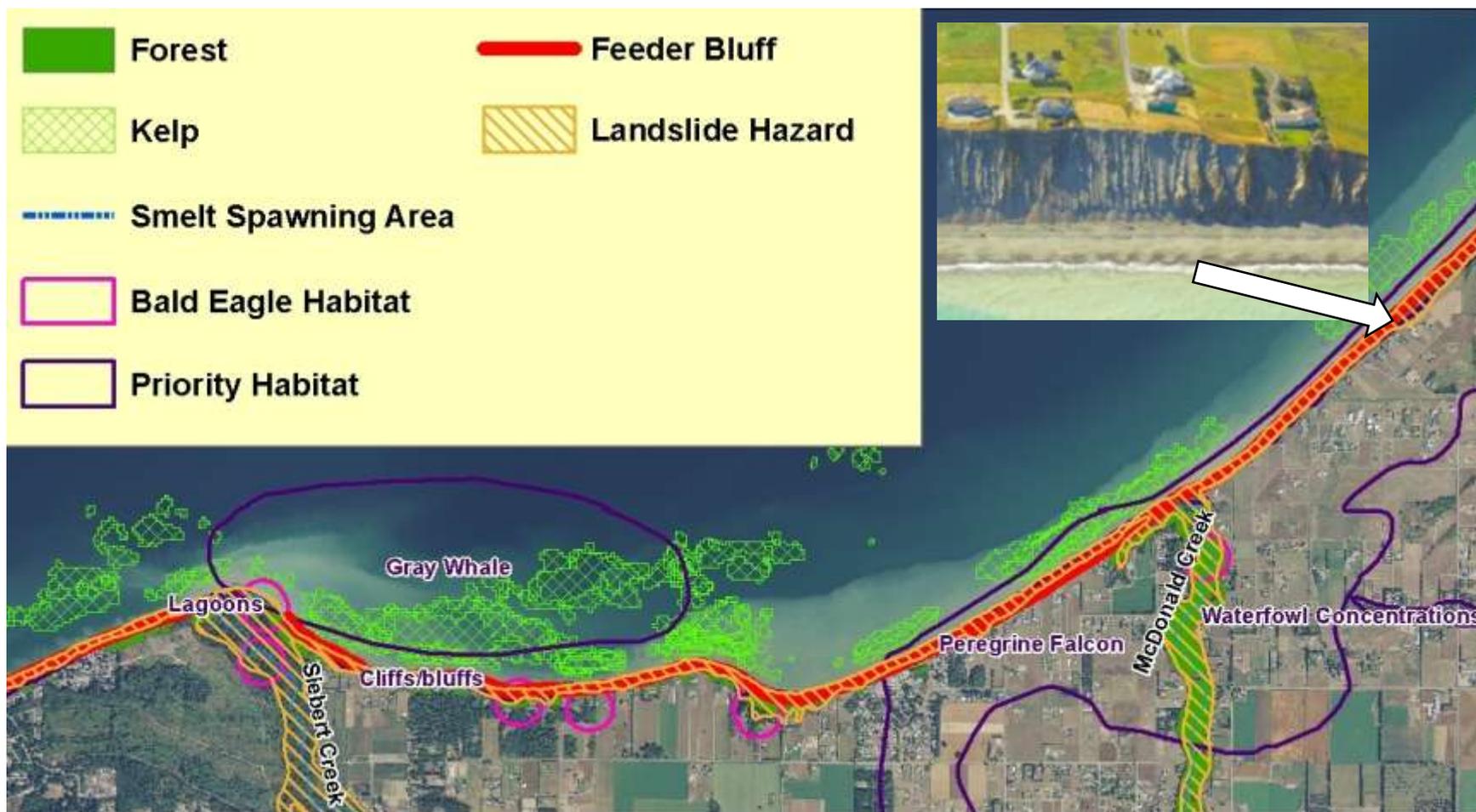
Coastal Feeder Bluffs



Bluff erosion/bluff failure = major source of beach



Marine Reach Example: Green Point



Marine Reach Example: Green Point



Marine Reach Example: Green Point



Marine Reach Example: Green Point

Potential development risks

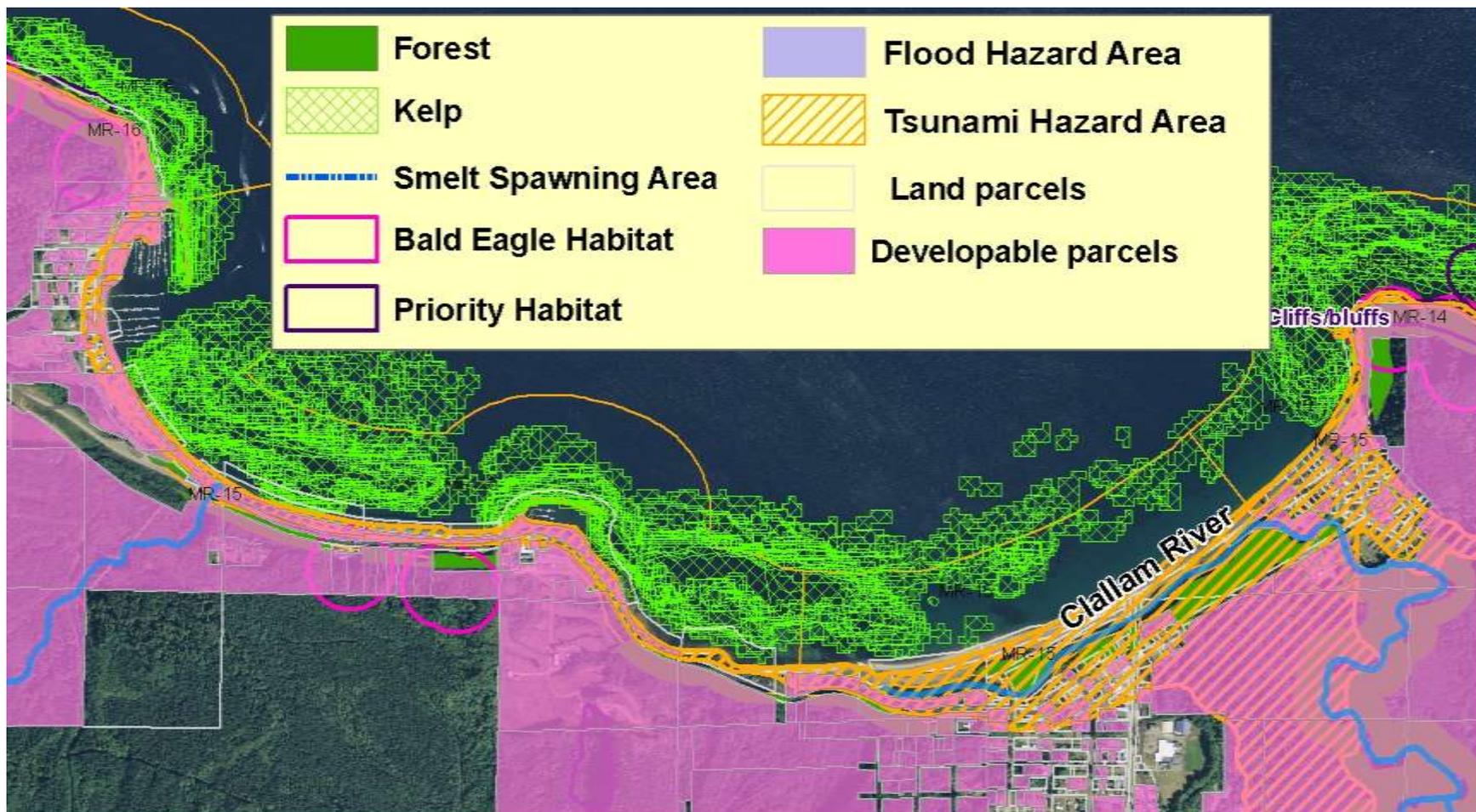
- Loss of mature trees: Destabilizes erosive bluffs and degrades habitat quality
- Increased stormwater runoff: May increase bluffs erosion
- Human health and safety: Rapidly-eroding bluffs

Marine Reach Example: Green Point

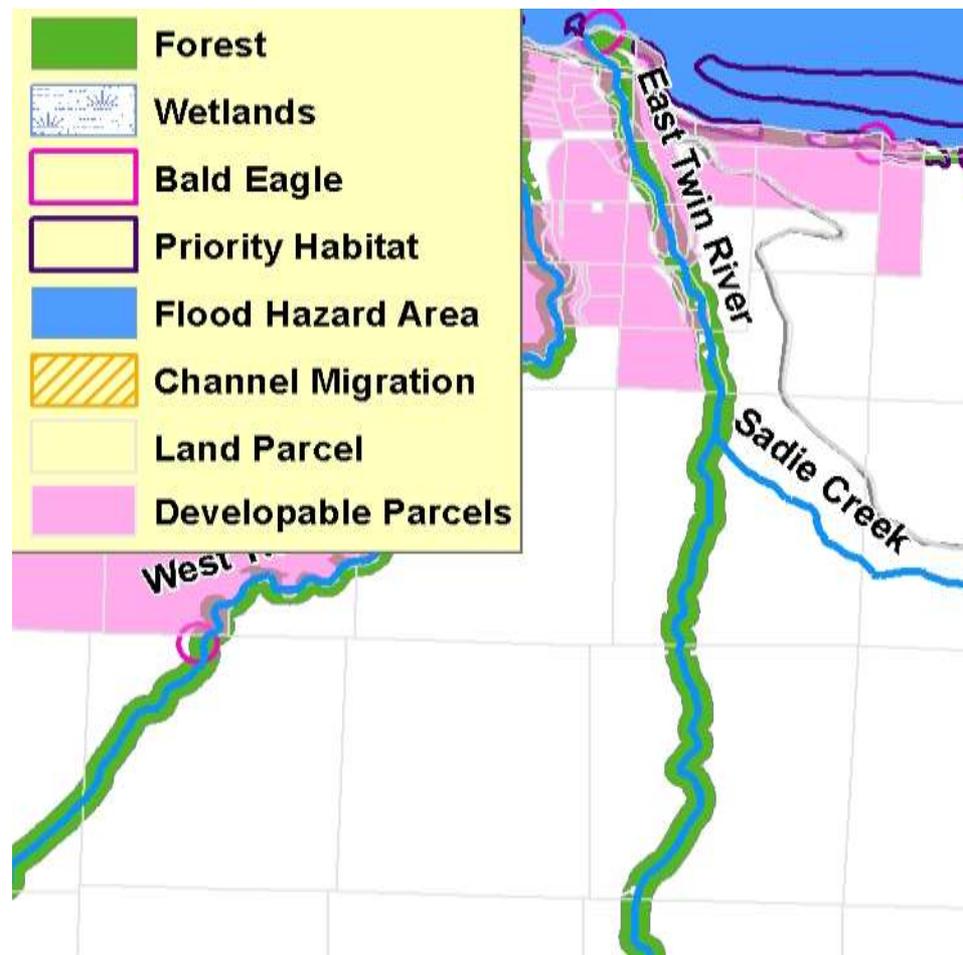
Management recommendations

- Limit removal of remaining forest cover
- Avoid placing structures near eroding feeder bluffs
- Streamline regulations to allow landowners to remove threatened structures back from river
- Inform landowners about potential flood and erosion issues

Marine Reach Example: Clallam Bay



Freshwater Reach Example: East Twin River





Inventory and Characterization Report

- (explain how people can access report, encourage them to review the reach sheet for their area)

Discussion

Vision report

- Does the description of your region match your sense of place?
- What do you like about the vision? What more detail would you like to see?

Inventory and Characterization

- What concerns are raised by the characterization examples? What is most important to consider for the SMP?
- Are the descriptions of baseline conditions useful for decision on development under the SMP and keeping track of conditions over time?

Public Access Issues and Opportunities

- Review of SMA and Guidelines for Public Access
- Summary of Public Input received so far
- Committee Perspectives