



Outreach Presentations and Materials

Click on the text below to quickly access that section of the document. Please note that there is no back button in the PDF to return to this page. You will need to scroll back to return.

Contents

Materials – Development & Engineering Advisory Board 9-5-2019.....	2
Materials – Parks Advisory Board 9-13-2019.....	17
Materials – League of Women Voters 10-12-2019.....	29
Link to Clark County Close Up Video Segment.....	32
Materials – Dept. of Natural Resources 12-12-2019.....	33
Materials – Clean Water Commission 01-08-2020.....	56
Materials - Development & Engineering Advisory Board 02-06-2020.....	78
Materials – Friends of Clark County 02-18-2020.....	91
Materials - Development & Engineering Advisory Board 07-09-2020	105

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 2020

September 5, 2019

Development & Engineering Advisory Board
Public Service Center, 6th Floor Training Room

Jenna Kay

Community Planning



Agenda

- Shoreline Management Act
- Periodic Review
- Next Steps
- Discussion

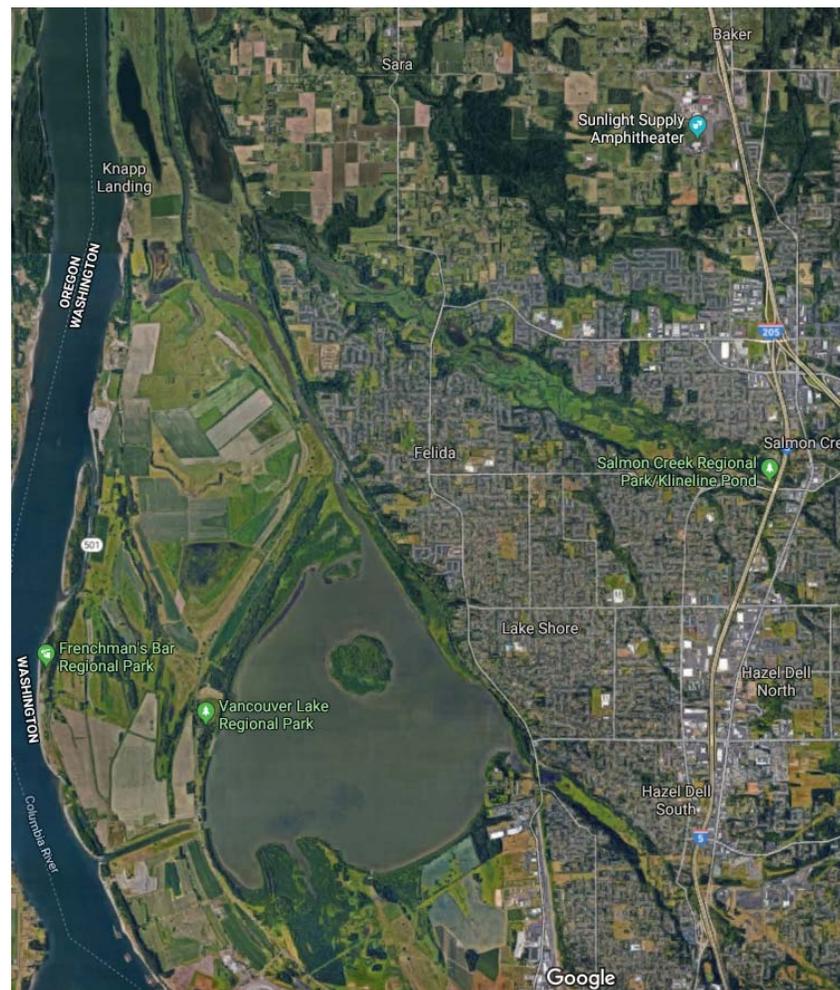


Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Intent of the Act

“...prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state’s shorelines.”

RCW 90.58.020



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Policy Goals of the Act

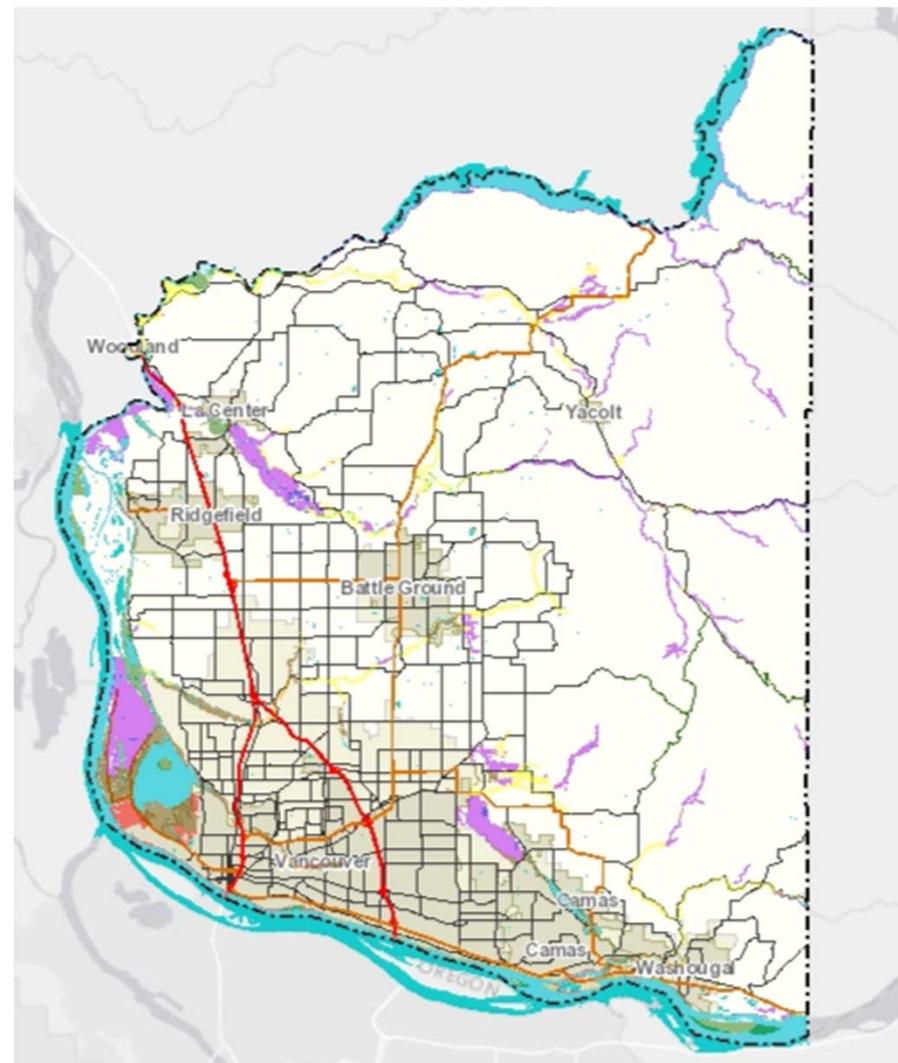
- Foster reasonable and appropriate uses
- Protect natural resources
- Promote public access



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

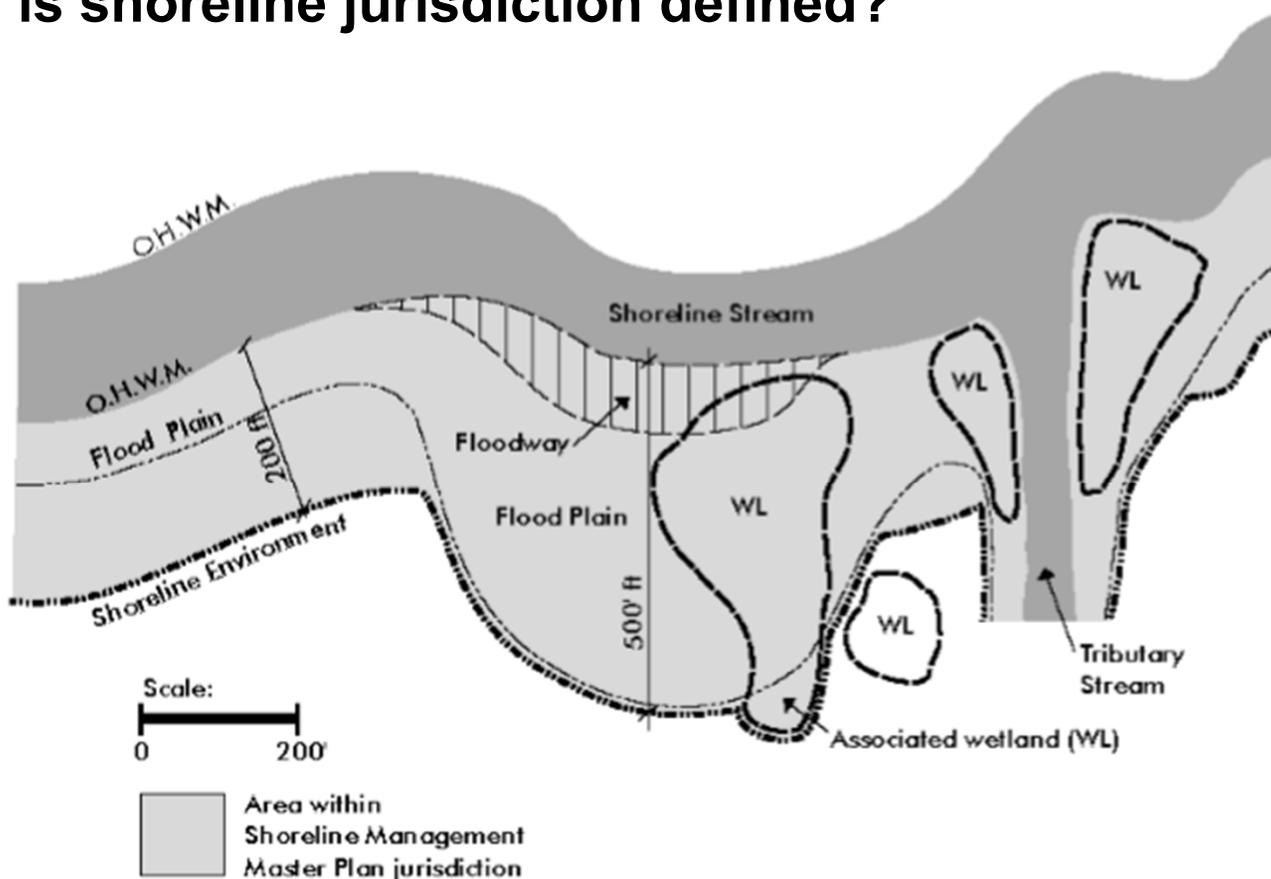
What is a Shoreline Master Program (SMP)?

- A planning document (Chapter 13, Comp. Plan)
- A set of regulations (CCC 40.460)
- A map



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

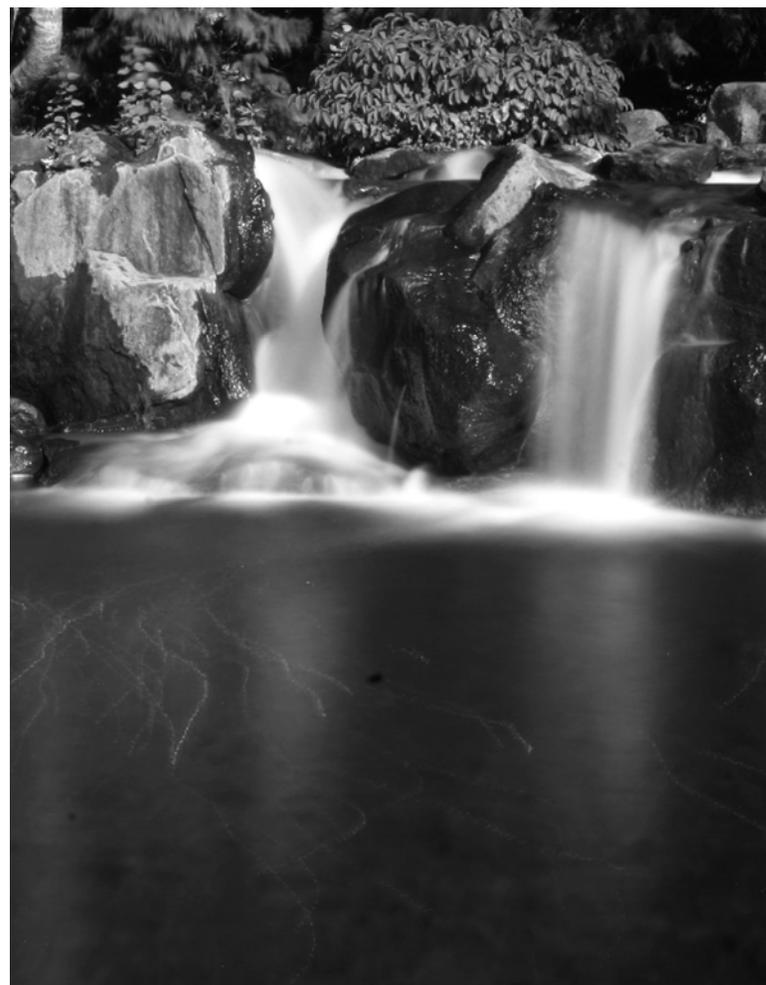
How is shoreline jurisdiction defined?



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Connection to GMA

- Shoreline management is 14th goal of GMA
- SMP regulates critical areas in shoreline jurisdiction
- Shoreline regulations must protect at least as well as critical areas regulations



Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Periodic Review

Ensure the SMP is:

- Current with changes in laws and rules
- Consistent with other Clark County plans and regulations
- Responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data



Periodic Review Public Participation Program

Outreach:

- Open houses
- Advisory boards
- Neighborhood associations
- Other interest groups

Adoption process:

- Joint comment period with Ecology
- Hearings



Next Steps

Periodic Review Kick-off

Summer 2019

- Council work session (Aug. 14)
- Council hearing to establish Public Participation Plan (Sept. 3)
- Launch project webpage and email list

Outreach & Proposal Development

Fall-Winter 2019

- Open houses
- Meetings with
 - Advisory boards
 - Interest groups
- Develop draft proposal

Adoption Process

Spring 2020

- SEPA & 30-day comment period
- Planning Commission Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Initial Determination
- County Council Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Final Determination



Thank you!

Clark County Public Service Center

1300 Franklin Street • PO Box 5000

Vancouver, WA 98666-5000



AGENDA
DEVELOPMENT and ENGINEERING ADVISORY BOARD

Thursday, September 5, 2019

2:30 – 4:30 p.m.
 Public Service Center
 6th Floor, Training Room

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TIME</u>		<u>FACILITATOR</u>
	<u>Start</u>	<u>Duration</u>	
1. Administrative Actions	2:30	10 min	Wollam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • DEAB meeting is being recorded and the audio will be posted on the DEAB's website • Review/Adopt minutes • Review upcoming events • Member announcements 			
2. Shoreline Master Program Period Review	2:40	20 min	Kay
3. Complete Streets / Update	3:00	20 min	Albrecht
4. NE 179 th Street / Urban Holding /Next Steps	3:20	20 min	Nickolds
5. Development Agreement Procedures	3:40	20 min	Herman
6. Public Comment	4:00	20 min	All

Next DEAB Meeting:
 Thursday, October 3, 2019
 2:30 – 4:30 p.m.

Clark County Council Work Sessions and Hearings



For other formats, contact
 the Clark County ADA Office

Voice 564.397.2322
Fax 360.397.6165

Relay 711 or 800.833.6388
Email ADA@clark.wa.gov

County Council Meetings – first and third Tuesday at 6 p.m.

September 3, 2019: Public Hearing: Start Time: 6:00pm: 2019 Annual Reviews and Dockets

September 17, 2019: Public Hearing: Start Time: 6:00pm: --

Clark County Council Work Sessions – see below for start time(s)

September 11, 2019: Work session: Start Time: 10:00am: Restructuring Clark County Current Use & Designated Forestland Program

September 18, 2019: Work session: Start Time: 9:30am: 2019 Final Supplemental

PC Work Sessions and Hearings

PC Public Hearing: September 19, 2019: Start Time: 6:30pm
 Transportation Improvement Program - Complete Streets
 NE 106th Street to NE 112th Street, Arterial Atlas and Title 40, Appendix F
 (CPZ2019-00016)
 Historic Preservation Code (CPZ2019-00028)

** CPZ = Comp Plan Change / Rezone / Text Change **

PC Work Session: September 19, 2019: Start Time: 5:30pm
 20-Year Capital Facilities Plan
 TIF Update
 Comp Plan Map, Urban Holding Removal 179th Street Area

** CPZ = Comp Plan Change / Rezone / Text Change **

PC Work Session: September 5, 2019: Start Time: 5:30pm
 Transportation Improvement Program - Complete Streets
 NE 106th Street to NE 112th Street, Arterial Atlas and Title 40, Appendix F
 (CPZ2019-00016)
 Historic Preservation Code (CPZ2019-00028)

** CPZ = Comp Plan Change / Rezone / Text Change **

Note: Work sessions are frequently rescheduled. Check with the Clark County Council's office to confirm date/time of scheduled meetings.

PC – Planning Commission



**Development and Engineering Advisory Board Meeting
September 5, 2019
2:30pm – 4:30pm
Public Service Center**

Board members in attendance: Steve Bacon, Eric Golemo, Andrew Gunther, Don Hardy, James Howsley, Mike Odren, Don Russo, Dan Wisner, Terry Wollam and Jeff Wriston

Board members in not attendance: --

County Staff: Gary Albrecht, Matt Hermen, Rob Klug, Mitch Nickolds, Jenna Kay Ali Safayi, Rod Swanson, Melissa Tracy

Public: Houston Aho, Seth Halling, Steve Madsen

Call to Order: 2:34pm

Administrative Actions:

- Introductions
- DEAB meeting is being recorded and the audio will be posted on the DEAB website
- Review and adopt last month's minutes: minutes were approved with removal of Mike Nieto and Ott Gaither from members list
- Review upcoming events: COUNTY COUNCIL Work Sessions every Wednesday; COUNTY COUNCIL hearings every Tuesday
- DEAB member announcements:
 - Howsley – County out of invalidity with GMA

Shoreline Master Program Period Review:

- Jenna Kay - Clark County Community Planning
- PowerPoint Presentations
- Refresher, what project is and next steps

Complete Street / Update:

- Gary Albrecht – Clark County Community Planning
- PowerPoint Presentations
- Definition of, what project is and next steps
- Odren put forth a motion: “provide continued support to the Clean Street Program with the understanding that final code language makes it clear that the exemptions listed is specific towards the Complete Street Program and is not applied to private developments”; Golemo suggested motion be “... continued support of Clean Street Program”

179th Street / Urban Holding / Next Steps:

- Nickolds thanks all parties that worked on the project, both past and present
- Next steps outlined
- Howsley expressed gratitude for all work and acknowledges there is more to do

Development Agreement Procedures:

- Matt Hermen – Clark County Public Works
- Planning Commission’s recommendation to BOCC for approval
- Inquiries (and suggestions) from board members of time frame / length of agreement(s); and existing developers agreements – renewals; county vs developer initiated – processed for steps that may be skipped; references to RCW36.70B.170.3
- Motion was presented (recapped by Matt Hermen): “...know how Developer Agreements improved before there was specific standards how they get extended with the new standards in place; ... the duration instead of saying or earlier sys unless otherwise specified; ... for county initiated Developers Agreements some language to address some processes that may be skipped if this does not apply; ... and then a reference to RCW36.70B.170.3 that make reference to the flexibility that Developers Agreements comply” -- DEAB was in agreement

Public Comment

- Halling - Sight distance 15 feet from face of curb; definition of travel way; more discussion to follow

Meeting adjourned: 4:17pm

Meeting minutes prepared by: Melissa Tracy

Reviewed by: Ali Safayi



Clark County Parks Advisory Board Meeting Agenda

Friday, September 13, 2019 12:00 – 2:00 PM
4000 NE 78th Street, Vancouver, WA 98665
Luke Jensen Sports Park | Bud Van Cleve Community Room

PAB Members:

Jay Chester (Co-Chair)
Kelsey Potter (Co-Chair)
Dave Weston (Secretary)
Barbara Anderson
John Spencer
Kelly Puntenev
Stacy Kysar

School District Liaisons:

Jennifer Halleck (Vancouver)
Cale Piland (Evergreen)

Parks Foundation of Clark County

Dellan Redjou, Executive Director

Next Meeting:

Friday, October 11, 2019
12:00 – 2:00 PM
Bud Van Cleve Community Room
Luke Jensen Sports Park

****Motion Needed**

I. CALL TO ORDER	12:00 PM
II. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	10 MIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll call / guest introductions • Review / adopt July 12, 2019 meeting minutes ** • Volunteer hours – PAB Members 	
III. PUBLIC COMMENT	15 MIN
<i>(At this time, members of the public are invited to speak to the Advisory Board and staff. Citizens are asked to limit their testimony to three minutes. Please note that this meeting is being recorded and the audio will be posted on the Parks website.)</i>	
IV. UNFINISHED BUSINESS	30 MIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Moulton Falls update b. Lewis & Clark Trail Support Letter Presentation (Laura Hoggatt) c. Staffing update d. Smoole property update 	
V. NEW BUSINESS	40 MIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Three Creeks Development presentation b. PIF and Projects Update c. Inclusive Playgrounds d. Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 	
VI. MANAGER’S REPORT	15 MIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Updates on Lower Daybreak, Curtin Creek Community Park, Kozy Kamp Neighborhood Park b. Public Benefits Rating System Update 	
VII. PUBLIC COMMENT	15 MIN
VIII. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION (PAB Members)	10 MIN
IX. ADJOURN	2:00 PM

NOTE: The Clark County Parks Advisory Board will host a parks standards sub-committee work session from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon at the Luke Jensen Sports Park, Bud Van Cleve Room. This work session is an extension of the regularly scheduled meeting and is open to the public.

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 2020

September 13, 2019

Parks Advisory Board
Luke Jensen Sports Park

Jenna Kay

Community Planning



Agenda

- Shoreline Management Act
- Periodic Review
- Project Timeline
- Discussion

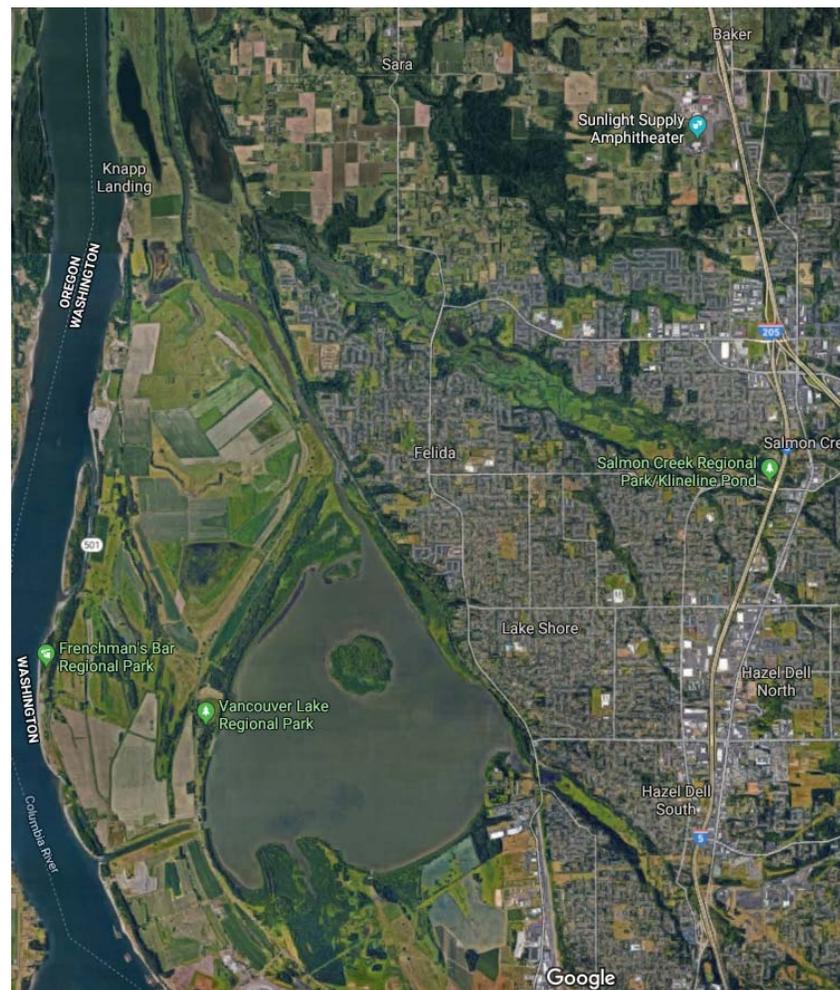


Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Intent of the Act

“...prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state’s shorelines.”

RCW 90.58.020



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Policy Goals of the Act

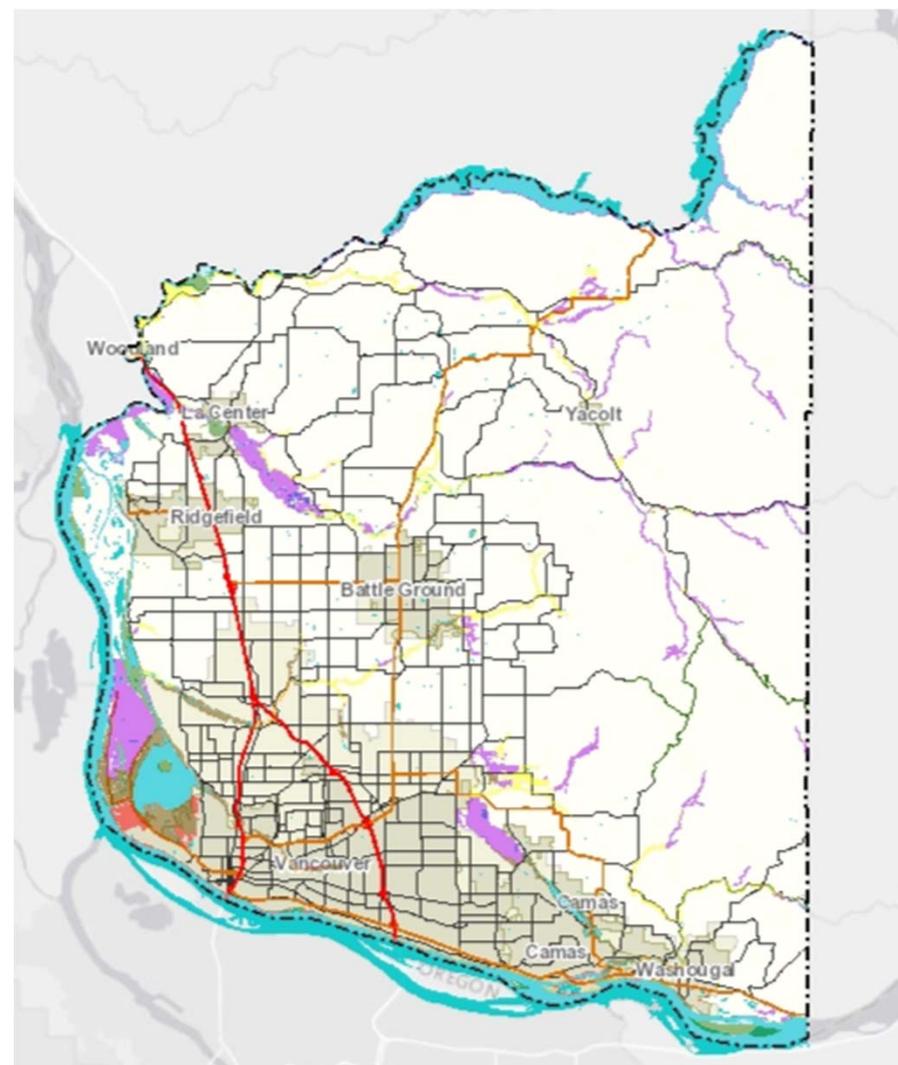
- Foster reasonable and appropriate uses
- Protect natural resources
- Promote public access



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

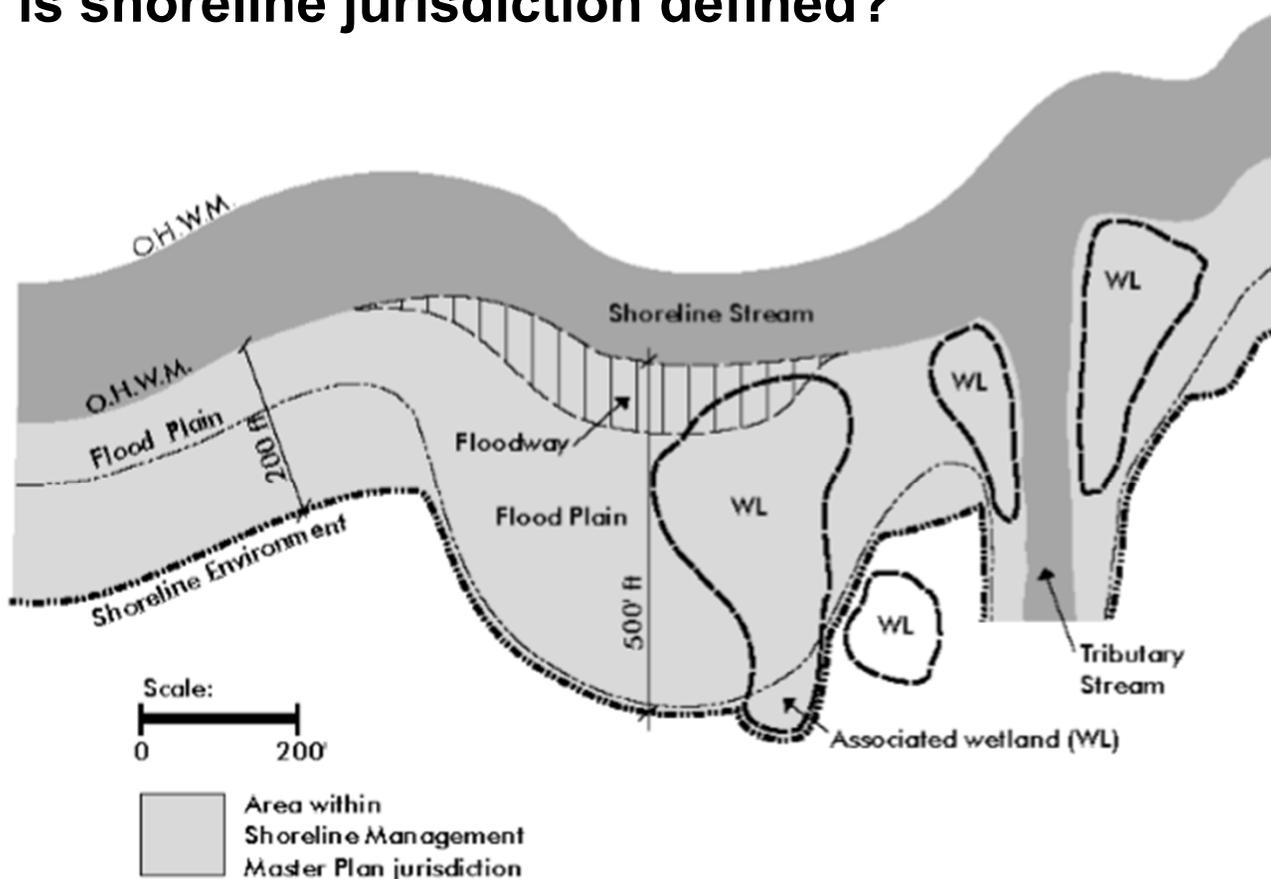
What is a Shoreline Master Program (SMP)?

- A planning document (Chapter 13, Comp. Plan)
- A set of regulations (CCC 40.460)
- A map



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

How is shoreline jurisdiction defined?

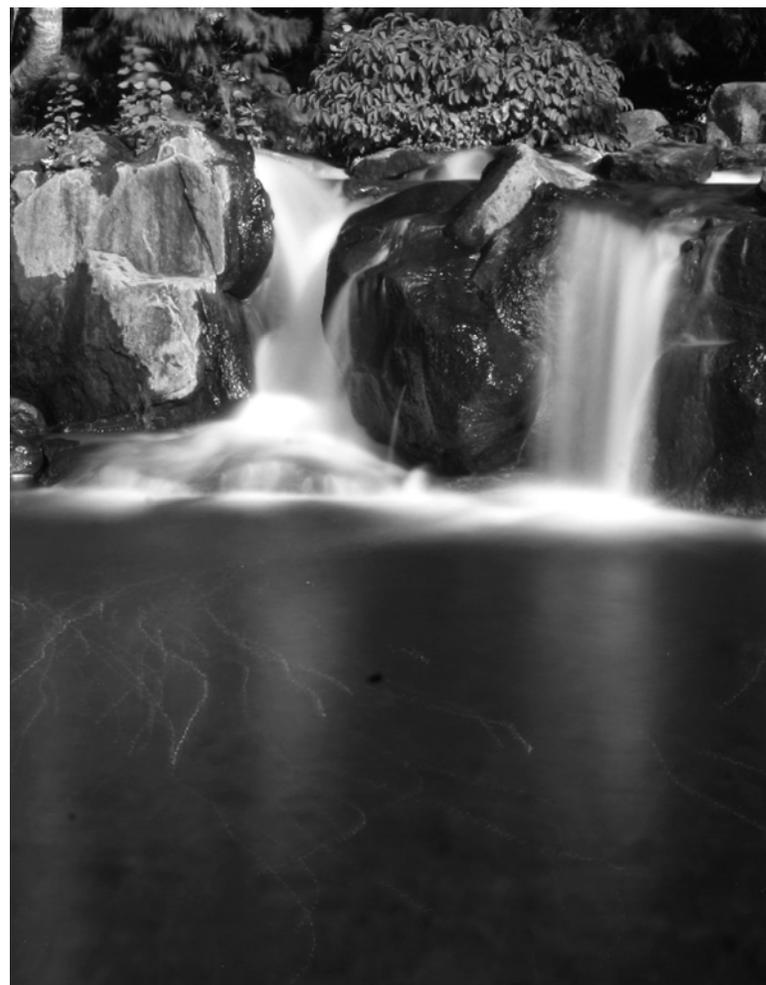




Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Connection to GMA

- Shoreline management is 14th goal of GMA
- SMP regulates critical areas in shoreline jurisdiction
- Shoreline regulations must protect at least as well as critical areas regulations



Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Periodic Review

Ensure the SMP is:

- Current with changes in laws and rules
- Consistent with other Clark County plans and regulations
- Responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data

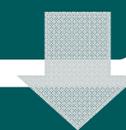
Due: June 30, 2020



Project Timeline

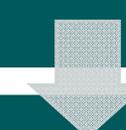
Sep-Oct 2019

Learn about the project



Nov-Dec 2019

Review & provide feedback on draft proposals



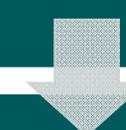
Early 2020

Submit comments: public comment period, SEPA



Spring 2020

Testify at Planning Commission Hearing



Late Spring 2020

Testify at County Council Hearing



Thank you!

Project website: <https://www.clark.wa.gov/smp2020>

Project contact: Jenna Kay, jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov, 564.397.4968





SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC REVIEW 2020

Clark County is performing a periodic review of its Shoreline Master Program. We hope these frequently asked questions will give you at least some introductory information to prepare you for coming discussions on the project.

What is a Shoreline Master Program?

A Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is a set of policies and regulations required by state law that has three basic policy areas: fostering reasonable and appropriate uses, protecting natural resources, and promoting public access.

Where does the SMP apply?

“Shorelines of the state” are special waterbodies that meet certain size or flow criteria in the Washington state Shoreline Management Act (SMA). These shorelines of the state include rivers and streams with mean annual flow more than 20 cubic feet per second and lakes 20 acres or larger. The shoreline jurisdiction extends 200 feet landward of the water’s edge and additionally includes associated wetlands, floodways, and the 100-year floodplain (based on the county’s flood hazard maps). Clark County shorelines of the state include the Columbia River, North Fork Lewis River, East Fork Lewis River, Salmon Creek, Washougal River, Burnt Bridge Creek, Vancouver Lake, Yale Lake, Lake Merwin, and several other waterbodies.

What is a periodic review of the SMP?

This periodic review will focus on: reviewing changes in state law and incorporating any applicable amendments; and ensuring consistency with other county policies and regulations, such as the Comprehensive Plan and critical areas code.

This periodic review will NOT: re-evaluate the ecological baseline that was established as part of the 2012 comprehensive update; extensively assess no net loss criteria other than to ensure that proposed amendments do not result in degradation of the baseline condition; or change shoreline jurisdiction/ environment designations except to address a few known map issues.

Why now?

Washington state law requires jurisdictions to review and update their SMPs every eight years in accordance with the SMA and its current guidelines and legislative rules.

Clark County completed a comprehensive update to its SMP in 2012 and its periodic review is due June 30, 2020.



What type of activities and uses do shoreline regulations apply to?

ACTIVITIES AND USES

Shoreline regulations apply to any land use activity and development that occurs within the shoreline jurisdiction as defined in the SMP, including:

- New or expanded structures, such as houses, sheds, and decks;
- New or expanded in-water and over-water structures, such as docks, buoys, and boat launches;
- Land development and alteration, such as clearing, grading, dredging, or filling; and
- Other activities along the shorelines such as restoration (e.g., riparian planting, bank stabilization), trail construction, and public access.

EXISTING USES AND DEVELOPMENT

SMP regulations apply to new developments and uses. Existing uses and

developments legally established may be repaired, maintained, and operated. The SMP does apply to proposals for expansion or alteration of existing uses and structures.

SHORELINE EXEMPTIONS

Certain land uses and development activities are exempt from the requirement to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit, but are not exempt from compliance with the SMP. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of at least one of the listed exemptions in the SMP may be granted an exemption. Exemptions are issued in writing from the county after the submission of a complete application. Even though an activity is exempt from requiring a shoreline substantial development permit, a conditional use or variance permit may be required.



When will proposed SMP changes be considered?

The project is scheduled from fall 2019 to mid-2020.

Year	Season	Project Phase
2019	Early fall	Learn about the project at an initial open house
2019	Late fall	Review draft proposals at open houses
2020	Winter	Public comment period, SEPA
2020	Early Spring	Planning Commission Hearing
2020	Late Spring	County Council Hearing

Meeting locations and times will be announced in local newspapers, the project website, and through email.

How do I participate in this project?

Open houses: learn about the project, review draft proposals, ask questions to staff, and submit feedback.

Public comment period: submit comments in writing during a 30-day comment period.

Email: ask questions or submit written testimony to jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov.

Mail: written testimony can be mailed to Community Planning, PO Box 9810, Vancouver, WA 98666-9810.

Hearings: written and oral testimony can be given at Planning Commission and County Council hearings.

Sign-up for project updates: www.clark.wa.gov/community-planning/get-project-updates

All comments will be part of the official record.

For questions or more information, contact Jenna Kay, Program Manager at jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov or visit the project website at www.clark.wa.gov/smp2020.



For other formats, contact the Clark County ADA Office

Voice 564.397.2322
Fax 564.397.6165

Relay 711 or 800.833.6388
Email ADA@clark.wa.gov

Shoreline Designations

Clark County, Washington

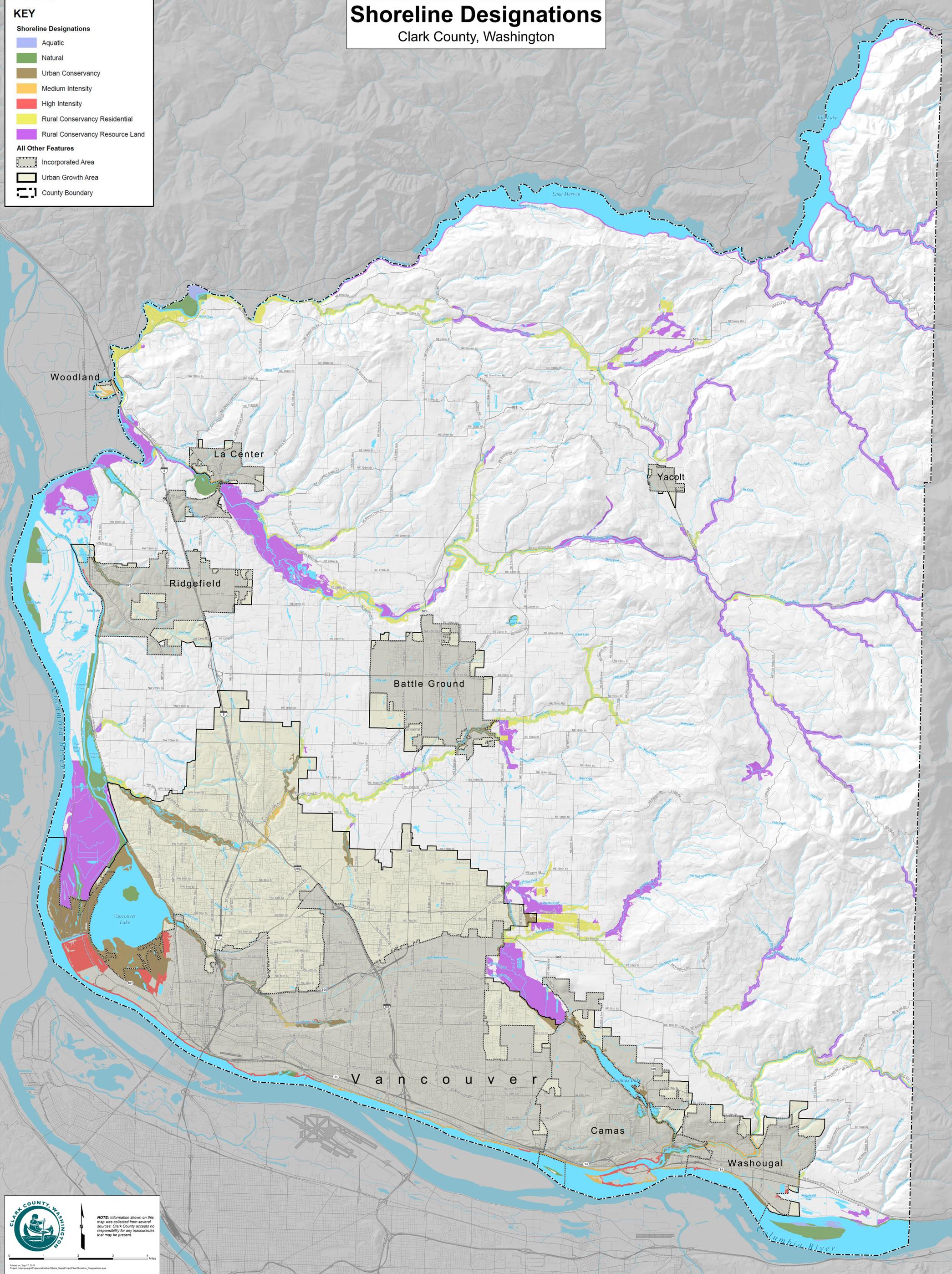
KEY

Shoreline Designations

- Aquatic
- Natural
- Urban Conservancy
- Medium Intensity
- High Intensity
- Rural Conservancy Residential
- Rural Conservancy Resource Land

All Other Features

- Incorporated Area
- Urban Growth Area
- County Boundary



CLARK COUNTY WASHINGTON

NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

Printed: May 17, 2016
 Project: T:\Projects\GIS\Shoreline\Clark_Map\Project\Map\Shoreline_Designations.aprx

Clark County Close Up Video Segment

Published 10/25/2019 on YouTube

Please Click on Link Below:

<https://youtu.be/HYkTiFahr1I>

and

Published 10/27/2019 on CVTV

Please Click on the Link Below:

<https://www.cvtv.org/program/clark-county-close-up>



Clark County

December 12, 2019



SMA- Local Governments & DNR

Planning and Coordinating Under Local Shoreline Master Programs



Washington State and Aquatic Lands

- **November 11, 1889, Washington Territory becomes the 42nd State joining the Union**
- **Equal Footing Doctrine: the State of Washington receives aquatic lands**
- **Constitution of the State of Washington:**
 - * **Article XVII, Section 1: Assertion of ownership**
 - * **Article XV: Commission to establish harbor areas.**



Article XVII, Section 1: Assertion of ownership

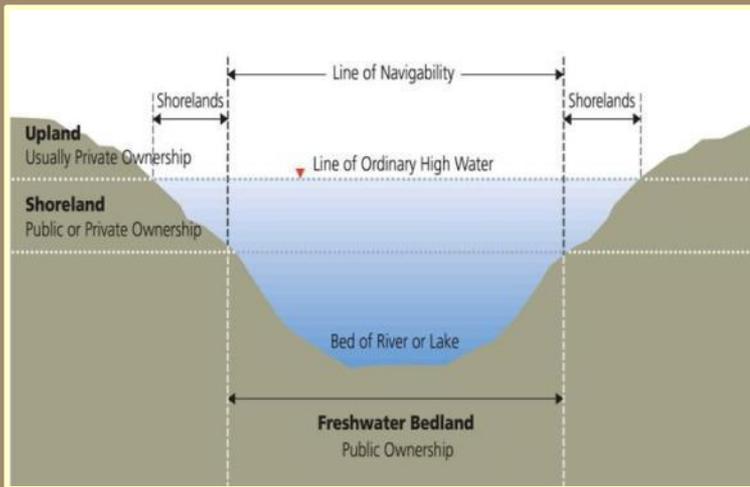
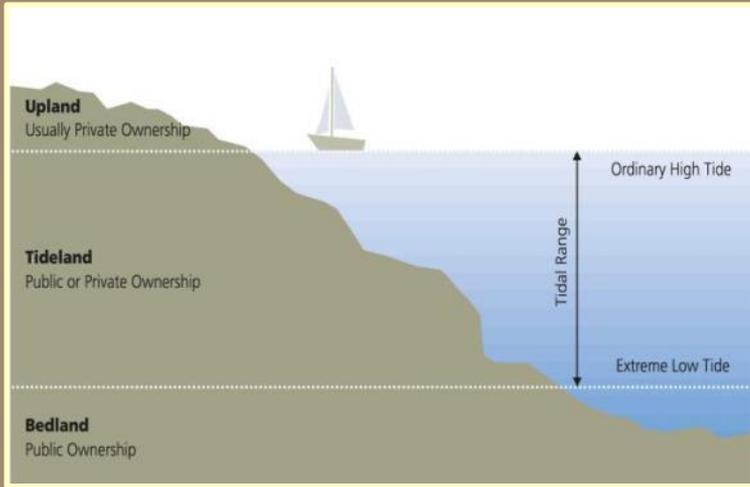
The state of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary high tide, in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all navigable rivers and lakes: *Provided*, that this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state



Navigable Waters

“...a body of water is capable or susceptible of having been or being used for the transport of useful commerce.”

WAC 332-30-106(41)



Article XV

The legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays and inlets of this state... Any harbor line so located or established may thereafter be changed, relocated or reestablished by the commission pursuant to such provision as may be made therefore by the legislature. The state shall never give, sell or lease to any private person, corporation, or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines,...



State-Owned Aquatic Lands

"State-owned aquatic lands" means all tidelands, shorelands, harbor areas, the beds of navigable waters, and waterways owned by the state and administered by the department or managed under RCW 79.105.42 by a port district.

"State-owned aquatic lands" does not include aquatic lands owned in fee by, or withdrawn for the use of, state agencies other than the department.



1890 to 1950

The Washington Legislature promoted the sale of aquatic lands to encourage economic development and to help fund state government

1950s

Activity shifted to leasing rather than selling

1971

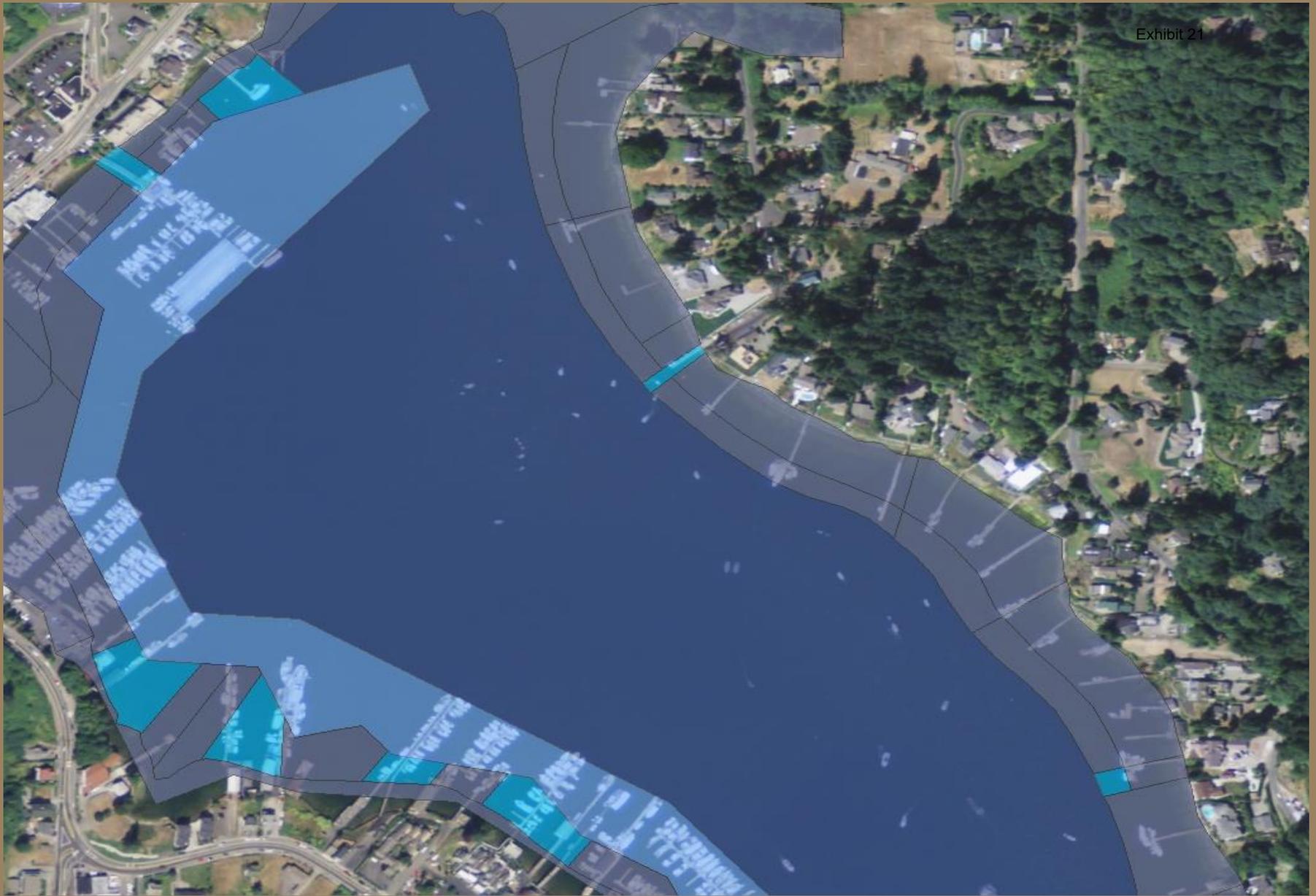
The Washington Legislature eliminated the sale of tidelands and shorelands



Acreeage of Washington State-Owned Aquatic Lands

- **Bedlands of navigable rivers and lakes**
- **1,250 sq miles**
- **800,000 acres**
- **Tidelands**
- **205 sq miles**
- **131,200 acres**
- **Shorelands of navigable rivers and lakes**
- **140 sq miles**
- **89,600 acres**
- **Beds of marine lands**
- **1,800 sq miles**
- **1,152,00 acres**





WDNR Authorities

- **Common law**
- **Equal Footing Doctrine**
- **Public Trust Doctrine**
- **Legislative Guidance**
- **RCW 79.105**
- **Administrative Rules**
- **Chapter 332-30 WAC**
- **Constitutional Guidance**
- **Articles XV, XVII and XXVII of the Washington State Constitution**



WDNR Management Goals

- **The WDNR provides a balance of public benefits for all citizens of the state.**
- **The Public Benefits include:**
 - **Encouraging direct public use as access;**
 - **Fostering water dependent uses;**
 - **Ensuring environmental protection;**
 - **Utilizing renewable resources**
 - **Generating income consistent with the public benefits**



RCW 79.105.210(4) The power to lease state-owned aquatic lands is vested in the department, which has the authority to make leases upon terms, conditions, and length of time in conformance with the state Constitution and chapters **79.105** through **79.140** RCW.



BI 17-19					
Sum of TOTAL	FUND				
TRUST	02R - AQUATIC LANDS ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT	041 - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COST ACCOUNT	04B - NAT RES REAL PROPERTY REPLACEMENT	158 - AQUATIC LAND DREDGED MAT DISP SITE	Grand Total
015 - BEDS OF NAVIGABLE WATERS	17,677,296	17,809,084		20,281	35,506,660
020 - FIRST CLASS TIDELANDS & SHORELANDS	1,526,464	519,034			2,045,498
021 - SECOND CLASS TIDELANDS & SHORELANDS	474,441	483,639	74,000		1,032,080
025 - HARBOR AREAS	4,703,103	1,571,503			6,274,606
Grand Total	24,381,303	20,383,260	74,000	20,281	44,858,844



RCW 90.58.280

Application to all state agencies, counties, public and municipal corporations.

The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to all agencies of state government, counties, and public and municipal corporations and to all shorelines of the state owned or administered by them



Working and Planning with Local Governments

Goals:

- Prevent management conflicts and adverse effects on SOALs
- Cultivate better cooperation and understanding of WDNR's Aquatic Resources Program among the different agencies with jurisdiction on SOALs



RCW 90.58.080(b)(4)(ii)

Timetable for local governments to develop or amend master programs—Review of master programs—Grants.

(ii) On or before June 30, 2020, and every eight years thereafter, for Clallam, Clark, Island, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, San Juan, Skagit, Thurston, and Whatcom counties and the cities within those counties;

WAC 173-26-090(2)(d)(iii)

Locally initiated review—Periodic review—Public involvement and approval procedures.

(iii) **Additional review and analysis.** Local governments should consider during their periodic review whether to incorporate any amendments needed to reflect changed circumstances, new information or improved data as described under subsection (1) of this section. Local governments should consider whether the significance of the changed circumstances, new information or improved data warrants amendments.



Wildstock geoduck
Buoy management
Residential uses of SOALs
Shared docks
Aquaculture
Creosote prohibition
Log storage/rafting
Exemption for cleanup/restoration
Public access
Stromwater
Critical Areas/habitat/ Eelgrass and Kelp
Shoreline protection bulkheads/green shorelines
Sea Level Rise/Climate Change





From: [FLORES, HUGO \(DNR\)](#)
To: [Jenna Kay](#); [Sharp, Noel \(DNR\)](#)
Cc: [Brent Davis](#)
Subject: [Contains External Hyperlinks] RE: Thank you and follow-up
Date: Thursday, December 12, 2019 3:22:31 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Clark County. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello Jenna,

Yes, thank you for making time for us. It was great to meet all of you and establish a good communication channel. We will keep you posted on issues of interest to Clark County.

Hugo

Hugo Flores
SMA-GMA-HARBOR AREAS
1111 Washington St SE
PO Box 47027
Olympia, WA 98504-7027
(360) 902-1126
Hugo.flores@dnr.wa.gov
<http://www.dnr.wa.gov>

From: Jenna Kay <Jenna.Kay@clark.wa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2019 2:40 PM
To: FLORES, HUGO (DNR) <HUGO.FLORES@dnr.wa.gov>; Sharp, Noel (DNR) <Noel.Sharp@dnr.wa.gov>
Cc: Brent Davis <Brent.Davis@clark.wa.gov>
Subject: Thank you and follow-up

Hi Hugo and Noel,

Thank you again for visiting us at the county today. It was very nice to meet in person.

I have copied Brent Davis on this email so that you have his contact information. Brent was at today's meeting and is the county's Shoreline Administrator and the county's Wetland/Habitat Team Manager. He is the person who was planning to follow-up with you on the cold water refuges discussion and is the person to contact regarding the Vancouver Lake trail project that we discussed.

Please feel to get in touch with us at any point to discuss follow-up questions or ideas, and we will do the same.

We hope you had a safe trip back north!

Regards,
Jenna



Jenna Kay
Planner II
COMMUNITY PLANNING

564.397.4968



This e-mail and related attachments and any response may be subject to public disclosure under state law.

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

PERIODIC REVIEW 2020

Clark County is updating its Shoreline Master Program and is looking for your help as we consider possible amendments.

What is a Shoreline Master Program?

A Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is a set of policies and regulations required by state law that has three basic policy areas: fostering reasonable and appropriate uses, protecting natural resources, and promoting public access.

Where does the SMP apply?

“Shorelines of the state” are special waterbodies that meet certain size or flow criteria in the Washington state Shoreline Management Act (SMA). These shorelines of the state include rivers and streams with mean annual flow more than 20 cubic feet per second and lakes 20 acres or larger. The shoreline jurisdiction extends 200 feet landward of the water’s edge and additionally includes associated wetlands, floodways, and the 100-year floodplain (based on the county's flood hazard maps). Clark County shorelines of the state include the Columbia River, North Fork Lewis River, East Fork Lewis River, Salmon Creek, Washougal River, Burnt Bridge Creek, Vancouver Lake, Yale Lake, Lake Merwin, and several other waterbodies.

What is a shoreline designation?

Areas within shoreline jurisdiction are assigned one of seven shoreline designations: aquatic, natural, urban conservancy, medium intensity, high intensity, rural conservancy residential, or rural conservancy resource. The designation determines what types of uses are allowed within that part of the shoreline.

What is a periodic review of the SMP?

This periodic review will focus on: reviewing changes in state law and incorporating any applicable amendments; and ensuring consistency with other county policies and regulations, such as the Comprehensive Plan and critical areas code.

This periodic review will NOT: re-evaluate the ecological baseline that was established as part of the 2012 comprehensive update; extensively assess no net loss criteria other than to ensure that proposed amendments do not result in degradation of the baseline condition; or change shoreline jurisdiction/ environment designations except to address a few known map issues.

Why now?

Washington state law requires jurisdictions to review and update their SMPs every eight years in accordance with the SMA and its current guidelines and legislative rules.

Clark County completed a comprehensive update to its SMP in 2012 and its periodic review is due June 30, 2020.

What type of activities and uses do shoreline regulations apply to?

ACTIVITIES AND USES

Shoreline regulations apply to any land use activity and development that occurs within the shoreline jurisdiction as defined in the SMP, including:

- New or expanded structures, such as houses, sheds, and decks;
- New or expanded in-water and over-water structures, such as docks, buoys, and boat launches;
- Land development and alteration, such as clearing, grading, dredging, or filling; and
- Other activities along the shorelines such as restoration (e.g., riparian planting, bank stabilization), trail construction, and public access.

EXISTING USES AND DEVELOPMENT

SMP regulations apply to new developments and uses. Existing uses and

developments legally established may be repaired, maintained, and operated. The SMP does apply to proposals for expansion or alteration of existing uses and structures.

SHORELINE EXEMPTIONS

Certain land uses and development activities are exempt from the requirement to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit, but are not exempt from compliance with the SMP. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of at least one of the listed exemptions in the SMP may be granted an exemption. Exemptions are issued in writing from the county after the submission of a complete application. Even though an activity is exempt from requiring a shoreline substantial development permit, a conditional use or variance permit may be required.

When will proposed SMP changes be considered?

The project is scheduled from fall 2019 to mid-2020.

Year	Season	Project Phase
2019	Early fall	Learn about the project at an initial open house
2019	Late fall	Review draft proposals at open houses
2020	Winter	Public comment period, SEPA
2020	Early Spring	Planning Commission Hearing
2020	Late Spring	County Council Hearing

Meeting locations and times will be announced in local newspapers, the project website, and through email.

How do I participate in this project?

Open houses: learn about the project, review draft proposals, ask questions to staff, and submit feedback.

Public comment period: submit comments in writing during a 30-day comment period.

Email: ask questions or submit written testimony to jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov.

Mail: written testimony can be mailed to Community Planning, PO Box 9810, Vancouver, WA 98666-9810.

Hearings: written and oral testimony can be given at Planning Commission and County Council hearings.

Sign-up for project updates: www.clark.wa.gov/community-planning/get-project-updates

All comments will be part of the official record.

For questions or more information, contact Jenna Kay, Program Manager at jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov or visit the project website at www.clark.wa.gov/smp2020.



SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC REVIEW PROPOSED CHANGES



DRAFT #1

NOVEMBER 2019

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review

Summary of Draft Proposed Changes

This document is a summary of Clark County’s initial draft of proposed changes to its Shoreline Master Program (SMP).

This document includes a brief explanation of each of the proposed changes. Draft maps are included in the Appendix.

Contents

Comprehensive Plan	2
1. Introductory/background text	2
2. Addition of Shoreline map	2
Development Code	2
3. Critical areas	2
4. Floating homes and on-water residences	3
5. Freshwater docks.....	4
6. Public boat ramps.....	5
7. Shift in Ordinary High Water Mark due to restoration.....	5
Maps.....	6
8. Carty Lake.....	6
9. Revised flood maps – Washougal, Little Washougal, Columbia	6
10. Revised floodplain near Lacamas Lake.....	6
11. Wetlands near Shanghai Creek.....	6
Appendix – Draft Maps.....	7
Map A – Proposed Changes to Shoreline Map.....	7
Map B – Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map	7

Comprehensive Plan

1. Introductory/background text

The proposed changes to the introductory/background text of the Shoreline Management chapter of the Comprehensive Plan would revise the introductory text and correct a scrivener’s error.

Proposed Text Change in Ch. 13 of Comprehensive Plan
<p>Clark County’s first shoreline master program was adopted in 1974. In 1995, the goals and policies of the SMA were added as one of the goals of the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.480) and were required to become a component of the county comprehensive plan. The Program had not been updated since then. Using a grant from the Department of Ecology, the county partnered with its seven cities (the Clark County Shoreline Coalition) to develop a uniform set of goals, policies and shoreline designations for shorelines across the county.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Shorelines of Shorelines of Statewide Significance</p>

2. Addition of Shoreline map

The shoreline map is not currently included in the Comprehensive Plan. *Appendix B – Figures* is the name of the appendix which includes maps adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan.

For completeness and improved access to finding the shoreline map, it is being proposed that the shoreline map is added to the Comprehensive Plan map set.

Development Code

3. Critical areas

The Shoreline Master Program regulates critical areas within shoreline jurisdiction. The Shoreline Management Act requires that the SMP protect critical areas within shoreline at least as well as they are protected outside of shoreline jurisdiction. The county’s SMP is structured so that it incorporates the county critical areas code through reference. In order for the current critical areas code to be incorporated into the SMP, amendments are needed to reference the current ordinance.

Critical areas ordinances were compared to the ordinances listed in the current SMP. Ordinances that are proposed to be added to the SMP are those that were either previously missing, or have recently been adopted and need to be incorporated. The most recent ordinance date has also been added if missing.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.530(B) and (C)
<p>B. Applicable Critical Areas.</p> <p>For purposes of this Program, the following critical areas will be protected under this Program. An amendment to these regulations will apply in shoreline jurisdiction only if it is adopted as an SMP amendment or update.</p>

1. Critical aquifer recharge areas, defined in Chapter 40.410 as adopted by Ordinance 2004-06-11; Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2009-03-02; and Ordinance 2018-01-03; and Ordinance 2018-01-09, dated January 9, 2018;
2. Flood hazard areas, defined in Chapter 40.420 as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15; Ordinance 2009-03-02; Ordinance 2012-07-15, dated July 24, 2012; and Ordinance 2018-01-03; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019;
3. Geologic hazard areas, defined in Chapter 40.430 as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2006-09-13; Ordinance 2009-01-01; Ordinance 2012-02-03; and Ordinance 2012-07-16; Ordinance 2015-11-24; Ordinance 2018-01-09; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019;
4. Habitat conservation areas, defined in Chapter 40.440 as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15; Ordinance 2005-05-20; Ordinance 2006-06-09; Ordinance 2006-07-09; Ordinance 2006-08-03; Ordinance 2008-06-02; Ordinance 2008-07-05; Ordinance 2009-12-01; Ordinance 2012-07-16; and Ordinance 2014-12-05; Ordinance 2018-10-02; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019; and
5. Wetlands, defined in Chapter 40.450 as adopted by Ordinance 2004-06-11; Ordinance 2005-04-12; Ordinance 2006-05-27, dated May 26, 2006; Ordinance 2007-06-05; Ordinance 2007-11-13; Ordinance 2008-06-02; Ordinance 2009-01-01; Ordinance 2009-12-01; Ordinance 2012-07-03; Ordinance 2012-07-16; and Ordinance 2014-12-05; Ordinance 2015-11-24; Ordinance 2019-03-05; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019.

(Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-11-06)

C. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.

1. General Provisions. Chapter 40.410, Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, Ordinance 2004-06-11; Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2009-03-02; and Ordinance 2018-01-03; and Ordinance 2018-01-09, dated January 9, 2018, is hereby adopted in whole as part of this Program.

(Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-11-06)

4. Floating homes and on-water residences

Clark County Code is unclear about some aspects of floating homes and on-water residences, such as whether or not these residences are allowed to move locations.

A clarification is proposed to confirm that legally established on-water residences are a conforming use, consistent with state law. Code language is also being proposed to clarify how to address floating homes and on-water residences that may be relocated.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.250(B)(7) and 40.460.630(K)(11) and (12)

7. Legally established floating homes and on-water residences are considered conforming uses, subject to the requirements in Section 40.460.630(K)~~(13)~~.

11. New floating homes and new floating on-water residences are prohibited. Floating homes and on-water residences moved from outside the State of Washington are also prohibited.

12. Floating homes legally established in the State of Washington as of January 1, 2011, are considered conforming uses pursuant with RCW 90.58.270 and WAC 173-26-241(3)(j).

- a. Floating homes shall be moored at sites established as floating home moorages consistent with Section 40.460.630(C).

- b. A one (1) time expansion of a floating home is allowed, as follows:
- a.(1) The expansion maintains the size of the footprint of the existing residence;
 - b.(2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit; and
 - c.(3) The applicant demonstrates through a letter of exemption that the expansion will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- c. Floating homes may relocate within a moorage or between moorage sites, consistent with the standards of Section 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).
13. Floating on-water residences legally established in the State of Washington prior to July 1, 2014, are considered conforming uses pursuant with RCW 90.58.270 and WAC 173-26-241(3)(i).
- a. New floating on-water residences shall be moored at sites established as floating on-water moorages consistent with Section 40.460.630(C).
- b. A one (1) time expansion of an on-water residence is allowed, as follows:
- a.(1) The expansion maintains the size of the footprint of the existing residence;
 - b.(2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit; and
 - c.(3) The applicant demonstrates through a letter of exemption that the expansion will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- c. On-water residences may relocate within a moorage or between moorage sites, consistent with the standards of Section 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

5. Freshwater docks

The Shoreline Management Act includes a dollar threshold for freshwater docks. If the construction of such a dock does not exceed the cost threshold, then it may be considered exempt from needing a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit. In 2014, the Legislature raised these cost thresholds, and required the Office of Financial Management (OFM) to adjust the cost threshold for inflation every five years, starting in 2018. OFM adopted the first adjustment to these thresholds effective November 4, 2018.

The proposed amendment incorporates the updated dollar threshold amount and adds references to the OFM for the current value.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.230(B)(8)
<p>8. Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single-family or multiple-family residence. This exception applies if either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The dock is a new dock, and the fair market value of the dock does not exceed eleven thousand two hundred dollars (\$110,200) or as adjusted by the State Office of Financial Management; or (b) The dock is a replacement dock that is constructed to replace an existing dock and is of equal or lesser square footage than the replaced dock, and the replacement dock has a fair market value that does not exceed twenty-two thousand five hundred (\$220,500) dollars or as adjusted by the State Office of Financial Management. <p>However, if subsequent construction occurs within five (5) years of completion of the prior construction that was exempt pursuant to this provision, and the combined fair market value of the subsequent and prior construction exceeds the applicable amount specified in either subsection (B)(8)(a) or (b) of this section, the subsequent construction shall be considered a substantial development.</p>

6. Public boat ramps

The Recreational Uses code section as currently written does not allow most structures in a floodway, but some structures such as boat ramps need to be located within a floodway.

The proposed amendment would add clarifying language in the recreational uses section to allow boat ramps within a floodway.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.630(J)(5)

5. All permanent, substantial, recreational structures and facilities shall be located outside officially mapped floodways. The Shoreline Administrator may grant administrative exceptions for nonintensive minor accessory uses (including, but not limited to, picnic tables, playground equipment) and water dependent structures that are necessarily located within a floodway, such as a boat ramp.

7. Shift in Ordinary High Water Mark due to restoration

In 2009, the Legislature created new “relief” procedures for instances in which a shoreline restoration project within an urban growth area creates a shift in the Ordinary High Water Mark. Clark County updated its SMP code to include this relief, however, staff implementing the SMP have raised questions about how to implement the relief procedures and that it would be helpful if the code were more clear on this topic.

This proposed amendment would revise existing code language to better reference the state statute which explains the criteria and procedures that need to be followed for this circumstance in more detail than Clark County Code.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.220(A)(3) and 40.460.510(K)

3. ~~Within an urban growth area a shoreline substantial development permit is not required on land that is brought under shoreline jurisdiction due to a shoreline restoration project creating a landward shift in the OHWM. Clark County may grant relief from shoreline master program development standards and use regulations resulting from shoreline restoration projects within urban growth areas consistent with the criteria and procedures in WAC 173-27-215.~~

K. Within urban growth areas, Ecology Clark County may grant relief from use and development regulations of this Program, consistent with the criteria and procedures in WAC 173-27-215, when the following apply:

1. A shoreline restoration project identified in the SMP Restoration Plan causes or would cause a landward shift in the OHWM creating a hardship meeting specific criteria in RCW 90.58.580;
2. The proposed relief meets specific criteria in RCW 90.58.580; and
3. The application for relief is submitted to Ecology in writing requesting approval or disapproval as part of a normal review of a shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, or variance. If the proposal is not connected to a shoreline permit review, the county may provide a copy of a complete application to Ecology along with the applicant’s request for relief.

(Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

Maps

8. Carty Lake

The Shoreline Management Act guidelines require that SMPs include a list and a map of streams and lakes that are in shoreline jurisdiction. Carty Lake was mistakenly left out of the Clark County SMP during the 2012 SMP update. It was later added to the list of lakes in the SMP in Clark County Code 40.460.210(B), however, it has not yet been added to the shoreline map.

The proposed amendment to add Carty Lake to the shoreline map would keep the map current and improve consistency between the shoreline map and Clark County Code.

9. Revised flood maps – Washougal, Little Washougal, Columbia

Within the unincorporated county, new Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Insurance Rate Maps went into effect in January, 2018 for the Washougal River, Little Washougal River and tributary, and the Columbia River from the City of Washougal east to Skamania County.

Since the 100-year floodplain is one of the criteria for determining shoreline jurisdiction, this map amendment would update the shoreline boundary in areas where the 100-year floodplain has changed and resulted in a shift in the shoreline jurisdiction.

10. Revised floodplain near Lacamas Lake

In the process of reviewing the shoreline jurisdiction for the above map changes, staff noticed a portion of the 100-year floodplain that was missing from the shoreline jurisdiction near Lacamas Lake.

Since the 100-year floodplain is one of the criteria for determining shoreline jurisdiction, this map amendment would update the shoreline boundary along a portion of Lacamas Lake.

11. Wetlands near Shanghai Creek

Associated wetlands are one of the criteria for determining shoreline jurisdiction. There is an area of wetlands near Shanghai Creek, which county and Ecology staff have confirmed are not actually considered associated wetlands. This was based on multiple site visits to the area for various development projects. Since on the ground shoreline boundary mapping overrides what is on the shoreline map, there have been a handful of projects in this area that did not receive any kind of shoreline permit or exemption because it was determined those projects were not actually within shoreline jurisdiction.

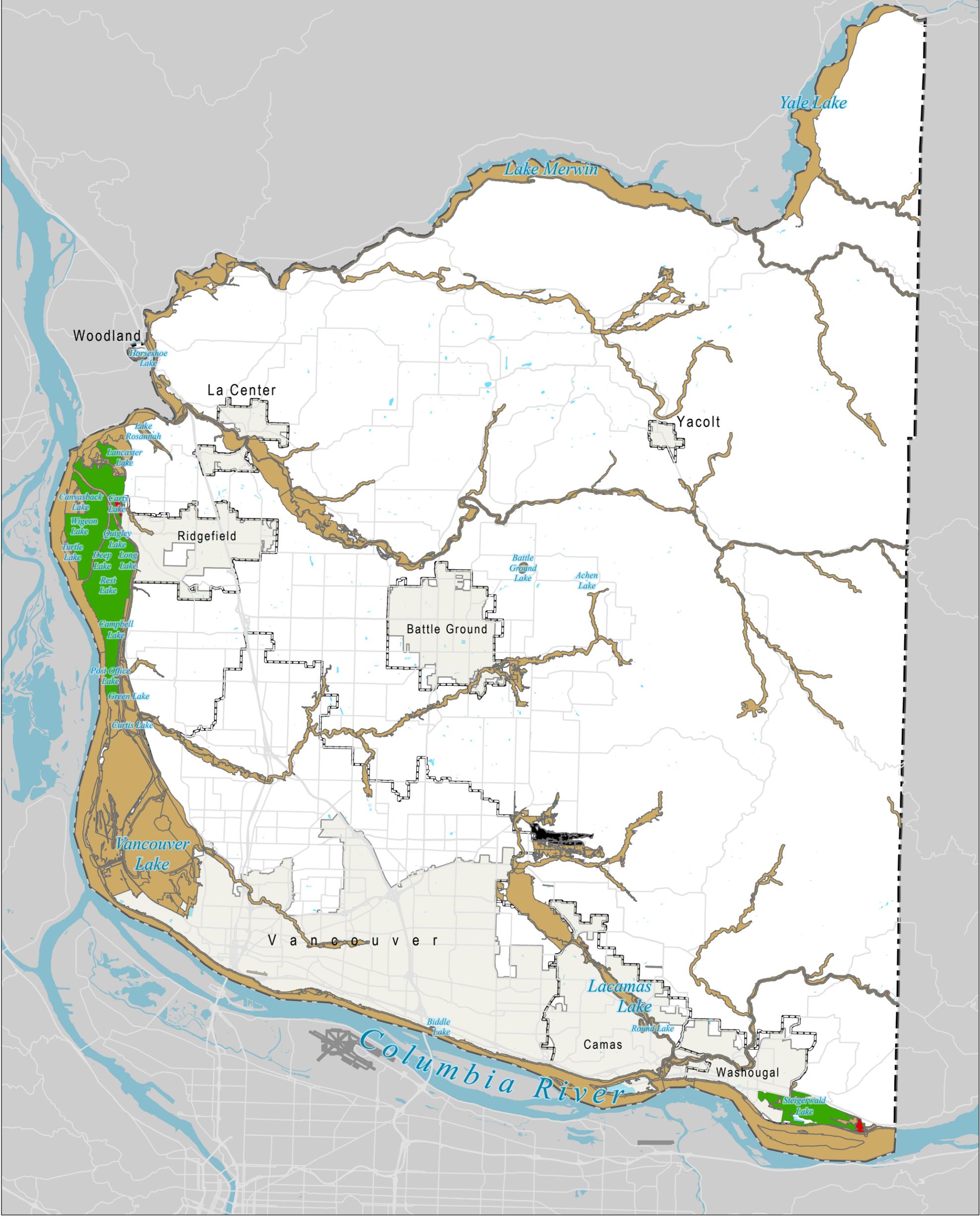
Based on this information, and in order to keep the shoreline map as current as possible, this amendment would remove the portion of wetlands near Shanghai Creek that are not considered associated wetlands and are not considered within shoreline jurisdiction.

If removed from the shoreline map, these wetlands would be protected by the county wetland protection code instead of the shoreline master program.

Appendix – Draft Maps

Map A – Proposed Changes to Shoreline Map

Map B – Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map



Proposed Changes to Shoreline Map

November 2019 Draft

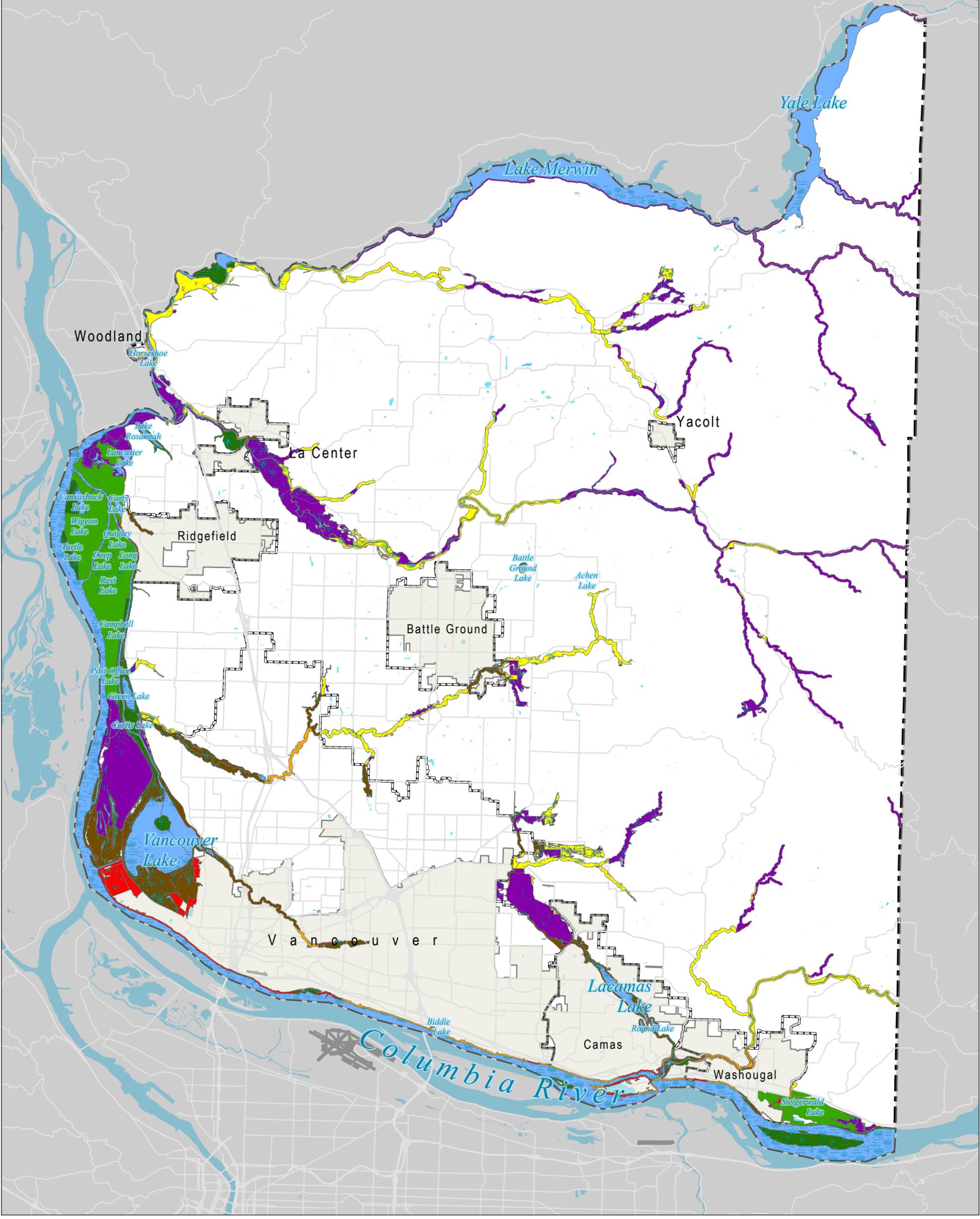


NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 1 2 3 Miles

KEY

- Areas Added
- Areas with no Change
- Areas Removed
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges**
- County Boundary
- Incorporated Area
- Urban Growth Area



Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map
 November 2019 Draft



NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 1 2 3 Miles

KEY

- Associated Wetlands*
 - USFWS National Wildlife Refuges**
 - County Boundary
 - Incorporated Area
 - Urban Growth Area
- Shoreline Designations**
- Aquatic
 - High Intensity
 - Medium Intensity
 - Natural
 - Rural Conservancy Residential
 - Rural Conservancy Resource Land
 - Urban Conservancy

Data Sources: Clark County, 2019
 Q:\Projects\conSrvs\Planning\Shoreline_Management_Plan\SMP_Review2019\SMP_Review.aprx, Printed on: Nov 08, 2019

*Definitive presence will be determined on a project basis
 **Private development in National Wildlife Refuges are regulated under the Rural Conservancy Residential provisions of the SMP.

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, January 8, 2020 - 6:30 pm

Public Service Center - Conference Room #698

1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, WA

Members appointed by the
Clark County Council:

Brendan Addis, Chair

Term Exp. 12/31/20

Christy Dunbar Vice Chair

Term Exp. 12/31/20

Michelle Girts

Term Exp. 12/31/22

Matthew Jones

Term Exp. 12/31/22

Marie LaManna,

Term Exp. 12/31/22

Sue Marshall

Term Exp. 12/31/21

Justin Maynard

Term Exp. 12/31/21

Michelle Maynard

Term Exp. 12/31/21

Josh Seeds

Term Exp. 12/31/20

Clark County Staff Liaison:**Alice Millward**

Program Assistant

Phone: 564.397.5267

Email: alice.millward@clark.wa.gov**Next Regular Meeting:**Date: **March 4, 2020, 6:30 pm**

Location: Public Service Center

Conference Room 698

1300 Franklin St, Vancouver, WA

Tentative March Topics:

1. Approve Jan. 8 Meeting Summary
2. Clean Water Outreach
3. Working Group Updates
4. Review Stormwater Management Plan
5. Strategic Planning
6. Conservation District Presentation (March/April)

I. ROLL CALL – Chair Addis

- Review Packet Information
- Approve Nov. 4, 2019 Meeting Summary
- Welcome New Commissioner(s) / Introductions

II. PUBLIC COMMENTS**III. PRESENTATION / DISCUSSION / RECOMMENDATION / ACTION**

- Clean Water Division Outreach – Eric Lambert
- Clark County Shoreline Management Plan
- Staff Liaison Report – Alice Millward
 - Spring Meeting(s) Update
 - OPMA / Shared Google Drive
- Working Group Updates
 - Research
 - Outreach
 - Partnerships
- Working Group Assignments for 2020
- 2019 Annual Report
- Update on Stormwater Management Plan

IV. COMMISSION DISCUSSION TIME

- General Discussion
- Strategic Planning Session As Time Allows

V. ADJOURN – Chair Addis**Attachment(s):**

- Commission Meeting Summary – Nov. 4, 2019
- Clean Water Commission Annual Report (2019)
- Shoreline Management Plan Presentation

Note: An audio recording for this meeting will be available through the county website at: <https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-works/clean-water-commission>.



Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 2020

January 8, 2020

Clean Water Commission
Public Service Center, Room 698

Jenna Kay
Community Planning



Agenda

- Shoreline Management Act
- Periodic Review
- Project Timeline
- Discussion

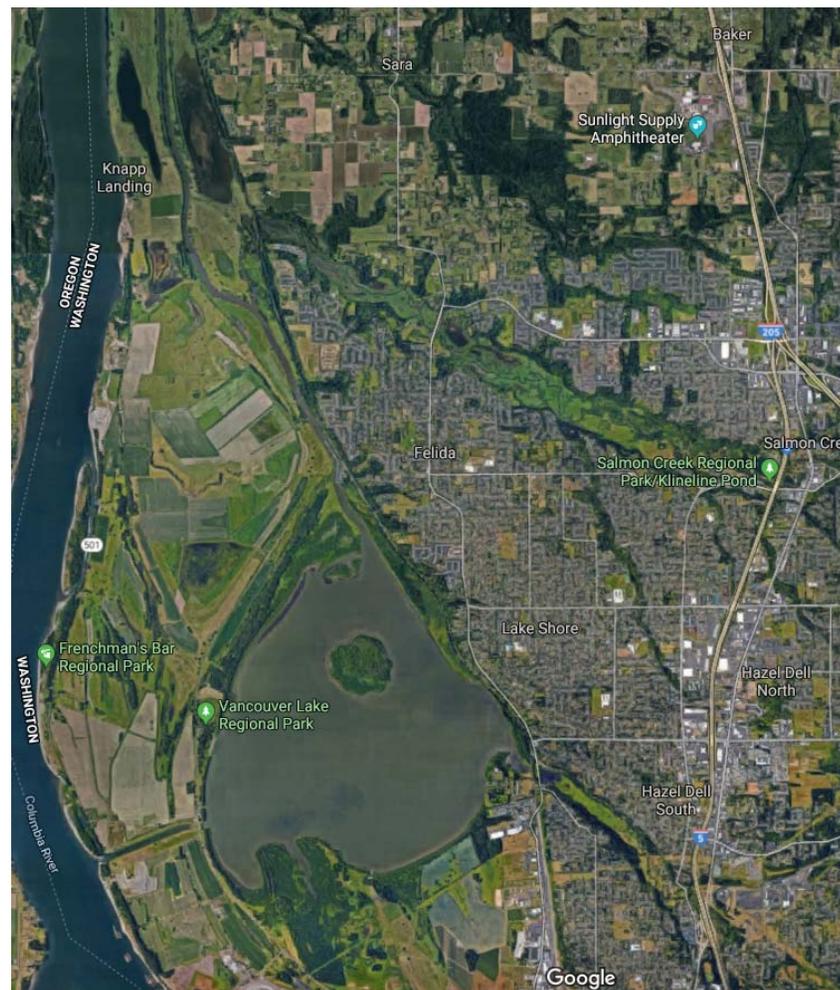


Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Intent of the Act

“...prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state’s shorelines.”

RCW 90.58.020



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Policy Goals of the Act

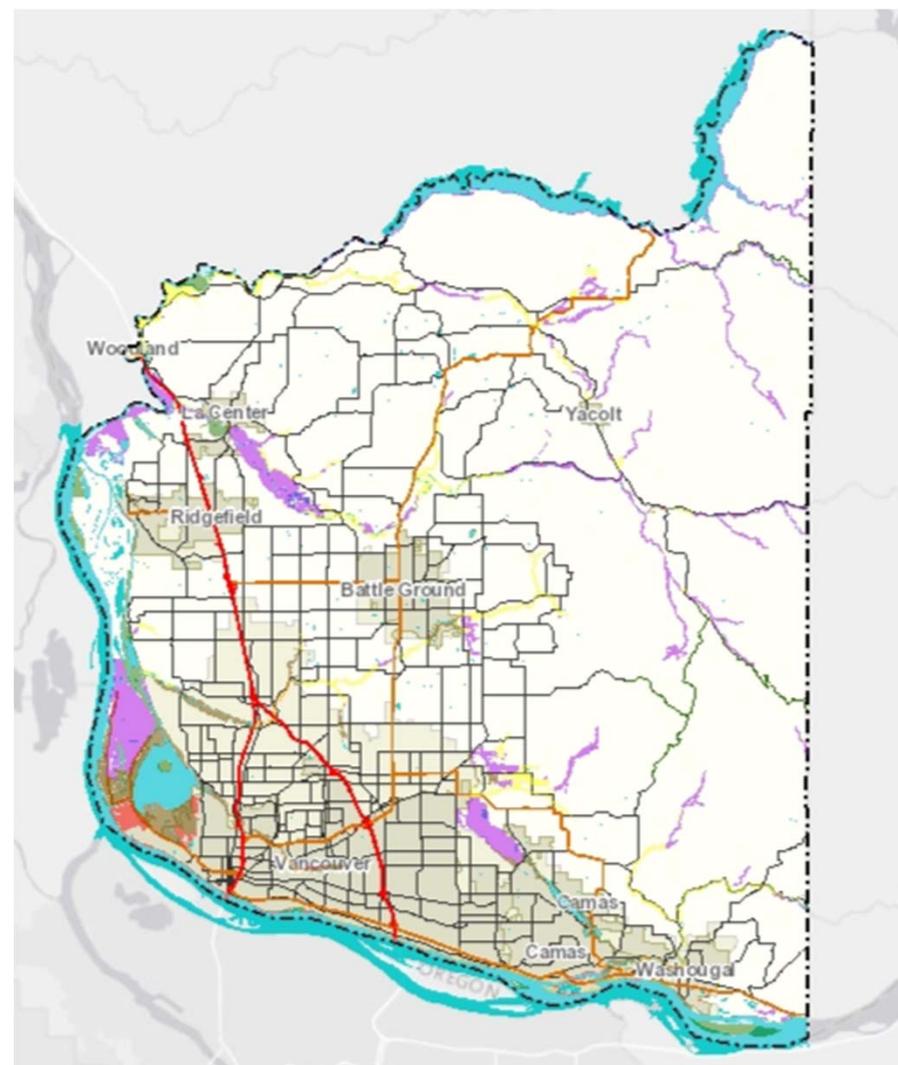
- Foster reasonable and appropriate uses
- Protect natural resources
- Promote public access



Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

What is a Shoreline Master Program (SMP)?

- A planning document (Chapter 13, Comp. Plan)
- A set of regulations (CCC 40.460)
- A map



Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Periodic Review

Ensure the SMP is:

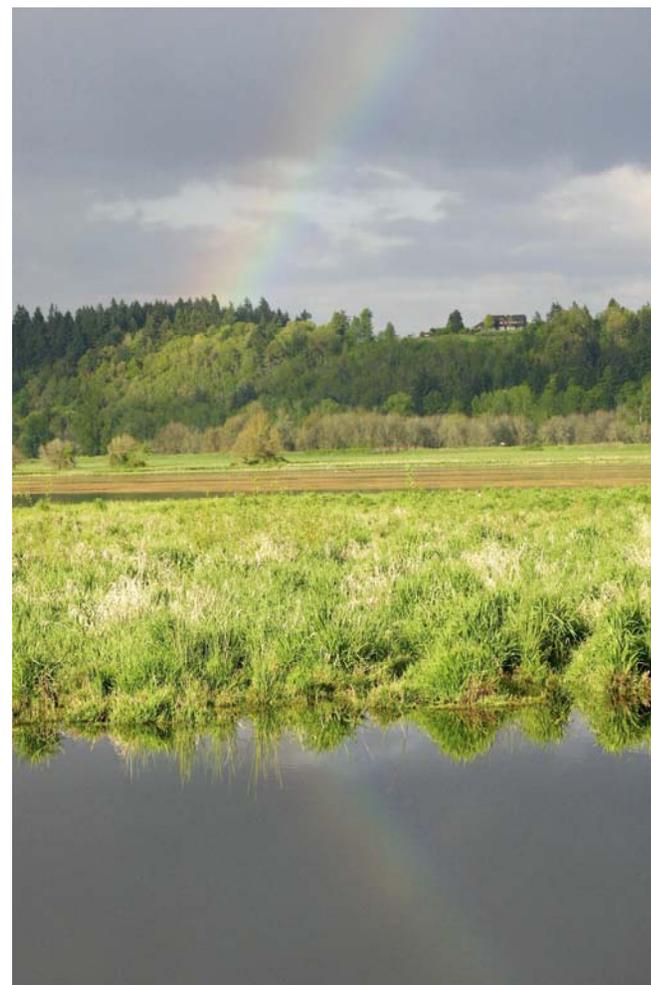
- Current with changes in laws and rules
- Consistent with other Clark County plans and regulations
- Responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data

Due: June 30, 2020



Proposed Changes to the SMP

- Comprehensive Plan revisions
- Clark County Code 40.460 revisions
- Map revisions



Project Timeline

Sep-Oct 2019

Learn about the project

Nov-Dec 2019

Review & provide feedback on draft proposals

Early 2020

Submit comments: public comment period, SEPA

Spring 2020

Testify at Planning Commission Hearing

Late Spring 2020

Testify at County Council Hearing



Thank you!

Project website: <https://www.clark.wa.gov/smp2020>

Project contact: Jenna Kay, jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov, 564.397.4968



AGENDA
DEVELOPMENT and ENGINEERING ADVISORY BOARD
 Thursday February 6, 2020

2:30 – 4:30 p.m.
 Public Service Center
 6th Floor, Training Room

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TIME</u>		<u>FACILITATOR</u>
	<u>Start</u>	<u>Duration</u>	
1. Administrative Actions	2:30	10 min	Golemo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • DEAB meeting is being recorded and the audio will be posted on the DEAB's website • Review/Adopt minutes • Review upcoming events • Member announcements 			
2. Dan Young- Com Dev Intro	2:40	40 min	Young
3. Carol Brown- LMS	3:20	20 min	Brown
4. Shoreline Master Program	3:40	20 min	Kay
5. Public Comments	4:00	20 min	All

Next DEAB Meeting: Thursday, March 5, 2020 2:30 – 4:30 p.m.

Clark County Council Work Sessions and Hearings-

County Council Meetings – first and third Tuesday at 6 p.m.

February 18th, 2020 - Hearing @ 6 p.m. - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Districts

Clark County Council Work Sessions – see below for start time(s)

February 5th, 2020- Work Session @ 9:30 a.m. - Biannual Code Amendments

PC Work Sessions and Hearings

PC Public Hearing: PLEASE NOTE: There is no Public Hearings Scheduled for February 2020

** CPZ = Comp Plan Change / Rezone / Text Change **

PC Work Session: Planning Commission Work Session- 5:30 p.m.
2019 Annual Reviews & Docket Process

2020 Community Planning Work Program

Buildable Lands Update

Housing Options Study

** CPZ = Comp Plan Change / Rezone / Text Change **

Note: Work sessions are frequently rescheduled. Check with the Clark County Council's office to confirm date/time of scheduled meetings.

PC – Planning Commission

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 2020

Development & Engineering Advisory Board Meeting
Public Services Center, 6th Floor Training Room

Jenna Kay, Project Manager
Community Planning
February 6, 2020



Agenda

- Project review
- Proposed changes
- Community outreach and feedback update
- Next steps



What is a Periodic Review?

Ensure the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is:

- Current with changes in laws and rules
- Consistent with other Clark County plans and regulations
- Responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data

Due: June 30, 2020



Proposed changes - current with laws and rules

Issues identified during review:

- OFM adjusted cost threshold for building freshwater docks and CCC is no longer current
- Floating on-water residences and floating homes code language does not address how to handle possible relocation. There is also no code language that states legally established on-water residences are a conforming use.
- Unclear procedures for granting relief from a shoreline restoration project within a UGA resulting in a shift in OHWM

Proposed action:

- Revise code to reflect new cost threshold
- Add clarifying code language to address possible relocation of on-water residences and floating homes. Add code language to clarify legally established on-water residences are a conforming use.
- Add clarifying code language that points to RCW and WAC for specific procedure on how this works.



Proposed changes - current with laws and rules

Issues identified during review:

- Some critical areas ordinances are missing in the SMP
- The official shoreline map is missing Carty Lake. It was previously added to code, but is missing from the shoreline map

Proposed action:

- Update critical areas code to fill in missing ordinances and date of current ordinance
- Add Carty Lake to shoreline map



Proposed changes - consistency with other plans/regs

Issues identified during review:

- Inconsistency between SMP map and SMP code regarding FIRM that became effective January, 2018
- Inconsistency between current FIRM and Lacamas Lake shoreline boundary
- Recreational uses section does not allow boat ramps in floodways; inconsistent with other sections of SMP code

Proposed action:

- Update SMP map to reflect January 2018 FIRMs
- Update SMP boundary along Lacamas Lake to reflect current FIRM
- Amend code to allow boat ramps to be located within a floodway



Proposed changes - new information

Issues identified during review:

- Site visits show that an area of wetlands along Shanghai Creek are not technically wetlands associated with a shoreline waterbody.
- Site data collected for large area of land near Lewis and Columbia River confluence. Owner has requested shoreline map updates to better align with what site-level data shows.
- Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR) has updated its waterbody list for Clark County.

Proposed action:

- Remove this wetland area from the shoreline map.
- County and Ecology technical specialists have reviewed data and support requested map updates. Exact shoreline boundaries would still need to be determined on project-specific site visits.
- Include current DNR water feature layer and water feature labels in updated shoreline map.



Housekeeping

Issues identified during review:

- Scrivener's errors and incorrect references to other sections of SMP and parts of RCW and WAC
- Comprehensive Plan shoreline chapter introductory background information out of date
- SMP map not in Comprehensive Plan map appendix
- Comprehensive Plan appendix H: Clark County Legislative History of the Comprehensive Plan needs to reflect this periodic review

Proposed action:

- Correct errors
- Revise introductory text in shoreline chapter to reflect current background information
- Add SMP map to Comprehensive Plan appendix B
- Update appendix H to reflect SMP comp plan update



Community Outreach & Feedback Update

Outreach Events So Far:

- Development & Engineering Advisory Board, Sep. 5
- Parks Advisory Board, Sep. 13
- Open House, Dollar's Corner, Sep. 25
- Online Open House, Project Website, Launched Sep. 23
- Open House, Ridgefield (RACC), Nov. 14
- Open House, Frontier MS, Nov. 18
- Online Open House, Project Website, Launched Nov. 13
- Clean Water Commission, Jan. 8
- Development & Engineering Advisory Board, Feb. 6



Next Steps

Periodic Review Kick-off

Summer 2019

- Council work session (Aug. 14)
- Council hearing to establish Public Participation Plan (Sept. 3)
- Launch project webpage and email list

Outreach & Proposal Development

Fall-Winter 2019

- Open houses
- Meetings with
 - Advisory boards
 - Interest groups
- Develop draft proposal

Adoption Process

Spring 2020

- SEPA & 30-day comment period
- Planning Commission Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Initial Determination
- County Council Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Final Determination



Thank you!

Comments and questions

Clark County Public Service Center

1300 Franklin Street • PO Box 5000

Vancouver, WA 98666-5000



SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

PERIODIC REVIEW 2020

Clark County is updating its Shoreline Master Program and is looking for your help as we consider possible amendments.

What is a Shoreline Master Program?

A Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is a set of policies and regulations required by state law that has three basic policy areas: fostering reasonable and appropriate uses, protecting natural resources, and promoting public access.

Where does the SMP apply?

“Shorelines of the state” are special waterbodies that meet certain size or flow criteria in the Washington state Shoreline Management Act (SMA). These shorelines of the state include rivers and streams with mean annual flow more than 20 cubic feet per second and lakes 20 acres or larger. The shoreline jurisdiction extends 200 feet landward of the water’s edge and additionally includes associated wetlands, floodways, and the 100-year floodplain (based on the county's flood hazard maps). Clark County shorelines of the state include the Columbia River, North Fork Lewis River, East Fork Lewis River, Salmon Creek, Washougal River, Burnt Bridge Creek, Vancouver Lake, Yale Lake, Lake Merwin, and several other waterbodies.

What is a shoreline designation?

Areas within shoreline jurisdiction are assigned one of seven shoreline designations: aquatic, natural, urban conservancy, medium intensity, high intensity, rural conservancy residential, or rural conservancy resource. The designation determines what types of uses are allowed within that part of the shoreline.

What is a periodic review of the SMP?

This periodic review will focus on: reviewing changes in state law and incorporating any applicable amendments; and ensuring consistency with other county policies and regulations, such as the Comprehensive Plan and critical areas code.

This periodic review will NOT: re-evaluate the ecological baseline that was established as part of the 2012 comprehensive update; extensively assess no net loss criteria other than to ensure that proposed amendments do not result in degradation of the baseline condition; or change shoreline jurisdiction/ environment designations except to address a few known map issues.

Why now?

Washington state law requires jurisdictions to review and update their SMPs every eight years in accordance with the SMA and its current guidelines and legislative rules.

Clark County completed a comprehensive update to its SMP in 2012 and its periodic review is due June 30, 2020.

What type of activities and uses do shoreline regulations apply to?

ACTIVITIES AND USES

Shoreline regulations apply to any land use activity and development that occurs within the shoreline jurisdiction as defined in the SMP, including:

- New or expanded structures, such as houses, sheds, and decks;
- New or expanded in-water and over-water structures, such as docks, buoys, and boat launches;
- Land development and alteration, such as clearing, grading, dredging, or filling; and
- Other activities along the shorelines such as restoration (e.g., riparian planting, bank stabilization), trail construction, and public access.

EXISTING USES AND DEVELOPMENT

SMP regulations apply to new developments and uses. Existing uses and

developments legally established may be repaired, maintained, and operated. The SMP does apply to proposals for expansion or alteration of existing uses and structures.

SHORELINE EXEMPTIONS

Certain land uses and development activities are exempt from the requirement to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit, but are not exempt from compliance with the SMP. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of at least one of the listed exemptions in the SMP may be granted an exemption. Exemptions are issued in writing from the county after the submission of a complete application. Even though an activity is exempt from requiring a shoreline substantial development permit, a conditional use or variance permit may be required.

When will proposed SMP changes be considered?

The project is scheduled from fall 2019 to mid-2020.

Year	Season	Project Phase
2019	Early fall	Learn about the project at an initial open house
2019	Late fall	Review draft proposals at open houses
2020	Winter	Public comment period, SEPA
2020	Early Spring	Planning Commission Hearing
2020	Late Spring	County Council Hearing

Meeting locations and times will be announced in local newspapers, the project website, and through email.

How do I participate in this project?

Open houses: learn about the project, review draft proposals, ask questions to staff, and submit feedback.

Public comment period: submit comments in writing during a 30-day comment period.

Email: ask questions or submit written testimony to jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov.

Mail: written testimony can be mailed to Community Planning, PO Box 9810, Vancouver, WA 98666-9810.

Hearings: written and oral testimony can be given at Planning Commission and County Council hearings.

Sign-up for project updates: www.clark.wa.gov/community-planning/get-project-updates

All comments will be part of the official record.

For questions or more information, contact Jenna Kay, Program Manager at jenna.kay@clark.wa.gov or visit the project website at www.clark.wa.gov/smp2020.

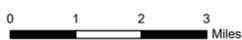


Proposed Changes to Shoreline Map

November 2019 Draft

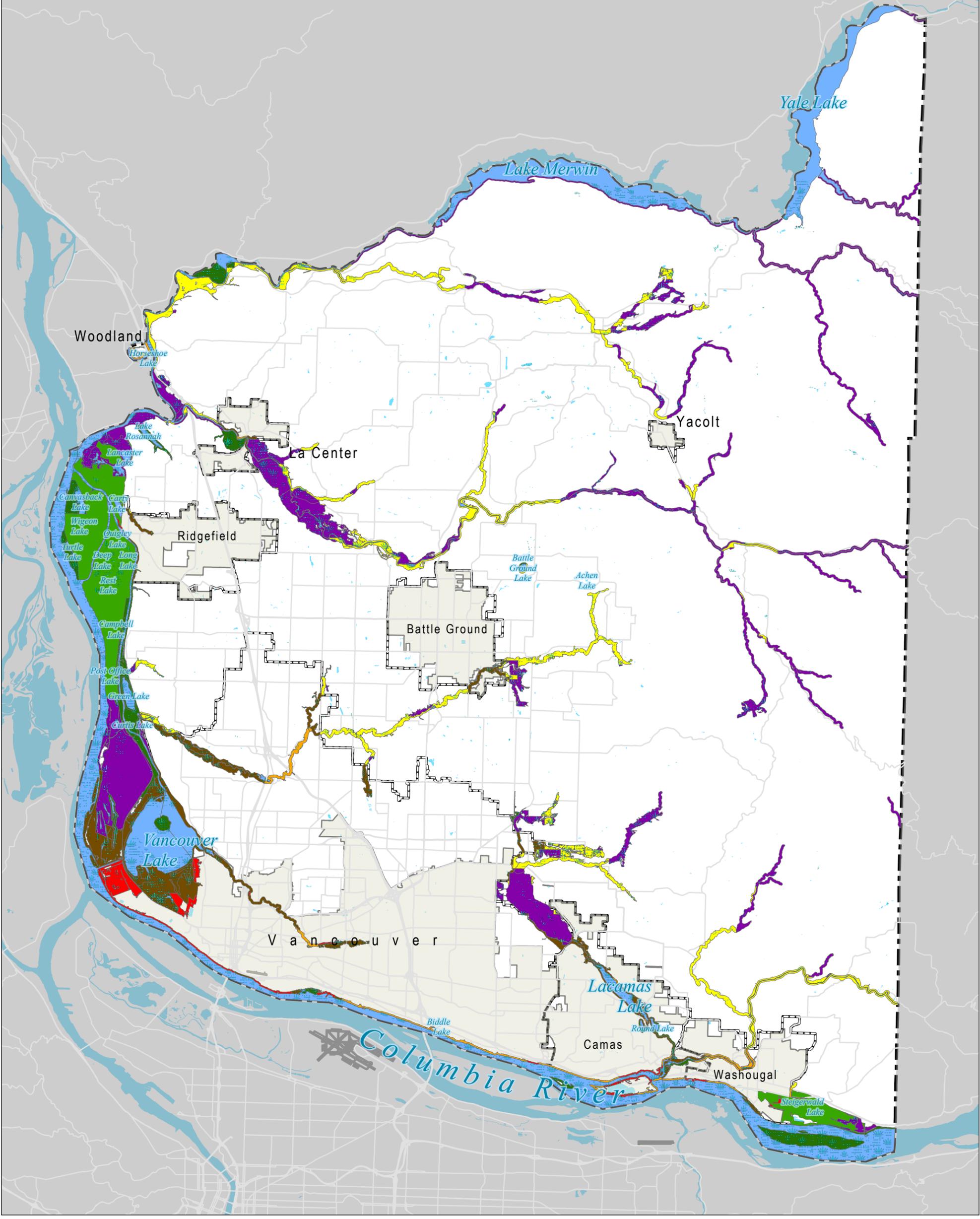


NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.



KEY

- Areas Added
- Areas with no Change
- Areas Removed
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges**
- County Boundary
- Incorporated Area
- Urban Growth Area



Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map
 November 2019 Draft



NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 1 2 3 Miles

KEY

- Associated Wetlands*
 - USFWS National Wildlife Refuges**
 - County Boundary
 - Incorporated Area
 - Urban Growth Area
- Shoreline Designations**
- Aquatic
 - High Intensity
 - Medium Intensity
 - Natural
 - Rural Conservancy Residential
 - Rural Conservancy Resource Land
 - Urban Conservancy

Data Sources: Clark County, 2019
 Q:\Projects\conSrvs\Planning\Shoreline_Management_Plan\SMP_Review2019\SMP_Review.aprx, Printed on: Nov 08, 2019

*Definitive presence will be determined on a project basis
 **Private development in National Wildlife Refuges are regulated under the Rural Conservancy Residential provisions of the SMP.



SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC REVIEW PROPOSED CHANGES



DRAFT #2

JAN-FEB 2020

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review

Summary of Draft Proposed Changes

This document is a summary of Clark County’s second draft of proposed changes to its Shoreline Master Program (SMP).

This document includes a brief explanation of each of the proposed changes. Draft maps are included in the Appendix. A complete copy of the proposal is available at <https://www.clark.wa.gov/community-planning/2020-periodic-review>.

Contents

Comprehensive Plan	2
1. Introductory/background text	2
2. Addition of Shoreline map	2
3. Update comprehensive plan legislative history.....	2
Development Code	2
4. Critical areas	2
5. Floating homes and on-water residences	3
6. Freshwater docks.....	4
7. Public boat ramps.....	5
8. Shift in Ordinary High Water Mark due to restoration.....	5
Maps.....	6
9. Carty Lake.....	6
10. Revised flood maps – Washougal, Little Washougal, Columbia	6
11. Revised floodplain near Lacamas Lake.....	6
12. Wetlands near Shanghai Creek.....	6
13. Current Department of Natural Resources water feature layer.....	7
14. Plas Newydd LLC Map Updates	7
Appendix – Draft Maps.....	7
Map A – Proposed Changes to Shoreline Map.....	7
Map B – Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map	7

Comprehensive Plan

1. Introductory/background text

The proposed changes to the introductory/background text of the Shoreline Management chapter of the Comprehensive Plan would revise the introductory text and correct a scrivener's error.

Proposed Text Change in Ch. 13 of Comprehensive Plan
<p>Clark County's first shoreline master program was adopted in 1974. <u>In 1995, the goals and policies of the SMA were added as one of the goals of the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.480) and were required to become a component of the county comprehensive plan.</u> The Program had not been updated since then. Using a grant from the Department of Ecology, the county partnered with its seven cities (the Clark County Shoreline Coalition) to develop a uniform set of goals, policies and shoreline designations for shorelines across the county.</p> <p>***</p> <p><u>Shorelines of Statewide Significance</u></p>

2. Addition of Shoreline map

The shoreline map is not currently included in the Comprehensive Plan. *Appendix B – Figures* is the name of the appendix which includes maps adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan.

For completeness and improved access to finding the shoreline map, it is being proposed that the shoreline map is added to the Comprehensive Plan map set.

3. Update comprehensive plan legislative history

Comprehensive Plan *Appendix H – Clark County Legislative History* tracks the dates when updates have been made to the Comprehensive Plan.

Adoption of the above changes to the Comprehensive Plan would need to be reflected in the legislative history of the document and the proposal includes updating the legislative history table to reflect this Shoreline Master Program periodic review.

Development Code

4. Critical areas

The Shoreline Master Program regulates critical areas within shoreline jurisdiction. The Shoreline Management Act requires that the SMP protect critical areas within shoreline at least as well as they are protected outside of shoreline jurisdiction. The county's SMP is structured so that it incorporates the county critical areas code through reference. In order for the current critical areas code to be incorporated into the SMP, amendments are needed to reference the current ordinance.

Critical areas ordinances were compared to the ordinances listed in the current SMP. Ordinances that are proposed to be added to the SMP are those that were either previously missing, or have recently been adopted and need to be incorporated. The most recent ordinance date has also been added if missing.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.530(B) and (C)

B. Applicable Critical Areas.

For purposes of this Program, the following critical areas will be protected under this Program. An amendment to these regulations will apply in shoreline jurisdiction only if it is adopted as an SMP amendment or update.

1. Critical aquifer recharge areas, defined in Chapter 40.410 as adopted by Ordinance 2004-06-11; Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2009-03-02; and Ordinance 2018-01-03; Ordinance 2018-01-09; and Ordinance [placeholder for ordinance number], dated [placeholder for ordinance month and day] 2020;
2. Flood hazard areas, defined in Chapter 40.420 as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15; Ordinance 2009-03-02; Ordinance 2012-07-15, dated July 24, 2012; and Ordinance 2018-01-03; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019;
3. Geologic hazard areas, defined in Chapter 40.430 as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2006-09-13; Ordinance 2009-01-01; Ordinance 2012-02-03; and Ordinance 2012-07-16; Ordinance 2015-11-24; Ordinance 2018-01-09; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019;
4. Habitat conservation areas, defined in Chapter 40.440 as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15; Ordinance 2005-05-20; Ordinance 2006-06-09; Ordinance 2006-07-09; Ordinance 2006-08-03; Ordinance 2008-06-02; Ordinance 2008-07-05; Ordinance 2009-12-01; Ordinance 2012-07-16; and Ordinance 2014-12-05; Ordinance 2018-10-02; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019; and
5. Wetlands, defined in Chapter 40.450 as adopted by Ordinance 2004-06-11; Ordinance 2005-04-12; Ordinance 2006-05-27, dated May 26, 2006; Ordinance 2007-06-05; Ordinance 2007-11-13; Ordinance 2008-06-02; Ordinance 2009-01-01; Ordinance 2009-12-01; Ordinance 2012-07-03; Ordinance 2012-07-16; and Ordinance 2014-12-05; Ordinance 2015-11-24; Ordinance 2019-03-05; and Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019.

(Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-11-06)

C. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.

- I. General Provisions. Chapter 40.410, Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, Ordinance 2004-06-11; Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2009-03-02; and Ordinance 2018-01-03; Ordinance 2018-01-09; and Ordinance [placeholder for ordinance number], dated [placeholder for ordinance month and day], 2018, is hereby adopted in whole as part of this Program.

5. Floating homes and on-water residences

Clark County Code is unclear about some aspects of floating homes and on-water residences, such as whether or not these residences are allowed to move locations.

A clarification is proposed to confirm that legally established on-water residences are a conforming use, consistent with state law. Code language is also being proposed to clarify how to address floating homes and on-water residences that may be relocated.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.250(B)(7) and 40.460.630(K)(11) and (12)

7. Legally established floating homes and on-water residences are considered conforming uses, subject to the requirements in Section 40.460.630(K)(13).

11. New floating homes and new floating on-water residences are prohibited. Floating homes and on-water residences moved from outside the State of Washington are also prohibited.

12. Floating homes legally established in the State of Washington as of January 1, 2011, are considered conforming uses pursuant with RCW 90.58.270 and WAC 173-26-241(3)(j).

a. Floating homes shall be moored at sites established as floating home moorages consistent with Section 40.460.630(C).

b. A one (1) time expansion of a floating home is allowed, as follows:

a.(1) The expansion maintains the size of the footprint of the existing residence;

b.(2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit; and

c.(3) The applicant demonstrates through a letter of exemption that the expansion will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

c. Floating homes may relocate within a moorage or between moorage sites, consistent with the standards of Section 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

13. Floating on-water residences legally established in the State of Washington prior to July 1, 2014, are considered conforming uses pursuant with RCW 90.58.270 and WAC 173-26-241(3)(j).

a. Floating on-water residences shall be moored at sites established as floating on-water moorages consistent with Section 40.460.630(C).

b. A one (1) time expansion of an on-water residence is allowed, as follows:

a.(1) The expansion maintains the size of the footprint of the existing residence;

b.(2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit; and

c.(3) The applicant demonstrates through a letter of exemption that the expansion will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

c. On-water residences may relocate within a moorage or between moorage sites, consistent with the standards of Section 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

6. Freshwater docks

The Shoreline Management Act includes a dollar threshold for freshwater docks. If the construction of such a dock does not exceed the cost threshold, then it may be considered exempt from needing a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit. In 2014, the Legislature raised these cost thresholds, and required the Office of Financial Management (OFM) to adjust the cost threshold for inflation every five years, starting in 2018. OFM adopted the first adjustment to these thresholds effective November 4, 2018.

The proposed amendment incorporates the updated dollar threshold amount and adds references to the OFM for the current value.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.230(B)(8)

8. Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single-family or multiple-family residence. This exception applies if either:

(a) The dock is a new dock, and the fair market value of the dock does not exceed

~~ten~~eleven thousand ~~two~~ hundred dollars (\$1 ~~10,200~~00) or as adjusted by the State Office of Financial Management; or

(b). The dock is a replacement dock that is constructed to replace an existing dock and is of equal or lesser square footage than the replaced dock, and the replacement dock has a fair market value that does not exceed twenty-~~two~~ thousand ~~five~~ hundred (\$~~20,500~~00) dollars or as adjusted by the State Office of Financial Management.

However, if subsequent construction occurs within five (5) years of completion of the prior construction that was exempt pursuant to this provision, and the combined fair market value of the subsequent and prior construction exceeds the applicable amount specified in either subsection (B)(8)(a) or (b) of this section, the subsequent construction shall be considered a substantial development.

7. Public boat ramps

The Recreational Uses code section as currently written does not allow most structures in a floodway, but some structures such as boat ramps need to be located within a floodway.

The proposed amendment would add clarifying language in the recreational uses section to allow boat ramps within a floodway.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.630(J)(5)

5. All permanent, substantial, recreational structures and facilities shall be located outside officially mapped floodways. The Shoreline Administrator may grant administrative exceptions for nonintensive minor accessory uses (including, but not limited to, picnic tables, playground equipment) and water dependent structures that are necessarily located within a floodway, such as a boat ramp.

8. Shift in Ordinary High Water Mark due to restoration

In 2009, the Legislature created new “relief” procedures for instances in which a shoreline restoration project within an urban growth area creates a shift in the Ordinary High Water Mark. Clark County updated its SMP code to include this relief, however, staff implementing the SMP have raised questions about how to implement the relief procedures and noted it would be helpful if the code were more clear on this topic.

This proposed amendment would revise existing code language to better reference the state statute which explains the criteria and procedures that need to be followed for this circumstance in more detail than Clark County Code.

Proposed Code Change to CCC 40.460.220(A)(3) and 40.460.510(K)

3. Within an urban growth area a shoreline substantial development permit is not required on land that is brought under shoreline jurisdiction due to a shoreline restoration project creating a landward shift in the OHWM pursuant to WAC 173-27-215(4).

K. Within urban growth areas, Ecology Clark County may grant relief from use and development regulations of this Program, consistent with the criteria and procedures in WAC 173-27-215.

when **the following apply:**

1. A shoreline restoration project identified in the SMP Restoration Plan causes or would cause a landward shift in the OHWM creating a hardship meeting specific criteria in RCW 90.58.580(1)(a);
 2. The proposed relief meets specific criteria in RCW 90.58.580(1)(b); and
 3. The application for relief is submitted to Ecology in writing requesting approval or disapproval as part of a normal review of a shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, or variance. If the proposal is not connected to a shoreline permit review, the county may provide a copy of a complete application to Ecology along with the applicant's request for relief **pursuant to RCW 90.58.580(1)(c).**
- (Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

Maps

9. Carty Lake

The Shoreline Management Act guidelines require that SMPs include a list and a map of streams and lakes that are in shoreline jurisdiction. Carty Lake was mistakenly left out of the Clark County SMP during the 2012 SMP update. It was later added to the list of lakes in the SMP in Clark County Code 40.460.210(B), however, it has not yet been added to the shoreline map.

The proposed amendment to add Carty Lake to the shoreline map would keep the map current and improve consistency between the shoreline map and Clark County Code.

10. Revised flood maps – Washougal, Little Washougal, Columbia

Within the unincorporated county, new Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Insurance Rate Maps went into effect in January, 2018 for the Washougal River, Little Washougal River and tributary, and the Columbia River from the City of Washougal east to Skamania County.

Since the 100-year floodplain is one of the criteria for determining shoreline jurisdiction, this map amendment would update the shoreline boundary in areas where the 100-year floodplain has changed and resulted in a shift in the shoreline jurisdiction.

11. Revised floodplain near Lacamas Lake

In the process of reviewing the shoreline jurisdiction for the above map changes, staff noticed a portion of the 100-year floodplain that was missing from the shoreline jurisdiction near Lacamas Lake.

Since the 100-year floodplain is one of the criteria for determining shoreline jurisdiction, this map amendment would update the shoreline boundary along a portion of Lacamas Lake.

12. Wetlands near Shanghai Creek

Associated wetlands are one of the criteria for determining shoreline jurisdiction. There is an area of wetlands near Shanghai Creek, which county and Ecology staff have confirmed are not actually considered shoreline associated wetlands. (Shanghai Creek does not fall under the Shoreline Management Act and there is an area of wetlands associated with it that are not associated with any of the other nearby shoreline streams.) This determination based on multiple site visits to the area for various development projects. Since on the ground shoreline boundary mapping overrides what is on

the shoreline map, there have been a handful of projects in this area that did not receive any kind of shoreline permit or exemption because it was determined those projects were not actually within shoreline jurisdiction.

Based on this information, and in order to keep the shoreline map as current as possible, this amendment would remove the portion of wetlands near Shanghai Creek that are not considered shoreline associated wetlands and are not considered within shoreline jurisdiction.

If removed from the shoreline map, these wetlands would be protected by the county wetland protection code instead of the shoreline master program.

13. Current Department of Natural Resources water feature layer

The streams and lakes shown on the shoreline designation map are based on Department of Natural Resources (DNR) water features. A Clark County constituent notified the county about Mill Pond being recognized by DNR as a waterbody since the 2012 Shoreline Master Program update. In order to keep the county shoreline designation map current, the current DNR water feature data will be used to show waterbodies and waterbody labels on shoreline maps.

14. Plas Newydd LLC map updates

Plas Newydd LLC owns property near the confluence of the Columbia and Lewis rivers. The company is currently working on becoming certified as a conservation and wetland mitigation bank by the State Department of Ecology. In the process of planning for this project, the organization has conducted detailed mapping work of its property. The data the organization has collected has been reviewed by Clark County and Department of Ecology staff. Adjustments to the shoreline map designations and boundaries are proposed based on the additional detailed data provided, to more accurately indicate the shoreline designations and boundaries.

Incorporation of the additional data into the shoreline designation map does not revise critical areas maps adopted or maintained under the Growth Management Act or replace site specific determinations of the extent of the Shoreline Management Area and boundaries between mapped shoreline designations for future permit or statement of exemption applications. Field verified site specific conditions will be used for any future application pursuant to Clark County Code 40.460.440(D)(4).

Appendix – Draft Maps

Map A – Proposed Changes to Shoreline Map

Map B – Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map

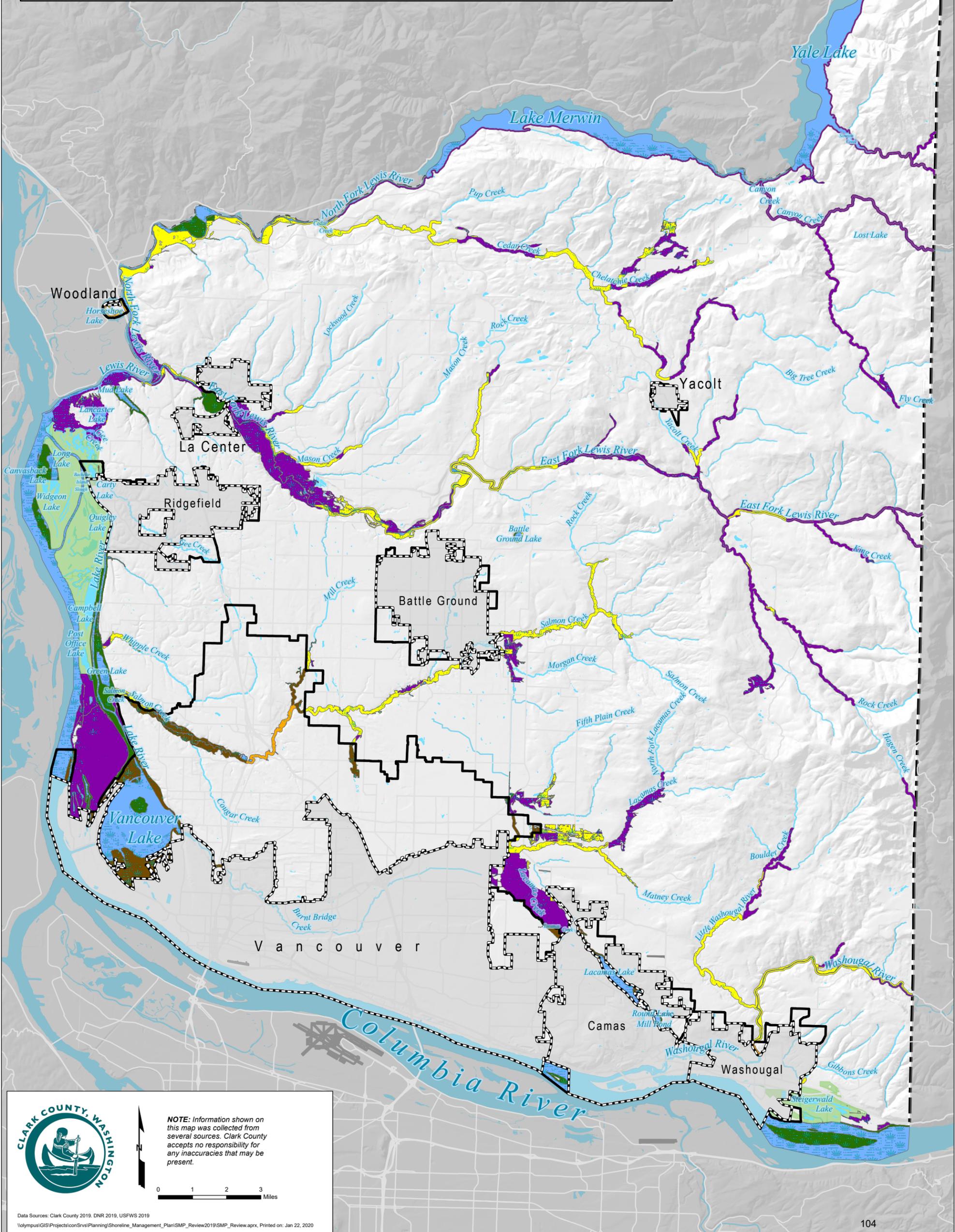
Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map

January 2020 Draft

KEY

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
|  Associated Wetlands* |  County Boundary | Shoreline Designations |  Natural |
|  USFWS National Wildlife Refuges** |  Urban Growth Area |  Aquatic |  Rural Conservancy Residential |
|  Incorporated Area | |  High Intensity |  Rural Conservancy Resource Land |
| | |  Medium Intensity |  Urban Conservancy |

*Definitive presence will be determined on a project basis
 **Private development in National Wildlife Refuges are regulated under the Rural Conservancy Residential provisions of the SMP.



NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 1 2 3 Miles



SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC REVIEW PROPOSED CHANGES



**DRAFT: DEVELOPMENT &
ENGINEERING ADVISORY BOARD**

JUL 2020

Document overview: This document includes draft proposed amendments to the Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan 2015-2035, Clark County Code, and shoreline designations map.

For text amendments, deletions are indicated by ~~striketrough~~. Additions are underlined. **Highlights indicate changes in response to comments received during a 30-day comment period held from January 28 – February 27, 2020. For map amendments, a supplementary map is included that indicates areas of proposed change.**

Contents

Comprehensive Plan Amendments.....	3
Critical Areas Code Amendments	4
40.440.010 Introduction	4
40.450.030 Standards	10
40.450.040 Wetland Permits	15
Shoreline Master Program Code Amendments	35
40.460.210 Applicability	35
40.460.220 Shoreline Substantial Development Permit Required	38
40.460.230 Exemptions from a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit	39
40.460.250 Nonconforming Uses and Development	43
40.460.430 Shoreline Designations	44
40.460.440 Official Shoreline Map	52
40.460.510 General Shoreline Use and Development Regulations.....	54
40.460.530 Critical Areas Protection	55
40.460.630 Use-Specific Development Regulations	63
40.460.710 Administrative Authority and Responsibility	80
Map Amendments	83

1 **Comprehensive Plan Amendments**

2 **Section 1. Amendatory.** The Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan 2015-2035 is amended as
3 follows:

- 4 1. The Comprehensive Plan Introduction Section on Integration with other plans is hereby amended to read as
5 follows:

6 **Integration with other plans**

7 The 2016 Plan serves as an umbrella plan to ensure that the following plans are compatible and advance the
8 goals described in the *Community Framework Plan*:

- 9
- 10 • Highway 99 Subarea Plan, December 16, 2008
 - 11 • Agriculture Preservation Strategies Report, March 2009
 - 12 • Mill Creek Subarea Plan, June 23, 2009
 - 13 • Clark County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, December 2010
 - 14 • Clark County Economic Development Plan Final Edition, September 2011
 - 15 • ~~Shoreline Master Program, November 2011; amended December 2014~~
 - 16 • Coordinated Water System Plan, January 2012
 - 17 • Aging Readiness Plan, February 12, 2012
 - 18 • Growing Healthier Planning for a Healthier Clark County Report, June 5, 2012
 - 19 • Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan, March 2014
 - 20 • Clark County Community Development Block Grant Program and Home Investment Partnerships
21 Program Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan 2015-2019, July 2015
 - 22 • Clark County Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, September 2015
- 23 2. A copy of the Shoreline Designations map is added as Figure 36 to Appendix B Figures.
- 24 3. The Shoreline Master Program 2020 Periodic Review ordinance and adoption date are added to Appendix H
25 Clark County Legislative History.
- 26 4. Chapter 13 Shoreline Master Program is hereby amended to read as follows:

27 **Introduction**

28 This chapter contains Clark County's Shoreline Master Program Goals and Policies. These goals and policies
29 are implemented by Chapter 40.460 of the Clark County Code. These goals and policies, along with Chapter
30 40.460 and the Official Shoreline Map are adopted as the Clark County Shoreline Master Program
31 (Program).

32 The Shoreline Management Act (SMA) (RCW 90.58) was adopted in 1971. In 1995, the state legislature
33 amended the Growth Management Act to add the goals and policies of the SMA as one of the goals of the
34 Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.480).

35 The SMA requires local governments to plan for the use of shorelines within their jurisdictions. The SMA
36 and WAC 173-26 establish a broad policy giving preference to shoreline uses that:

- 37 1. Depend on proximity to the shoreline ("water-dependent uses");
- 38 2. Protect biological and ecological resources, water quality and the natural environment; and
- 39 3. Preserve and enhance public access or increase recreational opportunities for the public along
40 shorelines.

41 Clark County's first shoreline master program (SMP) was adopted in 1974. The county adopted a
42 comprehensive update to its SMP in 2012. ~~had not been updated since then. Using a grant from the~~

1 Department of Ecology, the county partnered with its seven cities (the Clark County Shoreline Coalition) to
 2 develop a uniform set of goals, policies and shoreline designations for shorelines across the county.

3 **General Shoreline Goals**

4 The general goals of this Program are to:

- 5 1. Use the full potential of shorelines in accordance with the opportunities presented by their
 6 relationship to the surrounding area, their natural resource values and their unique aesthetic qualities
 7 offered by water, topography and views; and
- 8 2. Develop a physical environment that is both ordered and diversified and which integrates water and
 9 shoreline uses while achieving a net gain of ecological function.

10 ~~Shorelines of~~ **Shorelines of Statewide Significance**

11 Within the County, the Columbia and Lewis Rivers, portions of the East Fork Lewis and Washougal Rivers,
 12 Lakes Merwin, Vancouver and Yale are designated shorelines of statewide significance (SSWS). Shorelines
 13 of statewide significance are of value to the entire state. In accordance with RCW 90.58.020, SSWS will be
 14 managed as follows:

- 15 1. Preference shall be given to the uses that are consistent with the statewide interest in such
 16 shorelines. These are uses that:
 - 17 • Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interest;
 - 18 • Preserve the natural character of the shoreline;
 - 19 • Result in long-term over short-term benefit;
 - 20 • Protect the resources and ecological function of the shoreline;
 - 21 • Increase public access to publicly-owned areas of the shorelines;
 - 22 • Increase recreational opportunities for the public in the shoreline; and
 - 23 • Provide for any other element as defined in RCW 90.58.100 deemed appropriate or necessary.
- 24 2. Uses that are not consistent with these policies should not be permitted on SSWS.
- 25 3. Those limited shorelines containing unique, scarce and/or sensitive resources should be protected.
- 26 4. Development should be focused in already developed shoreline areas to reduce adverse
 27 environmental impacts and to preserve undeveloped shoreline areas. In general, SSWS should be
 28 preserved for future generations by restricting or prohibiting development that would irretrievably
 29 damage shoreline resources and evaluating the short-term economic gain or convenience of
 30 developments relative to the long-term and potentially costly impairments to the natural shoreline.

31 ***
 32

33 **Critical Areas Code Amendments**

34 **Section 2. Amendatory.** Sec. 1 (Exh. A) of Ord. 2003-11-01 and codified as Clark County Code (CCC) 40.440.010,

35 and as most recently amended by Sec. 16 of Ord. 2019-05-07, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

36 **40.440.010 Introduction**

37 A. Purpose.

1 The purpose of this chapter is to further the goal of no net loss of habitat functions and values within
 2 designated habitat areas by protecting environmentally distinct, fragile and valuable fish and wildlife habitat areas, as
 3 defined in Section 40.440.010(C), for present and future generations, while also allowing for reasonable use of private
 4 property. This chapter intends to conserve the functional integrity of the habitats needed to perpetually support fish
 5 and wildlife populations.

6 1. These purposes are to be carried out by reviewing impacts of proposed activities within designated habitat
 7 areas, and through the development of education, outreach and incentive programs. Review under this chapter
 8 shall be based on best available science and the mandates of the Washington Growth Management Act, and shall
 9 include consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). The county shall
 10 emphasize education and voluntary conservation options prior to regulatory enforcement.

11 2. Within areas designated by this chapter, development or clearing activities which degrade habitat should
 12 generally be avoided where possible. However, activities listed as exempt in this chapter can be undertaken in
 13 habitat areas without additional review. Activities not listed as exempt can be undertaken following county
 14 review if they do not substantially diminish the habitat functions and values present.

15 3. It is the intent of Council that this chapter be administered with flexibility and attention to site-specific
 16 characteristics.

17 4. The provisions of this chapter dealing with existing agricultural activities are designed to balance conflicting
 18 Growth Management Act goals to preserve both agricultural uses and habitat areas, and recognize:

19 a. That the maintenance and enhancement of natural resource-based industries, including agriculture,
 20 is a goal of the state Growth Management Act;

21 b. That any regulation should be consistent with the “right to farm” provisions in Chapter 9.26 of this
 22 code;

23 c. That agricultural lands can provide habitat;

24 d. That habitat protection must relate to the baseline of existing functions and values given historic
 25 agricultural practices, rather than seeking to restore pre-agricultural conditions;

26 e. That since agricultural activities are dynamic, habitat functions and values can be expected to
 27 fluctuate during the course of an agricultural cycle, which fluctuation must be considered in identifying
 28 existing functions and values; and

29 f. That it is expected that continuation of existing agriculture will not degrade existing functions and
 30 values unless sediment, nutrients, or chemicals are allowed to enter streams, or existing beneficial canopy in
 31 close proximity to streams is significantly degraded.

32 (Amended: Ord. 2019-05-07)

33 B. Applicability.

34 1. General. Review under the standards of this chapter shall apply to any proposed development or
 35 non-development clearing activities within designated habitat areas, defined in Section 40.440.010(C), which are
 36 not listed as exempt, pursuant to Table 40.440.010-1.

37 a. Development activities are those proposals already subject to existing county land division,
 38 building, grading or other review processes.

39 b. Non-development clearing activities are proposals which are not otherwise subject to county
 40 review, but involve the alteration or removal of vegetation in designated habitat areas.

1 2. Shoreline Master Program. Within shoreline jurisdiction, development may be allowed for those uses in the
2 Shoreline Master Program (Chapter 40.460) either through a statement of exemption or through an application
3 with a habitat review as part of the shoreline permit process.

4 3. Activities Adjacent to Certain Designated Habitat Areas. Proposed new single-family residential
5 development occurring immediately outside but within three hundred (300) feet of designated priority species
6 polygons or within one hundred (100) feet of designated non-riparian priority habitat polygons shall require
7 consultation with WDFW prior to issuance of a development permit. In such cases, further review under this
8 chapter is not required unless WDFW finds that there are potential adverse impacts. Agricultural activities
9 adjacent to designated agricultural riparian areas are subject to Section 40.440.040(B). Other proposed land
10 divisions and nonresidential development adjacent to designated wildlife sites shall be subject to SEPA as
11 normally required by Chapter 40.570 (State Environmental Policy Act), and mitigative measures established if
12 there are adverse impacts to the adjacent designated habitat areas.

13 4. Exempt Activities.

14 a. All proposed activities outside designated habitat areas are exempt from review under this chapter,
15 except where noted in Sections 40.440.010(B)(3) and 40.440.040(B).

16 b. Within designated habitat areas exempt activities are listed in Section 40.440.010(D). These do not
17 require review.

18 c. All other proposed activities within habitat areas which are not consistent with an approved
19 stewardship plan or subject to Section 40.440.040 shall be subject to the provisions of Section
20 40.440.020(D).

21 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16)

22 C. Habitat Areas Covered by This Chapter.

23 1. Categories. This chapter shall apply to nonexempt activities as defined in Table 40.440.010-1 that are
24 proposed within the following habitat areas:

25 a. Riparian Priority Habitat. Areas extending outward on each side of the stream (as defined in Section
26 40.100.070, Definitions) from the ordinary high water mark to the edge of the one hundred (100) year
27 floodplain, or the following distances, if greater:

28 (1) DNR Type S waters, two hundred fifty (250) feet;

29 (2) DNR Type F waters, two hundred (200) feet;

30 (3) DNR Type Np waters, one hundred (100) feet;

31 (4) DNR Type Ns waters, seventy-five (75) feet.

32 Water types are defined and mapped based on WAC 222-16-030, (Forest Practices Rules). Type S streams
33 include shorelines of the state and have flows averaging twenty (20) or more cubic feet per second; Type F streams are
34 those that are not Type S but still provide fish habitat; and Type N streams do not have fish habitat and are either
35 perennial (Np) or seasonal (Ns). All streams are those areas where surface waters flow sufficiently to produce a
36 defined channel or bed as indicated by hydraulically sorted sediments or the removal of vegetative litter or loosely
37 rooted vegetation by the action of moving water. Ns streams must connect to another stream above ground. Seasonal
38 or intermittent streams are surface streams with no measurable flow during thirty (30) consecutive days in a normal
39 water year.

40 b. Other Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Areas (PHS as defined in the most current WDFW
41 Priority Habitats and Species List. Areas identified by and consistent with WDFW priority habitats and
42 species criteria, including areas within one thousand (1,000) feet of individual species points mapped by

1 **WDFW sites.** The county shall defer to WDFW in regards to classification, mapping and interpretation of
 2 priority habitat species.

3 c. Locally Important Habitats and Species. Areas legislatively designated and mapped by the county
 4 because of unusual or unique habitat warranting protection because of qualitative species diversity or habitat
 5 system health indicators. This subsection shall not apply to areas which have not been designated on official
 6 mapping. The criteria for mapping of these areas are that they possess unusual or unique habitat warranting
 7 protection because of qualitative species diversity or habitat system health indicators. Recommendations for
 8 mapping areas meeting these criteria may be submitted by any person or group, and shall be reviewed
 9 annually by the county in conjunction with the plan amendments docket process as specified by Section
 10 40.560.030 (Amendments Docket). Notice of any such recommendations deemed to merit formal
 11 consideration shall be provided to impacted property owners pursuant to Section 40.510.030(E)(3) (Type III
 12 Process). Such recommendations will not be reviewed as part of individual development requests.

13 2. Best Available Science. Definitions and maps of habitat areas are based on best available science, as defined
 14 in WAC 365-195-905 (Criteria for determining which information is the “best available science”) and described
 15 in the following documents:

16 a. **1999The most current** Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species
 17 List **and Maps**;

18 b. **1997The most current Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Management**
 19 **Recommendations for Washington’s Priority Habitats and Species**;

20 c. The list of best available science references as maintained by the responsible official; and

21 d. Associated GIS data files maintained by Clark County Department of Assessment and GIS.

22 Best available scientific data supporting this chapter may be updated and/or re-evaluated as part of future
 23 Title 40 (Unified Development Code) amendments.

24 3. Determining Site-Specific Applicability.

25 a. **Determination of habitat categories applicable to a site shall be based on the definitions and Best**
 26 **Available Science that were current at the time the application under review is vested pursuant to**
 27 **Chapter 40.510.**

28 b. In the event of inconsistencies, official habitat area definitions shall prevail over countywide maps
 29 in determining applicability of this chapter. The county shall follow the recommendations of
 30 WDFW in the interpretation of site-specific conditions as they relate to the definition of priority
 31 habitat and species.

32 D. Activities Reviewed Under This Chapter.

33 This chapter applies to activities within designated priority and locally important habitat areas as described in
 34 Table 40.440.010-1.

Table 40.440.010-1. Exempt and Reviewed Activities		
Proposal	Is a clearing review required?	Are any additional fees or review timelines required?
Land division or lot reconfiguration entirely outside habitat areas, except as subject to Section 40.440.010(B)(3)	No. Exempt	Fees pursuant to Chapter 6.110A
Land division or lot reconfiguration containing habitat areas, except as subject to Section 40.440.010(B)(3)	Exempt if impacted lots establish building and clearing envelopes outside of habitat	Fees pursuant to Chapter 6.110A. Adjustment to allow smaller lots necessary for critical lands protection

Table 40.440.010-1. Exempt and Reviewed Activities		
Proposal	Is a clearing review required?	Are any additional fees or review timelines required?
		can be provided without additional fees if consistent with overall zoning density as per Section 40.440.020(C)(1)
Any activities on lots not in habitat areas, except as subject to Section 40.440.010(B)(3)	Exempt	None
Any activities on portions of lots not containing habitat areas, except as subject to Section 40.440.010(B)(3)	Exempt	None
Remodeling, replacement of, or additions to existing homes and associated appurtenances that expand the original footprint by no more than 900 square feet within the outer 50 percent of the riparian habitat area and do not require clearing of native trees or shrubs.	Exempt	None
Maintenance of existing yards and landscaping in habitat areas	Exempt	None
Forest practices in habitat areas that are regulated by the Washington Department of Natural Resources under the Forest Practices Rules or regulated under Clark County Code Section 40.260.080, Forest Practices, except conversions or conversion option harvest plans (COHPs)	Exempt	None
Emergency clearing to abate immediate danger to persons or property. For emergency clearing of hazard trees, remove only that portion of a hazard tree as is minimally necessary to remediate the hazard. Cut wood should be left in the habitat area	Exempt	None
Clearing necessary for the emergency repair of utility or public facilities; provided, that notification of emergency work that causes substantial degradation to functions and values is reported in a timely manner	Exempt	None
Clearing for operation, maintenance or repair of existing utilities or public facilities that does not further increase the impact to, or encroach further	Exempt	None

Table 40.440.010-1. Exempt and Reviewed Activities		
Proposal	Is a clearing review required?	Are any additional fees or review timelines required?
within the habitat area		
Clearing of defined nuisance vegetation in habitat areas which utilizes methods that minimize disturbance of soils and non-nuisance vegetation. Replanting with native vegetation should be pursued to prevent re-infestation	Exempt	None
Clearing as minimally necessary for placement of fencing, private wells, septic systems or individual lot sewer, water, electrical or utility connections in habitat areas, where practical alternatives do not exist	Exempt	None
Clearing as minimally necessary for stream bank restoration, for native replanting or enhancements in habitat areas	Exempt	None
Clearing as minimally necessary for routine road maintenance activities in habitat areas consistent with Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines	Exempt	None
Clearing as minimally necessary for soil, water, vegetation or resource conservation projects having received an environmental permit from a public agency in habitat areas	Exempt	None
Clearing as minimally necessary for creating a 4-foot or narrower path using natural, wood-based, or vegetated pervious surfacing in habitat areas	Exempt	None
Clearing as minimally necessary for surveying or testing in habitat areas	Exempt	None
Clearing or development in riparian habitat areas which is at least one hundred (100) feet from the waterline and separated by a continuous public or private roadway serving three (3) or more lots	Exempt	None
Non-development clearing activities in habitat areas consistent with a recorded stewardship plan for which any mitigation specified in the plan is timely completed	Exempt	None

Table 40.440.010-1. Exempt and Reviewed Activities		
Proposal	Is a clearing review required?	Are any additional fees or review timelines required?
Existing agricultural uses within non-riparian habitat areas	Exempt	None
Existing agricultural uses within riparian habitat areas	Reviewed under Section 40.440.040(B)(1)(b)	None
New home or other construction in habitat areas	Review required	No additional timelines. Applicable review (building permit, etc.) must comply with ordinance standards. Fees pursuant to Title 6
All other vegetation clearing in habitat areas	Review required	Fees pursuant to Title 6. Applicable review, if any, must comply with ordinance standards. If no other review involved, clearing request will be reviewed administratively

1
2 (Amended: Ord. 2005-04-15; Ord. 2006-06-09; Ord. 2006-07-09; Ord. 2006-08-03; Ord.
3 2014-12-05)

4
5 **Section 3. Amendatory.** Sec. 1 (Exh. A) of Ord. 2003-11-01 and codified as CCC 40.450.030, and as most recently
6 amended by Sec. 8 of Ord. 2019-03-05, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

7 **40.450.030 Standards**

8 A. General. The standards apply whenever a nonexempt project (see Section 40.450.010(B)) is proposed on a
9 parcel of real property containing a nonexempt wetland or wetland buffer (see Section 40.450.010(C)). The standard
10 provisions shall be implemented in conjunction with the processing of the development permits listed in Section
11 40.450.010(B).

12 1. For the purpose of computing the processing limitation period applicable to a development permit
13 application, the application shall not be deemed fully complete until completion (if required) of the wetland
14 determination pursuant to Section 40.450.030(C), the wetland delineation pursuant to Section 40.450.030(D),
15 and the buffer designation pursuant to Section 40.450.030(E)(1). This subsection shall not be construed in any
16 way to delay vesting under Washington law.

17 2. Administrative appeals of determinations made under this section must be filed in conjunction with, and
18 within the limitation period applicable to, an available administrative appeal of the development permit
19 application; provided, that an aggrieved party may appeal preliminary decisions deciding an exemption,
20 determining or delineating a wetland, determining a buffer, or otherwise finally applying the provisions of this
21 chapter in the same manner, and within the limitation period applicable to, appeals from responsible official
22 decisions under Chapter 40.510.

23 (Amended: Ord. 2019-03-05)

24 B. Predetermination.

25 Prior to submittal of a development permit application, a person may request from the responsible official a
26 written predetermination of whether wetlands exist on any parcel less than forty (40) acres. An applicant may also

1 choose to submit a digital file of delineated wetland boundaries consistent with Section 40.450.030(D)(3) or request
 2 staff to digitize the information. The predetermination shall be binding on the responsible official for a period of three
 3 (3) years; provided, that such predetermination shall be subject to administrative appeal upon its application in
 4 conjunction with a triggering application. The fee for a predetermination is contained in Chapter 6.110A.

5 (Amended: Ord. 2019-03-05)

6 C. Wetland Determination.

7 In conjunction with the submittal of a development permit application, the responsible official shall
 8 determine the probable existence of a wetland on the parcel involved in the development permit application. If
 9 wetlands or wetland buffers are found to exist on a parcel, wetland delineation is required.

10 (Amended: Ord. 2019-03-05)

11 D. Wetland Delineation.

12 1. Methodology. The location of a wetland and its boundary shall be determined through the performance of a
 13 field investigation utilizing the methodology contained in the Wetlands Delineation Manual. If a wetland is
 14 located off site and is inaccessible, the best available information shall be used to determine the wetland
 15 boundary and category.

16 2. Information Requirements. Wetland boundaries shall be staked and flagged in the field and a delineation
 17 report shall be submitted to the department. The report shall include the following information:

- 18 a. USGS quadrangle map with site clearly defined;
- 19 b. Topographic map of area;
- 20 c. National wetland inventory map showing site;
- 21 d. Soil Conservation Service soils map showing site;
- 22 e. Site map, at a scale no smaller than one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet (1" = 100', a scaling
 23 ratio of 1:1,200), if practical, showing the following information:
 - 24 (1) Wetland boundaries,
 - 25 (2) Sample sites and sample transects,
 - 26 (3) Boundaries of forested areas,
 - 27 (4) Boundaries of wetland classes **(Cowardin)** if multiple classes exist;
 - 28 f. Discussion of methods and results with special emphasis on technique used from the Wetlands
 29 Delineation Manual;
 - 30 g. Acreage of each wetland on the site **based on the survey if the acreage will impact the buffer size**
 31 **determination or the project design;**
 - 32 h. All completed field data sheets per the Wetlands Delineation Manual, numbered to correspond to
 33 each sample site.

34 3. Digital File Submittal. Upon submittal of the wetland delineation report an application shall provide a digital
 35 file containing the layers specified in Table 40.450.030-1 that conforms to all applicable requirements discussed
 36 in Section 40.540.060. If the applicant chooses, the county will prepare the digital file based upon the wetland
 37 boundary survey map. The applicant shall provide payment for the preparation of the digital file in accordance

1 with Section 6.110A.020(2)(B)(III). Additionally, the responsible official shall forward the digital file to the
 2 Department of Assessment and GIS.

Table 40.450.030-1. DXF Layers		
Layer Description	Layer Name	Feature Type
Parcel Lines	Parcels	Line
Wetland Boundary	Wetland	Line
Wetland Buffers	Wetbuff	Line
Building Envelopes	Envelope	Line
PLSS Corner	PLSS	Point
Wetland Flags and Data Plots	Wetflag	Point
Parcel Lot Numbers and Parent Parcel Number	Lotnum	Text
Wetland Category	Category	Text
Buffer Distance	Buffdist	Text

3
 4 4. Responsibility. The wetland delineation is the responsibility of the applicant. The responsible official shall
 5 verify the accuracy of the boundary delineation within ten (10) working days of receiving the delineation report.
 6 This review period may be extended when excessively dry conditions prohibit the confirmation of the wetland
 7 delineation. If the delineation is found to not accurately reflect the boundary of the wetland, the responsible
 8 official shall issue a report, within twenty (20) working days of receiving the applicant’s delineation report, citing
 9 evidence (for example, soil samples) that demonstrates where the delineation is in error. The applicant may then
 10 either revise the delineation and submit another report or administratively appeal.

11 (Amended: Ord. 2019-03-05)

12 E. Buffers. Wetland buffer widths shall be determined by the responsible official in accordance with the
 13 standards below:

14 1. All buffers shall be measured horizontally outward from the delineated wetland boundary or, in the case of a
 15 stream with no adjacent wetlands, the ordinary high water mark as surveyed in the field.

16 2. Buffer widths are established by comparing the wetland rating category, **wetland rating habitat score**, and the
 17 intensity of land uses proposed on development sites per Tables 40.450.030-2, 40.450.030-3 and 40.450.030-4.
 18 For Category IV wetlands, the required water quality buffers, per Table 40.450.030-2, are adequate to protect
 19 habitat functions.

Table 40.450.030-2. Buffers Required to Protect Water Quality Functions			
Wetland Rating	Low Intensity Use	Moderate Intensity Use	High Intensity Use
Category I or II	50 ft.	75 ft.	100 ft.
Category III	40 ft.	60 ft.	80 ft.
Category IV	25 ft.	40 ft.	50 ft.

20

Table 40.450.030-3. Buffers Required to Protect Habitat Functions in Category I, II and III Wetlands			
Habitat Score in the Rating	Low Intensity Use	Moderate Intensity Use	High Intensity Use

Form			
5 points or less	See Table 40.450.030-2	See Table 40.450.030-2	See Table 40.450.030-2
6 or 7 points	75 ft.	110 ft.	150 ft.
8 or 9 points	150 ft.	225 ft.	300 ft.
Wetlands of High Conservation Value with a Habitat Score of 7 Points or Less	125 ft.	190 ft.	250 ft.

1

Table 40.450.030-4. Land Use Intensity Matrix ¹						
	Parks and Recreation	Streets and Roads	Stormwater Facilities	Utilities	Commercial/Industrial	Residential ²
Low	Natural fields and grass areas, viewing areas, split rail fencing	NA	Outfalls, spreaders, constructed wetlands, bioswales, vegetated detention basins, overflows	Underground and overhead utility lines, manholes, power poles (without footings)	NA	Density at or lower than 1 unit per 5 acres
Moderate	Impervious trails, engineered fields, fairways	Residential driveways and access roads	Wet ponds	Maintenance access roads	NA	Density between 1 unit per acre and higher than 1 unit per 5 acres
High	Greens, tees, structures, parking, lighting, concrete or gravel pads, security fencing	Public and private streets, security fencing, retaining walls	Maintenance access roads, retaining walls, vaults, infiltration basins, sedimentation forebays and structures, security fencing	Paved or concrete surfaces, structures, facilities, pump stations, towers, vaults, security fencing, etc.	All site development	Density higher than 1 unit per acre

2

3 ¹ The responsible official shall determine the intensity categories applicable to proposals should characteristics not be
4 specifically listed in Table 40.450.030-4.

5 ² Measured as density averaged over a site, not individual lot sizes.

6 3. In urban plats and subdivisions, wetlands and wetland buffers shall be placed within a nonbuildable tract with
7 the following exceptions:

8 a. Creation of a nonbuildable tract would result in violation of minimum lot depth standards; or

9 b. The responsible official determines a tract is impractical.

10 c. Where the responsible official determines the exceptions in Section 40.450.030(E)(3)(a) or (b)
11 apply, residential lots may extend into wetlands and wetland buffers; provided, that all the requirements of
12 Section 40.450.030(F) are met.

13 4. Adjusted Buffer Width.

14 a. Adjustments Authorized by Wetland Permits. Adjustments to the required buffer width are
15 authorized by Section 40.450.040(D) upon issuance of a wetland permit.

16 b. Functionally Isolated Buffer Areas. Areas which are functionally separated from a wetland and do
17 not protect the wetland from adverse impacts shall be treated as follows:

1 (1) Preexisting roads ~~and~~ structures, ~~or vertical separation~~ shall be excluded from buffers otherwise
2 required by this chapter;

3 (2) Distinct portions of wetlands with reduced habitat functions that are components of wetlands with
4 an overall habitat rating score greater than five (5) points shall not be subject to the habitat function
5 buffers designated in Table 40.450.030-3 if all of the following criteria are met:

6 (a) The area of reduced habitat function is at least one (1) acre in size;

7 (b) The area supports less than five (5) native plant species and does not contain special habitat
8 features listed in Section H1.5 of the rating form;

9 (c) The area of reduced habitat function has low or no interspersion of habitats as defined in
10 Section H1.4 of the rating form;

11 (d) The area does not meet any WDFW priority habitat or species criteria; and

12 (e) The required habitat function buffer is provided for all portions of the wetland that do not
13 have reduced habitat function.

14 c. Maximum Buffer Area. Except for streams, buffers shall be reduced as necessary so that total buffer
15 area (on and off site) does not exceed two (2) times the total wetland area (on- and off-site); provided, the
16 minimum buffer width at any point shall not be less than the water quality buffer widths for low intensity
17 uses contained in Table 40.450.030-2.

18 (Amended: Ord. 2014-12-05; Ord. 2019-03-05)

19 F. Standard Requirements. Any action granting or approving a development permit application shall be
20 conditioned on all the following:

21 1. Marking Buffer During Construction. The location of the outer extent of the wetland buffer shall be marked
22 in the field and such markings shall be maintained throughout the duration of the permit.

23 2. Permanent Marking of Buffer Area. A permanent physical demarcation along the upland boundary of the
24 wetland buffer area shall be installed and thereafter maintained. Such demarcation may consist of logs, a tree or
25 hedge row, fencing, or other prominent physical marking approved by the responsible official. In addition, small
26 signs shall be posted at an interval of one (1) per lot or every one hundred (100) feet, whichever is less, and
27 perpetually maintained at locations along the outer perimeter of the wetland buffer approved by the responsible
28 official worded substantially as follows:

29 Wetland and Buffer –

30 Please retain in a natural state

31 3. A conservation covenant shall be recorded in a form approved by the Prosecuting Attorney as adequate to
32 incorporate the other restrictions of this section and to give notice of the requirement to obtain a wetland permit
33 prior to engaging in regulated activities within a wetland or its buffer.

34 4. In the cases of plats, short plats, and recorded site plans, include on the face of such instrument the boundary
35 of the wetland and its buffer and a reference to the separately recorded conservation covenant provided for in
36 Section 40.450.030(F)(3).

37 G. Standard Requirements – Waivers. The responsible official shall waive the requirements of Sections
38 40.450.030(D) and (F) in certain cases described below if the applicant designates development envelopes which are
39 clearly outside of any wetland or buffer. The responsible official may require partial wetland delineation to the extent
40 necessary to ensure eligibility for this waiver:

- 1 1. Residential building permits and home businesses;
- 2 2. Land divisions in the rural area:
 - 3 a. Development envelopes shall be required for a fully complete preliminary application;
 - 4 b. Development envelopes shall be shown on the final plat; and
 - 5 c. A note referencing the development envelopes shall be placed on the final plat.
- 6 3. Site plan reviews where the responsible official determines that all development is clearly separated from the
7 wetlands and wetland buffers:
 - 8 a. Development envelopes shall be required for a fully complete preliminary application;
 - 9 b. Development envelopes shall be shown on the final site plan; and
 - 10 c. A note referencing the development envelopes shall be placed on the final site plan.

11 (Amended: Ord. 2005-04-12; Ord. 2006-05-27; Ord. 2012-07-03)

12
13 **Section 4. Amendatory.** Sec. 1 (Exh. A) of Ord. 2003-11-01 and codified as CCC 40.450.040, and as most recently
14 amended by Sec. 19 of Ord. 2019-05-07, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

15 **40.450.040 Wetland Permits**

16 A. General.

- 17 1. A wetland permit is required for any development activity that is not exempt pursuant to Section
18 40.450.010(C) within wetlands and wetland buffers.
- 19 2. Shoreline Master Program. Within shoreline jurisdiction, development may be allowed for those uses in the
20 Shoreline Master Program either through a statement of exemption pursuant to Section 40.460.230(C) or through
21 an application for a shoreline permit (substantial development, conditional use, or variance) to include a wetlands
22 review pursuant to Section 40.460.530(G) and Sections 40.450.020, 40.450.030, and 40.450.040.
- 23 3. Standards for wetland permits are provided in Sections 40.450.040(B), (C) and (D).
- 24 4. All wetland permits require approval of a preliminary and final enhancement/mitigation plan in accordance
25 with the provisions of Section 40.450.040(E) unless the preliminary enhancement/mitigation plan requirement is
26 waived under the provisions of Section 40.450.040(E)(2).
- 27 5. Wetland permit application, processing, preliminary approval, and final approval procedures are set out in
28 Sections 40.450.040(F) through (I).
- 29 6. Provisions for programmatic permits are provided by Section 40.450.040(K).
- 30 7. Provisions for emergency wetland permits are provided by Section 40.450.040(L).

31 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16; Ord. 2019-03-05)

32 B. Standards – General. Wetland permit applications shall be based upon a mitigation plan and shall satisfy the
33 following general requirements:

- 1 1. The proposed activity shall not cause significant degradation of wetland functions;
 2 2. The proposed activity shall comply with all state, local and federal laws, including those related to sediment
 3 control, pollution control, floodplain restrictions, Chapter 40.386, Stormwater and Erosion Control, and on-site
 4 wastewater disposal.

5 (Amended: Ord. 2015-11-24; Ord. 2019-03-05)

6 C. Buffer Standards and Authorized Activities. The following additional standards apply for regulated activities
 7 in a wetland buffer:

8 1. Reduced Width Based on Modification of Land Use Intensity. The required buffer width shall be decreased if
 9 design techniques are used that reduce the land use intensity category delineated in Table 40.450.030-4. Eligible
 10 design measures include the following:

11 a. General Site Design Measures. High intensity buffers may be reduced to moderate intensity buffers
 12 if all of the following mitigation measures are applied to the greatest extent practicable:

13 (1) Buffer Enhancement. Improve the function of the buffer such that buffer areas with reduced
 14 function can function properly. This could include the removal and management of noxious weeds
 15 and/or invasive vegetation or specific measures to improve hydrologic or habitat function.

16 (2) Shielding of High Intensity Uses.

17 (a) Lights. Direct all lights away from wetlands;

18 (b) Noise. Locate activity that generates noise away from wetlands;

19 (c) Pets and Human Disturbance. Use privacy fencing; plant dense vegetation to delineate
 20 buffer edge and to discourage disturbance using vegetation appropriate for the eco-region; place
 21 wetland and its buffer in a separate tract.

22 (3) Surface Water Management.

23 (a) Existing Runoff. Retrofit stormwater detention and treatment for roads and existing
 24 development to the extent determined proportional by the responsible official, and disperse direct
 25 discharge of channelized flows from lawns and landscaping;

26 (b) Change in Water Regime. Infiltrate and/or disperse stormwater runoff from impervious
 27 surfaces and drainage from lawns and landscaping treated in accordance with Chapter 40.386 into
 28 the buffer at multiple locations.

29 ~~b. Low Impact Development Design. High intensity buffers may be reduced to moderate or low-~~
 30 ~~intensity buffers under the following circumstances:~~

31 ~~(1) Limiting stormwater runoff volumes to avoid impacts to receiving waters and wetlands adjacent to~~
 32 ~~the site.~~

33 ~~(a) Reduction to moderate intensity buffers, by:~~

34 ~~(i) Meeting the standards for full dispersion in Chapter 40.386 over seventy five~~
 35 ~~percent (75%) of the site; or~~

36 ~~(ii) Infiltration of fifty percent (50%) of the stormwater runoff from the site; or~~

37 ~~(iii) Using low impact development BMPs pursuant to Chapter 40.386 to reduce~~
 38 ~~stormwater runoff volume generated from the site to no more than fifty percent (50%) of the~~
 39 ~~runoff volume generated by using standard collection and treatment BMPs.~~

1 ~~(b) — Reduction to low intensity buffers, by:~~

2 ~~(i) — Meeting the standards for full dispersion in Chapter 40.386 for the entire site; or~~

3 ~~(ii) — Infiltration of all stormwater runoff from the site; or~~

4 ~~(iii) — Using low impact development BMPs pursuant to Chapter 40.386 to match the~~
5 ~~predevelopment stormwater runoff volume from the site.~~

6 (2) Enhanced Stormwater Management. Reduction of high land use intensity buffer to moderate land
7 use intensity buffer for implementation of stormwater treatment measures that exceed the standards of
8 Chapter 40.386. This could include measures such as pretreatment or tertiary treatment of runoff and
9 limiting discharge from the site to predevelopment runoff flow and volume.

10 **be.** Habitat Corridors. Establishment of a minimum one hundred (100) foot wide functioning or
11 enhanced vegetated corridor between the wetland and any other priority habitat areas as defined by the
12 Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife reduces a high land use intensity buffer to a moderate
13 land use intensity buffer provided both of the following conditions are met:

14 (1) Applies only to wetlands with habitat function scores higher than ~~five (5)~~ **four (4)** on the rating
15 system form;

16 (2) The habitat corridor must be protected for the entire distance between the wetland and the priority
17 habitat area by some type of permanent legal protection such as a covenant or easement.

18 **cd.** The responsible official may determine that proposed measures, other than those specifically listed
19 in Section 40.450.040(C)(1)(a) through (c), will effectively reduce land use intensity and protect or enhance
20 and values of wetlands and, therefore, allow buffer modifications where appropriate.

21 2. Minimum Buffer. In the case of buffer averaging and buffer reduction via Section 40.450.040(C)(1), the
22 minimum buffer width at its narrowest point shall not be less than the low intensity land use water quality buffer
23 widths contained in Table 40.450.030-2.

24 3. Buffer Averaging. The boundary of the buffer zone may be modified by averaging buffer widths. If buffer
25 averaging is used, the following conditions must be met:

26 a. A maximum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the total required buffer area on the site (after all
27 reductions are applied) may be averaged; and

28 b. The total area contained in the buffer, after averaging, shall be at least functionally equivalent and
29 equal in size to the area contained within the buffer prior to averaging.

30 4. Stormwater Facilities.

31 a. Dispersion Facilities. Stormwater dispersion facilities that comply with the standards of Chapter
32 40.386 shall be allowed in all wetland buffers. Stormwater outfalls for dispersion facilities shall comply
33 with the standards in subsection (C)(4)(b) of this section. Enhancement of wetland buffer vegetation to meet
34 dispersion requirements may also be considered as buffer enhancement for the purpose of meeting the buffer
35 averaging or buffer reduction standards in this section.

36 b. Other stormwater facilities are only allowed in buffers of wetlands with low habitat function (less
37 than six (6) points on the habitat section of the rating system form); provided, the facilities shall be built on
38 the outer edge of the buffer and not degrade the existing buffer function and are designed to blend with the
39 natural landscape. Unless determined otherwise by the responsible official, the following activities shall be
40 considered to degrade a wetland buffer when they are associated with the construction of a stormwater
41 facility:

- 1 (1) Removal of trees greater than four (4) inches diameter at four and one-half (4 1/2) feet above the
2 ground or greater than twenty (20) feet in height;
- 3 (2) Disturbance of plant species that are listed as rare, threatened or endangered by the county or any
4 state or federal management agency;
- 5 (3) The construction of concrete structures other than manholes, inlets, and outlets that are exposed
6 above the normal water surface elevation of the facility;
- 7 (4) The construction of maintenance and access roads;
- 8 (5) Slope grading steeper than four to one (4:1) horizontal to vertical above the normal water surface
9 elevation of the stormwater facility;
- 10 (6) The construction of pretreatment facilities such as forebays, sediment traps, and pollution control
11 manholes;
- 12 (7) The construction of trench drain collection and conveyance facilities;
- 13 (8) The placement of fencing; and
- 14 (9) The placement of rock and/or riprap, except for the construction of flow spreaders, or the protection
15 of pipe outfalls and overflow spillways; provided, that buffer functions for areas covered in rock and/or
16 riprap are replaced.

17 5. Road and Utility Crossings. Crossing buffers with new roads and utilities is allowed provided all the
18 following conditions are met:

- 19 a. Buffer functions, as they pertain to protection of the adjacent wetland and its functions, are replaced;
20 and
- 21 b. Impacts to the buffer and wetland are minimized.

22 6. Other Activities in a Buffer. Regulated activities not involving stormwater management, road and utility
23 crossings, or a buffer reduction per 40.450.040(C)(1) via enhancement are allowed in the buffer if all the
24 following conditions are met:

- 25 a. The activity is temporary and will cease or be completed within three (3) months of the date the
26 activity begins;
- 27 b. The activity will not result in a permanent structure in or under the buffer;
- 28 c. The activity will not result in a reduction of buffer acreage or function;
- 29 d. The activity will not result in a reduction of wetland acreage or function.

30 (Amended: Ord. 2009-01-01; Ord. 2014-12-05; Ord. 2015-11-24; Ord. 2019-03-05)

31 D. Standards – Wetland Activities. The following additional standards apply to the approval of all activities
32 permitted within wetlands under this section:

33 1. Sequencing. Applicants shall demonstrate that a range of project alternatives have been given substantive
34 consideration with the intent to avoid or minimize impacts to wetlands. Documentation must demonstrate that the
35 following hierarchy of avoidance and minimization has been pursued:

- 36 a. Avoid impacts to wetlands unless the responsible official finds that:

- 1 (1) For Category I and II wetlands, avoiding all impact is not in the public interest or will deny all
2 reasonable economic use of the site;
- 3 (2) For Category III and IV wetlands, avoiding all impact will result in a project that is either:
- 4 (a) Inconsistent with the Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan;
- 5 (b) Inconsistent with county-wide critical area conservation goals; or
- 6 (c) Not feasible to construct.
- 7 b. Minimize impacts to wetlands if complete avoidance is infeasible. The responsible official must
8 find that the applicant has limited the degree or magnitude of impact to wetlands by using appropriate
9 technology and by taking affirmative steps to reduce impact through efforts such as:
- 10 (1) Seeking easements or agreements with adjacent land owners or project proponents where
11 appropriate;
- 12 (2) Seeking reasonable relief that may be provided through application of other county zoning and
13 design standards;
- 14 (3) Site design; and
- 15 (4) Construction techniques and timing.
- 16 c. Compensate for wetland impacts that will occur, after efforts to minimize have been exhausted. The
17 responsible official must find that:
- 18 (1) The affected wetlands are restored to the conditions existing at the time of the initiation of the
19 project;
- 20 (2) Unavoidable impacts are mitigated in accordance with this subsection; and
- 21 (3) The required mitigation is monitored and remedial action is taken when necessary to ensure the
22 success of mitigation activities.
- 23 2. Location of Wetland Mitigation. Wetland mitigation for unavoidable impacts shall be located using the
24 following prioritization:
- 25 a. On-site. Locate mitigation according to the following priority:
- 26 (1) Within or adjacent to the same wetland as the impact;
- 27 (2) Within or adjacent to a different wetland on the same site;
- 28 b. Off-site. Locate mitigation within the same watershed, as shown on Figure 40.450.040-1, or use an
29 established wetland mitigation bank; the service area determined by the mitigation bank review team and
30 identified in the executed mitigation bank instrument;
- 31 c. In-kind. Locate or create wetlands with similar landscape position and the same hydro-geomorphic
32 (HGM) classification based on a reference to a naturally occurring wetland system; and
- 33 d. Out-of-kind. Mitigate in a different landscape position and/or HGM classification based on a
34 reference to a naturally occurring wetland system.
- 35 3. Types of Wetland Mitigation. The various types of wetland mitigation allowed are listed below in the general
36 order of preference.

1 a. Restoration. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with
2 the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former or degraded wetland. For the purpose of
3 tracking net gains in wetland acres, restoration is divided into:

4 (1) Reestablishment. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site
5 with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former wetland. Reestablishment results in a
6 gain in wetland acres (and functions). Activities could include removing fill material, plugging ditches,
7 or breaking drain tiles.

8 (2) Rehabilitation. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site
9 with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a degraded wetland. Rehabilitation results in a
10 gain in wetland function, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. Activities could involve
11 breaching a dike to reconnect wetlands to a floodplain or return tidal influence to a wetland.

12 b. Creation (Establishment). The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics
13 of a site with the goal of developing a wetland on an upland or deepwater site where a wetland did not
14 previously exist. Establishment results in a gain in wetland acres. Activities typically involve excavation of
15 upland soils to elevations that will produce a wetland hydroperiod, create hydric soils, and support the
16 growth of hydrophytic plant species.

17 c. Enhancement. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland
18 site to heighten, intensify, or improve the specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition
19 of the vegetation present. Enhancement is undertaken for specified purposes such as water quality
20 improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in some wetland
21 functions and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres.
22 Activities typically consist of planting vegetation, controlling nonnative or invasive species, modifying site
23 elevations or the proportion of open water to influence hydroperiods, or some combination of these
24 activities.

1
2

Figure 40.450.040-1
Clark County Watershed Map



3
4
5
6
7

(Amended: Ord. 2007-06-05; Ord. 2014-12-05)

d. Protection/Maintenance (Preservation). Removing a threat to, or preventing the decline of, wetland conditions by an action in or near a wetland. This includes the purchase of land or easements repairing water control structures or fences, or structural protection such as repairing a barrier island. This term also

includes activities commonly associated with the term preservation. Preservation does not result in a gain of wetland acres, but may result in improved wetland functions.

4. Wetland Mitigation Ratios.

a. Standard Wetland Mitigation Ratios. The following mitigation ratios for each of the mitigation types described in Sections 40.450.040(D)(3)(a) through (c) apply:

Table 40.450.040-1. Standard Wetland Mitigation Ratios (In Area)					
Wetland to Be Replaced	Reestablishment or Creation	Rehabilitation	Reestablishment or Creation and Rehabilitation	Reestablishment or Creation and Enhancement	Enhancement
Category IV	1.5:1	3:1	1:1 R/C and 1:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 2:1 E	6:1
Category III	2:1	4:1	1:1 R/C and 2:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 4:1 E	8:1
Category II	3:1	6:1	1:1 R/C and 4:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 8:1 E	12:1
Category I, Forested	6:1	12:1	1:1 R/C and 10:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 20:1 E	24:1
Category I, Based on Score for Functions	4:1	8:1	1:1 R/C and 6:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 12:1 E	16:1
Category I, Natural Heritage Site	Not Considered Possible	6:1 Rehabilitate a Natural Heritage Site	N/A	N/A	Case-by-Case

b. Preservation. The responsible official has the authority to approve preservation of existing wetlands as wetland mitigation under the following conditions:

- (1) The wetland area being preserved is a Category I or II wetland or is within a WDFW priority habitat or species area;
- (2) The preservation area is at least one (1) acre in size;
- (3) The preservation area is protected in perpetuity by a covenant or easement that gives the county clear regulatory and enforcement authority to protect existing wetland and wetland buffer functions with standards that exceed the protection standards of this chapter;
- (4) The preservation area is not an existing or proposed wetland mitigation site; and
- (5) The following preservation/mitigation ratios apply:

Table 40.450.040-2. Ratios for Wetland Preservation Ratios for of Category I and II Wetlands (In Area)				
Habitat Function of Wetland to Be Replaced	In Addition to Standard Mitigation		As the Only Means of Mitigation	
	Full and Functioning Buffer	Reduced and/or Degraded Buffer	Full and Functioning Buffer	Reduced and/or Degraded Buffer
Low (<6 points)	10:1	14:1	20:1	30:1
Moderate (6 – 7 points)	13:1	17:1	30:1	40:1
High (>7 points)	16:1	20:1	40:1	50:1

c. The responsible official has the authority to reduce wetland mitigation ratios under the following circumstances:

- 1 (1) Documentation by a qualified wetland specialist demonstrates that the proposed mitigation actions
2 have a very high likelihood of success based on prior experience;
- 3 (2) Documentation by a qualified wetland specialist demonstrates that the proposed actions for
4 compensation will provide functions and values that are significantly greater than the wetland being
5 affected;
- 6 (3) The proposed actions for compensation are conducted in advance of the impact and are shown to be
7 successful;
- 8 (4) In wetlands where several HGM classifications are found within one (1) delineated wetland
9 boundary, the areas of the wetlands within each HGM classification can be scored and rated separately
10 and the mitigation ratios adjusted accordingly, if all the following apply:
- 11 (a) The wetland does not meet any of the criteria for wetlands with “Special Characteristics,”
12 as defined in the rating system;
- 13 (b) The rating and score for the entire wetland is provided as well as the scores and ratings for
14 each area with a different HGM classification;
- 15 (c) Impacts to the wetland are all within an area that has a different HGM classification from
16 the one used to establish the initial category; and
- 17 (d) The proponents provide adequate hydrologic and geomorphic data to establish that the
18 boundary between HGM classifications lies at least fifty (50) feet outside of the footprint of the
19 impacts.
- 20 5. Indirect Wetland Impacts Due to Loss of Buffer Function or Stormwater Discharges. Wetland mitigation
21 shall be required in accordance with the wetland mitigation standards in this subsection for the following indirect
22 wetland impacts:
- 23 a. Buffer loss resulting from wetland fills permitted under this section;
- 24 b. Reduction of wetland buffers beyond the maximum reduction allowed under Section
25 40.450.040(C)(2); provided, that such reductions are limited as follows:
- 26 (1) Road and utility crossings in the wetland buffer approved in accordance with Section
27 40.450.040(C)(5); and
- 28 (2) The total indirect wetland impact from buffer reductions is less than one-quarter (1/4) acre.
- 29 c. Unavoidable loss of wetland function due to stormwater discharges that do not meet the wetland
30 protections standards in Chapter 40.386.
- 31 6. Wetland Buffers Required for Mitigation. Wetland mitigation shall, **at a minimum,** be protected by the water
32 quality function wetland buffers required in Table 40.450.030-2:
- 33 a. **If the wetland mitigation will provide habitat functions that require larger buffers per Table**
34 **40.450.030-2, wetland mitigation credit shall be reduced to account for loss of wetland buffer area and**
35 **function if the required buffers are not provided;**
- 36 b. Reductions to the required buffers may be applied in accordance with Sections 40.450.040(C) and
37 (D)(5); **and**
- 38 **cb.** All wetland buffers shall be included within the mitigation site and subject to the conservation
39 covenant required under Section 40.450.030(F)(3).
- 40 7. Alternate Wetland Mitigation.

- 1 a. Wetland Mitigation Banking.
- 2 (1) Construction, enhancement or restoration of wetlands to use as mitigation for future wetland
3 development impacts is permitted subject to the following:
- 4 (a) A wetland permit shall be obtained prior to any mitigation banking. If a wetland permit is
5 not obtained prior to mitigation bank construction, mitigation credit shall not be awarded. On
6 projects proposing off-site wetland banking in addition to required wetland mitigation, a separate
7 wetland permit shall be required for each activity. The performance and maintenance bond
8 requirements of Sections 40.450.040(H)(3)(c) and (d) shall not be applicable, provided there are
9 no requests for mitigation credit prior to the county determining the mitigation banking is
10 successful. If mitigation banking is not fully functioning, as defined in the wetland permit, at the
11 time mitigation credit is requested, Sections 40.450.040(H)(3)(c) and (d) shall apply;
- 12 (b) Federal and state wetland regulations, if applicable, may supersede county requirements;
- 13 (2) The mitigation credit allowed will be determined by the county, based on the wetland category,
14 condition and mitigation ratios as specified in Section 40.450.040(D)(4). Prior to granting mitigation
15 banking credit, all wetland mitigation banking areas must comply with Sections 40.450.030(E)(4)(b) and
16 (c), and, if applicable, Section 40.450.040(H)(3);
- 17 (3) On projects proposing off-site wetland banking in addition to required wetland mitigation, a
18 separate permit fee will be required for each activity;
- 19 (4) Purchase of banked wetland credits is permitted to mitigate for wetland impacts in the same
20 watershed provided the applicant has minimized wetland impacts, where reasonably possible, and the
21 following requirements are met:
- 22 (a) Documentation, in a form approved by the Prosecuting Attorney, adequate to verify the
23 transfer of wetland credit shall be submitted, and
- 24 (b) A plat note along with information on the title shall be recorded in a form approved by the
25 Prosecuting Attorney as adequate to give notice of the requirements of this section being met by
26 the purchase of banked wetland credits;
- 27 b. Cumulative Effects Fund. The county may accept payment of a voluntary contribution to an
28 established cumulative effects fund for off-site watershed-scale habitat and wetland conservation in lieu of
29 wetland mitigation of unavoidable impacts in the following cases:
- 30 (1) Residential building and home business permits where on-site enhancement and/or preservation is
31 not adequate to meet the requirements of Section 40.450.040(D)(4);
- 32 (2) Approved reasonable use exceptions where sufficient on-site wetland and wetland buffer mitigation
33 is not practical;
- 34 (3) Small impacts affecting less than one-tenth (1/10) acre of wetland where on-site enhancement
35 and/or preservation is not adequate to meet the requirements of Section 40.450.040(D)(4); or
- 36 (4) As an additional mitigation measure when all other mitigation options have been applied to the
37 greatest extent practicable.
- 38 8. Stormwater Facilities. Stormwater facilities are allowed in wetlands with habitat scores less than six (6) on
39 the rating form, in compliance with the following requirements:
- 40 a. Stormwater detention and retention necessary to maintain wetland hydrology are authorized;
41 provided, that the responsible official determines that wetland functions will not be degraded; and

1 b. Stormwater runoff is treated for water quality in accordance with the requirements of Chapter
2 40.386 prior to discharge into the wetland.

3 9. Utility Crossings. Crossing wetlands by utilities is allowed, provided the activity is not prohibited by Section
4 40.450.040(D)(1), and provided all the following conditions are met:

5 a. The activity does not result in a decrease in wetland acreage or classification;

6 b. The activity results in no more than a short-term six (6) month decrease in wetland functions; and

7 c. Impacts to the wetland are minimized.

8 10. Other Activities in a Wetland. Activities not involving stormwater management, utility crossings, or wetland
9 mitigation are allowed in a wetland, provided the activity is not prohibited by Section 40.450.040(D)(1), and
10 provided all the following conditions are met:

11 a. The activity shall not result in a reduction of wetland acreage or function; and

12 b. The activity is temporary and shall cease or be completed within three (3) months of the date the
13 activity begins.

14 (Amended: Ord. 2009-01-01; Ord. 2014-12-05; Ord. 2015-11-24; Ord. 2019-03-05)

15 E. Mitigation Plans.

16 1. General. Mitigation plans are required for activities in a buffer or wetland. Content requirements which are
17 inappropriate and inapplicable to a project may be waived by the responsible official upon request of the
18 applicant at or subsequent to the pre-application consultation provided for in Section 40.450.040(F)(1).

19 2. Preliminary Mitigation Plan. The purpose of the preliminary plan is to determine the feasibility of the project
20 before extensive resources are devoted to the project. The responsible official may waive the requirement for a
21 preliminary mitigation plan when a wetland permit is not associated with a development permit application
22 (listed in Section 40.450.010(B)). The preliminary mitigation plan consists of two (2) parts: baseline information
23 for the site and a conceptual plan. If off-site wetland mitigation is proposed, baseline information for both the
24 project site and mitigation site is required.

25 a. Baseline information shall include:

26 (1) Wetland delineation report as described in Section 40.450.030(D)(2);

27 (2) Copies of relevant wetland jurisdiction determination letters, if available, such as determinations of
28 prior converted crop lands, correspondence from state and federal agencies regarding prior wetland
29 delineations, etc.;

30 (3) Description and maps of vegetative conditions at the site;

31 (4) Description and maps of hydrological conditions at the site;

32 (5) Description of soil conditions at the site based on a preliminary on-site analysis;

33 (6) A topographic map of the site; and

34 (7) A functional assessment of the existing wetland and buffer.

35 (a) Application of the rating system in Section 40.450.020(B) will generally be considered
36 sufficient for functional assessment;

- 1 (b) The responsible official may accept or request an alternate functional assessment
2 methodology when the applicant's proposal requires detailed consideration of specific wetland
3 functions;
- 4 (c) Alternate functional assessment methodologies used shall be scientifically valid and
5 reliable.
- 6 b. The contents of the conceptual mitigation plan shall include:
- 7 (1) Goals and objectives of the proposed project;
- 8 (2) A wetland buffer width reduction plan, if width reductions are proposed, that includes:
- 9 (a) The land use intensity, per Table 40.450.030-4, of the various elements of the development
10 adjacent to the wetlands;
- 11 (b) The wetland buffer width(s) required by Tables 40.450.030-2 and 40.450.030-3;
- 12 (c) The proposed buffer width reductions, including documentation that proposed buffer width
13 reductions fully protect the functions of the wetland in compliance with Section 40.450.040(C);
- 14 (3) A wetland mitigation plan that includes:
- 15 (a) A sequencing analysis for all wetland impacts;
- 16 (b) A description of all wetland impacts that require mitigation under this chapter; and
- 17 (c) Proposed mitigation measures and mitigation ratios;
- 18 (4) Map showing proposed wetland and buffer. This map should include the existing and proposed
19 buffers and all proposed wetland impacts regulated under this chapter;
- 20 (5) Site plan;
- 21 (6) Discussion and map of plant material to be planted and planting densities;
- 22 (7) Preliminary drainage plan identifying location of proposed drainage facilities including detention
23 structures and water quality features (e.g., swales);
- 24 (8) Discussion of water sources for all wetlands on the site;
- 25 (9) Project schedule;
- 26 (10) Discussion of how the completed project will be managed and monitored; and
- 27 (11) A discussion of contingency plans in case the project does not meet the goals initially set for the
28 project.
- 29 3. Final Mitigation Plan. The contents of the final mitigation plan shall include:
- 30 a. The approved preliminary mitigation plan and all conditions imposed on that plan. If the
31 preliminary mitigation plan requirement is waived, the final plan shall include the content normally required
32 for the preliminary plan listed in Sections 40.450.040(E)(2)(a), (E)(2)(b)(1), and (E)(2)(b)(2).
- 33 b. Performance Standards. Specific criteria shall be provided for evaluating whether or not the goals
34 and objectives of the mitigation project are being met. Such criteria may include water quality standards,
35 survival rates of planted vegetation, species abundance and diversity targets, habitat diversity indices, or
36 other ecological, geological or hydrological criteria.

1 c. Detailed Construction Plans. Written specifications for the mitigation project shall be provided. The
2 specifications shall include: the proposed construction sequence, grading and excavation details, water and
3 nutrient requirements for planting, specification of substrate stockpiling techniques, and planting
4 instructions, as appropriate. These written specifications shall be accompanied by detailed site diagrams,
5 scaled cross-sectional drawings, topographic maps showing slope percentage and final grade elevations, and
6 any other drawings appropriate to show construction techniques or anticipated final outcome.

7 d. Monitoring Program. The mitigation plan shall include a description of a detailed program for
8 monitoring the success of the mitigation project.

9 (1) The mitigation project shall be monitored for a period necessary to establish that the mitigation is
10 successful, but not for a period of less than five (5) years. Creation and forested wetland mitigation
11 projects shall be monitored for a period of at least ten (10) years;

12 (2) Monitoring shall be designed to measure the performance standards outlined in the mitigation plan
13 and may include but not be limited to:

14 (a) Establishing vegetation plots to track changes in plant species composition and density
15 over time;

16 (b) Using photo stations to evaluate vegetation community response;

17 (c) Sampling surface and subsurface waters to determine pollutant loading, and changes from
18 the natural variability of background conditions (pH, nutrients, heavy metals);

19 (d) Measuring base flow rates and stormwater runoff to model and evaluate water quality
20 predictions, if appropriate;

21 (e) Measuring sedimentation rates, if applicable; and

22 (f) Sampling fish and wildlife populations to determine habitat utilization, species abundance
23 and diversity;

24 (3) A monitoring protocol shall be included outlining how the monitoring data will be evaluated by
25 agencies that are tracking the progress of the project;

26 (4) Monitoring reports shall be submitted annually, or on a pre-arranged alternate schedule, for the
27 duration of monitoring period;

28 (5) Monitoring reports shall analyze the results of monitoring, documenting milestones, successes,
29 problems, and recommendations for corrective and/or contingency actions to ensure success of the
30 mitigation project.

31 e. Associated Plans and Other Permits. To ensure consistency with the final mitigation plan, associated
32 plans and permits shall be submitted, including, but not limited to:

33 (1) Engineering construction plans;

34 (2) Final site plan or proposed plat;

35 (3) Final landscaping plan;

36 (4) Habitat permit;

37 (5) WDFW HPA;

38 (6) USACE Section 404 permit; and

- 1 (7) WDOE Administrative Order or Section 401 certification.
- 2 f. Evidence of Financial and Scientific Proficiency. A description of how the mitigation project will be
3 managed during construction and the scientific capability of the designer to successfully implement the
4 proposed project. In addition, a demonstration of the financial capability of the applicant to successfully
5 complete the project and ensure it functions properly at the end of the specific monitoring period.
- 6 g. Contingency Plan. Identification of potential courses of action, and any corrective measures to be
7 taken when monitoring or evaluation indicates project performance standards are not being met.
- 8 F. Wetland Permit – Application.
- 9 1. Pre-Permit Consultation. Any person intending to apply for a wetland permit is encouraged, but not required,
10 to meet with the department during the earliest possible stages of project planning in order to discuss wetland
11 impact avoidance, minimization, compensatory mitigation, and the required contents of a mitigation plan before
12 significant commitments have been made to a particular project design. Effort put into pre-permit consultations
13 and planning will help applicants create projects which will be more quickly and easily processed.
- 14 2. Applications. Applications for wetland permits shall be made to the department on forms furnished by the
15 department. Unless the responsible official waives one (1) or more of the following information requirements,
16 applications shall include:
- 17 a. Wetland delineations and buffer width designations pursuant to Sections 40.450.020 and
18 40.450.030;
- 19 b. A site plan for the proposed activity overlaid on an aerial photograph at a scale no smaller than one
20 (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet (1" = 100', a scaling ratio of 1:1,200) showing the location, width,
21 depth and length of all existing and proposed structures, roads, stormwater facilities, sewage treatment, and
22 installations within the wetland and its buffer;
- 23 c. The exact sites and specifications for all development activities proposed within wetlands and
24 wetland buffers, including the amounts and methods;
- 25 d. A proposed preliminary mitigation plan meeting the requirements of Section 40.450.040(E). If the
26 preliminary plan requirement has been waived, a final mitigation plan shall be required in its place.
- 27 3. Fees. At the time of application, the applicant shall pay a filing fee pursuant to Chapter 6.110A.
- 28 (Amended: Ord. 2004-06-11)
- 29 G. Wetland Permit – Processing.
- 30 1. Procedures. Wetland permit applications shall be processed using the application procedures in Chapter
31 40.510 unless specifically modified herein:
- 32 a. Type I Wetland Permit. The following wetland permits shall be reviewed under the Type I review
33 process described in Section 40.510.010:
- 34 (1) Buffer modification only;
- 35 (2) Wetland impacts resulting in less than 0.10 acre of direct wetland impact;
- 36 (3) Wetland permits associated with residential building permits, regardless of impact;
- 37 (4) Wetland permits associated with home business permits, regardless of impact;
- 38 (5) Re-authorization of approved wetland permits;

- 1 (6) Programmatic wetland permits that are SEPA exempt.
- 2 b. Type II Wetland Permit. The following wetland permits shall be reviewed under the Type II review
3 process described in Section 40.510.020:
- 4 (1) Wetland impacts resulting in 0.10 acre, or more, of direct wetland impact, other than residential
5 building and home business permits;
- 6 (2) Programmatic wetland permits that require SEPA review;
- 7 (3) Programmatic permit applications subject to Type II review shall not be subject to the distribution
8 requirements of Section 40.510.020(E)(2)(a)(3). Within fourteen (14) calendar days after the date an
9 application is accepted as fully complete, the county shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation a
10 summary of the notice, including the date, time and manner of making comments, the nature and location
11 of the proposal and instructions for obtaining further information.
- 12 c. Type III Wetland Permit. Reasonable use exceptions, other than residential and home business
13 permits, made under Section 40.450.010(B)(4), shall be reviewed under the Type III review process
14 described in Section 40.510.030.
- 15 d. Modifications to conservation covenants required under Section 40.450.030(F)(3) shall be
16 consistent with the standards of this chapter and will be processed subject to the following:
- 17 (1) Modification to a covenant approved by a Type I decision shall be subject to a Type I review
18 process.
- 19 (2) Modification to a covenant approved by a Type II decision shall be subject to a Type I review
20 process if the responsible official finds the requested change:
- 21 (a) Does not increase the potential adverse impact to wetlands or buffers; and
- 22 (b) Does not involve an issue of broad public interest, based on the record of the decision; and
- 23 (c) Does not require further SEPA review.
- 24 (3) Modification to a covenant approved by a Type II decision shall be subject to a Type II review
25 process if it is not subject to Type I review.
- 26 (4) Modification to a covenant approved by a Type III decision shall be subject to a Type I review
27 process if the responsible official finds the modification:
- 28 (a) Provides an increased benefit to wetlands or wetland buffers; and
- 29 (b) Does not involve an issue of broad public interest, based on the record of the decision; and
- 30 (c) Does not require further SEPA review.
- 31 (5) Modification to a covenant approved by a Type III decision shall be subject to a Type II review
32 process if the responsible official finds the requested change in the decision:
- 33 (a) Does not increase the potential adverse impact to wetlands or wetland buffers allowed by
34 the covenant or SEPA determination; and
- 35 (b) Does not involve an issue of broad public interest, based on the record of the decision.
- 36 (6) Modification to a covenant approved by a Type III decision shall be subject to a Type III review
37 process if it is not subject to Type I or II review.

- 1 (7) Modification requests submitted with other applications will be processed as specified in Section
2 40.500.010(D)(2).
- 3 e. Removal of wetland covenants shall be approved by Clark County Council.
- 4 2. Consolidation. The department shall, to the extent practicable and feasible, consolidate the processing of
5 wetland permits with other county regulatory programs which affect activities in wetlands, such as SEPA review,
6 subdivision, grading, and site plan approval, so as to provide a timely and coordinated permit process. Where no
7 other county permit or approval is required for the wetland activity, the wetland permit shall be processed in
8 accordance with Section 40.450.040(G)(1).
- 9 3. Notification. In addition to notices otherwise required pursuant to Section 40.450.040(G)(1), notice of Type
10 II and Type III wetland permit applications shall be given to federal and state agencies that have jurisdiction over,
11 or an interest in, the affected wetlands.
- 12 (Amended: Ord. 2008-06-02; Ord. 2009-12-01; Ord. 2019-05-07)
- 13 H. Wetland Permit – Preliminary Approval.
- 14 1. Decision Maker. A wetland permit application which has been consolidated with another permit or approval
15 request which requires a public hearing (e.g., preliminary plat) shall be heard and decided in accordance with the
16 procedures applicable to such other request. Any other wetland permit application shall be acted on by the
17 responsible official within the timeline specified in Chapter 40.510 for the required permit type.
- 18 2. Findings. A decision preliminarily approving or denying a wetland permit shall be supported by findings of
19 fact relating to the standards and requirements of this chapter.
- 20 3. Conditions. A decision preliminarily approving a wetland permit shall incorporate at least the following as
21 conditions:
- 22 a. The approved preliminary mitigation plan;
- 23 b. Applicable conditions provided for in Section 40.450.030(E)(4);
- 24 c. Posting of a performance assurance pursuant to Section 40.450.040(J); and
- 25 d. Posting of a maintenance assurance pursuant to Section 40.450.040(J).
- 26 4. Administrative Appeal. A consolidated wetland permit decision may be administratively appealed in
27 conjunction with, and within the same limitation period, applicable to the other county permit or approval;
28 provided, that wetland permits preliminarily issued or denied by the responsible official may be appealed in the
29 same manner, and within the same limitation period, applicable to a Type II process under Section 40.510.020.
- 30 5. Duration. Wetland permit preliminary approval shall be valid for a period of three (3) years from the date of
31 issuance or termination of administrative appeals or court challenges, whichever occurs later, unless:
- 32 a. A longer period is specified in the permit; or
- 33 b. The applicant demonstrates good cause to the responsible official's satisfaction for an extension not
34 to exceed an additional one (1) year.
- 35 I. Wetland Permit – Final Approval.
- 36 1. Issuance. The responsible official shall issue final approval of the wetland permit authorizing
37 commencement of the activity permitted thereby upon:
- 38 a. Submittal and approval of a final mitigation plan pursuant to Section 40.450.040(E)(3);

- 1 b. Installation and approval of field markings as required by Section 40.450.030(F)(2);
- 2 c. The recording of a conservation covenant as required by Section 40.450.030(F)(3);
- 3 d. The posting of a performance assurance as required by Section 40.450.040(H)(3);

4 2. Duration.

- 5 a. Wetland or Wetland Buffer Impacts. Final approval shall be valid for the period specified in the
- 6 final wetland permit, or the associated development approval. Extension of the permit shall only be granted
- 7 in conjunction with extension of an associated permit;
- 8 b. Compensatory Mitigation. The compensatory mitigation requirements of the permit shall remain in
- 9 effect for the duration of the monitoring and maintenance period specified in the approval.

10 (Amended: Ord. 2007-11-13)

11 J. Wetland Permit Financial Assurances.

12 1. Types of Financial Assurances. The responsible official shall accept the following forms of financial

13 assurances:

- 14 a. An escrow account secured with an agreement approved by the responsible official;
- 15 b. A bond provided by a surety for estimates that exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000);
- 16 c. A deposit account with a financial institution secured with an agreement approved by the
- 17 responsible official;
- 18 d. A letter of commitment from a public agency; and
- 19 e. Other forms of financial assurance determined to be acceptable by the responsible official.

20 2. Financial Assurance Estimates. The applicant shall submit itemized cost estimates for the required financial

21 assurances. The responsible official may adjust the estimates to ensure that adequate funds will be available to

22 complete the specified compensatory mitigation upon forfeiture. In addition the cost estimates must include a

23 contingency as follows:

- 24 a. Estimates for bonds shall be multiplied by one hundred fifty percent (150%);
- 25 b. All other estimates shall be multiplied by one hundred ten percent (110%).

26 3. Waiver of Financial Assurances. For Type I wetland permits, the responsible official may waive the

27 requirement for one or both financial assurances if the applicant can demonstrate to the responsible official's

28 satisfaction that posting the required financial assurances will constitute a significant hardship.

29 4. Acceptance of Work and Release of Financial Assurances.

- 30 a. Release of Performance Assurance. Upon request, the responsible official shall release the
- 31 performance assurance when the following conditions are met:
 - 32 (1) Completion of construction and planting specified in the approved compensatory mitigation plan;
 - 33 (2) Submittal of an as-built report documenting changes to the compensatory mitigation plan that
 - 34 occurred during construction;
 - 35 (3) Field inspection of the completed site(s); and

- 1 (4) Provision of the required maintenance assurance.
- 2 b. Release of Maintenance Assurance. Upon request, the responsible official shall release the
3 maintenance assurance when the following conditions are met:
- 4 (1) Completion of the specified monitoring and maintenance program;
- 5 (2) Submittal of a final monitoring report demonstrating that the goals and objectives of the
6 compensatory mitigation plan have been met as demonstrated through:
- 7 (a) Compliance with the specific performance standards established in the wetland permit; or
- 8 (b) Functional assessment of the mitigation site(s); and
- 9 (c) Field inspection of the mitigations site(s).
- 10 c. Incremental Release of Financial Assurances. The responsible official may release financial
11 assurances incrementally only if specific milestones and associated costs are specified in the compensatory
12 mitigation plan and the document legally establishing the financial assurance.
- 13 5. Transfer of Financial Assurances. The responsible official may release financial assurances at any time if
14 equivalent assurances are provided by the original or a new permit holder.
- 15 6. Forfeiture. If the permit holder fails to perform or maintain compensatory mitigation in accordance with the
16 approved wetland permit, the responsible official may declare the corresponding financial assurance forfeit
17 pursuant to the following process:
- 18 a. The responsible official shall, by registered mail, notify the wetland permit holder/agent that is
19 signatory to the financial assurance and the financial assurance holder of nonperformance with the terms of
20 the approved wetlands permit;
- 21 b. The written notification shall cite a reasonable time for the permit holder, or legal successor, to
22 comply with provisions of the permit and state the county's intent to forfeit the financial assurance should
23 the required work not be completed in a timely manner;
- 24 c. Should the required work not be completed timely, the county shall declare the assurance forfeit;
- 25 d. Upon forfeiture of a financial assurance, the proceeds thereof shall be utilized either to correct the
26 deficiencies which resulted in forfeiture or, if such correction is deemed by the responsible official to be
27 impractical or ineffective, to enhance other wetlands in the same watershed or contribute to an established
28 cumulative effects fund for watershed scale habitat and wetland conservation.
- 29 K. Programmatic Permits for Routine Maintenance and Operations of Utilities and Public Facilities. The
30 responsible official may issue programmatic wetland permits for routine maintenance and operations of utilities and
31 public facilities within wetlands and wetland buffers, and for wetland enhancement programs. It is not the intent of the
32 programmatic permit process to deny or unreasonably restrict a public agency or utility's ability to provide services to
33 the public. Programmatic permits only authorize activities specifically identified in and limited to the permit approval
34 and conditions.
- 35 1. Application Submittal Requirements. Unless waived by the responsible official with specific findings in the
36 approval document in accordance with Section 40.450.040(K)(2), applications for programmatic wetland permits
37 shall include a programmatic permit plan that includes the following:
- 38 a. A discussion of the purpose and need for the permit;
- 39 b. A description of the scope of activities in wetlands and wetland buffers;
- 40 c. Identification of the geographical area to be covered by the permit;

- 1 d. The range of functions and values of wetlands potentially affected by the permit;
- 2 e. Specific measures and performance standards to be taken to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts and
3 wetland functions and values including:
- 4 (1) Procedures for identification of wetlands and wetland buffers;
- 5 (2) Maintenance practices proposed to be used;
- 6 (3) Restoration measures;
- 7 (4) Mitigation measures and assurances;
- 8 (5) Annual reporting to the responsible official that documents compliance with permit conditions and
9 proposes any additional measures or adjustments to the approved programmatic permit plan;
- 10 (6) Reporting to the responsible official any specific wetland or wetland buffer degradations resulting
11 from maintenance activities when the degradation occurs or within a timely manner;
- 12 (7) Responding to any department requests for information about specific work or projects;
- 13 (8) Procedures for reporting and/or addressing activities outside the scope of the approved permit; and
- 14 (9) Training all employees, contractors and individuals under the supervision of the applicant who are
15 involved in permitted work.
- 16 2. Findings. A decision preliminarily approving or denying a programmatic wetland permit shall be supported
17 by findings of fact relating to the standards and requirements of this chapter.
- 18 3. Approval Conditions. Approval of a programmatic wetland permit shall incorporate at least the following as
19 conditions:
- 20 a. The approved programmatic permit plan;
- 21 b. Annual reporting requirements; and
- 22 c. A provision stating that duration of the permit.
- 23 4. Duration and Re-authorization.
- 24 a. The duration of a programmatic permit is for five (5) years, unless:
- 25 (1) An annual performance based re-authorization program is approved within the permit; or
- 26 (2) A shorter duration is supported by findings.
- 27 b. Requests for re-authorization of a programmatic permit must be received prior to the expiration of
28 the original permit.
- 29 (1) Re-authorization is reviewed and approved through the process described in Section
30 40.450.040(K)(1).
- 31 (2) Permit conditions and performance standards may be modified through the re-authorization process.
- 32 (3) The responsible official may temporarily extend the original permit if the review of the
33 re-authorization request extends beyond the expiration date.
- 34 L. Wetland Permit – Emergency.

- 1 1. Authorization. Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter or any other laws to the contrary, the
2 responsible official may issue prospectively or, in the case of imminent threats, retroactively a temporary
3 emergency wetlands permit if:
- 4 a. The responsible official determines that an unacceptable threat to life or loss of property will occur
5 if an emergency permit is not granted; and
- 6 b. The anticipated threat or loss may occur before a permit can be issued or modified under the
7 procedures otherwise required by this act and other applicable laws.
- 8 2. Conditions. Any emergency permit granted shall incorporate, to the greatest extent practicable and feasible
9 but not inconsistent with the emergency situation, the standards and criteria required for nonemergency activities
10 under this act and shall:
- 11 a. Be limited in duration to the time required to complete the authorized emergency activity, not to
12 exceed ninety (90) days; and
- 13 b. Require, within this ninety (90) day period, the restoration of any wetland altered as a result of the
14 emergency activity, except that if more than the ninety (90) days from the issuance of the emergency permit
15 is required to complete restoration, the emergency permit may be extended to complete this restoration.
- 16 3. Notice. Notice of issuance of an emergency permit shall be published in a newspaper having general
17 circulation in Clark County not later than ten (10) days after issuance of such permit.
- 18 4. Termination. The emergency permit may be terminated at any time without process upon a determination by
19 the responsible official that the action was not or is no longer necessary to protect human health or the
20 environment.
- 21 M. Revocation. In addition to other remedies provided for elsewhere in this chapter, the responsible official may
22 suspend or revoke wetland permit(s) issued in accordance with this chapter and associated development permits,
23 pursuant to the provisions of Title 32 of the Clark County Code, if the applicant or permittee has not complied with any
24 or all of the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit, has exceeded the scope of work set forth in the permit, or
25 has failed to undertake the project in the manner set forth in the permit.
- 26 N. Enforcement. At such time as a violation of this chapter has been determined, enforcement action shall be
27 commenced in accordance with the enforcement provisions of Title 32 of this code, and may also include the
28 following:
- 29 1. Applications for county land use permits on sites that have been cited or issued an administrative notice and
30 order under Title 32 of this code, or have been otherwise documented by the responsible official for activities in
31 violation of this chapter, shall not be processed for a period of six (6) years provided:
- 32 a. The county has the authority to apply the permit moratorium to the property; and
- 33 b. The county records the permit moratorium;
- 34 c. The responsible official may reduce or waive the permit moratorium duration upon approval of a
35 wetland permit under Section 40.450.040.
- 36 2. Compensatory mitigation requirements under Sections 40.450.040(C) and (D) may be increased by the
37 responsible official as follows:
- 38 a. All or some portion of the wetland or wetland buffer impact cannot be permitted or restored in place;
39 and
- 40 b. Compensatory mitigation for the impact is delayed more than one year from the time of the original
41 citation or documentation of the violation.

1 (Amended: Ord. 2006-05-27)

2

3 **Shoreline Master Program Code Amendments**

4 **Section 5. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.210, and as most recently

5 amended by Sec. 1 of Ord. 2014-12-10, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

6 **40.460.210 Applicability**

7 A. This Program shall apply to all of the shorelands and waters within the unincorporated Clark County limits that
8 fall under the jurisdiction of Chapter 90.58 RCW. Such shorelands shall include:

9 1. Those lands extending two hundred (200) feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the
10 ordinary high water mark (OHWM);

11 2. Floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred (200) feet from such floodways;

12 3. The full extent of floodplains; and

13 4. All wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams and lakes that are subject to the provisions of this
14 Program; the same to be designated as to location by Ecology.

15 ~~An unofficial copy of the Shoreline Map for the county and all urban growth areas is shown in Appendix B the~~
16 ~~most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.~~

17 B. The following rivers and streams, listed by drainage basin and with tributaries identified, have shorelines
18 subject to this Program. The upstream point (twenty (20) cubic feet per second (cfs)) is based on the Determination of
19 Upstream Boundaries for Western Washington Streams and Rivers Under Requirements of the Shoreline
20 Management Act of 1971, U.S. Geological Survey Report 96-4208:

21 Hagen Creek: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 36, T3N, R4E) downstream to the Skamania County line.

22 Columbia River: from the Skamania County line downstream to the Cowlitz County line.

23 Lawton Creek: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 24, T1N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the Columbia
24 River.

25 Gibbons Creek: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 16, T1N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the Columbia
26 River.

27 Washougal River: from the Skamania County line downstream to the Washougal city limits.

28 Cougar Creek: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 26, T2N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the Washougal
29 River.

30 Little Washougal River: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 8, T2N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the
31 Washougal River.

32 East Fork Little Washougal River: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 9, T2N, R4E) downstream to its
33 confluence with the Little Washougal River.

34 Boulder Creek: from the 20 cfs point (Sec. 4, T2N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the Little
35 Washougal River.

- 1 Lacamas Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 35, T3N, R3E) downstream to the Camas city limits.
- 2 North Fork Lacamas Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 35, T3N, R3E) downstream to the confluence with
3 Lacamas Creek.
- 4 Matney Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 15, T2N, R3E) downstream to its confluence with Lacamas Creek.
- 5 Fifth Plain Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 6, T2N, R3E) downstream to its confluence with Lacamas
6 Creek.
- 7 Burnt Bridge Creek: those shorelines outside the Vancouver city limits (1) near the intersection of NE St. Johns
8 Blvd. and Highway 500 (Sec. 24, T2N, R1E), and (2) downstream from the I-5 highway crossing (Sec. 15, T2N, R2E).
- 9 Salmon Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 10, T3N, R3E) downstream to the Battle Ground city limits (Sec. 12,
10 T3N, R2E); from the Battle Ground city limits (Sec. 14, T3N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with Lake River.
- 11 Rock Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 33, T4N, R3E) downstream to its confluence with Salmon Creek.
- 12 Morgan Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 13, T3N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with Salmon Creek.
- 13 Curtin (Glenwood) Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 32, T3N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with
14 Salmon Creek.
- 15 Mill Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 7, T3N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with Salmon Creek.
- 16 Gee Creek: downstream from the Ridgefield city limits (Sec. 13, T4N, R1W) to its confluence with the Columbia
17 River.
- 18 East Fork Lewis River: from the Skamania County line downstream to its confluence with the North Fork Lewis
19 River.
- 20 Copper Creek: from the Skamania County line downstream to its confluence with the East Fork Lewis River.
- 21 King Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 26, T4N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the East Fork Lewis
22 River.
- 23 Rock Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 23, T3N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the East Fork
24 Lewis River.
- 25 Coyote Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 10, T3N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with Rock Creek.
- 26 Cedar Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 17, T3N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with Rock Creek.
- 27 Big Tree Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 31, T5N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the East Fork
28 Lewis River.
- 29 Yacolt Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 11, T4N, R3E) downstream to its confluence with Big Tree
30 Creek.
- 31 Rock Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 36, T5N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with the East Fork
32 Lewis River.
- 33 Mason Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 8, T4N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with the East Fork
34 Lewis River.
- 35 Lockwood Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 1, T4N, R1E) downstream to its confluence with the East Fork
36 Lewis River.

- 1 North Fork Lewis River, south side: from the Skamania County line downstream to its confluence with the East
2 Fork Lewis River.
- 3 Siouxon Creek: from the Skamania County line downstream to its confluence with the North Fork Lewis
4 River.
- 5 North Siouxon Creek: from Skamania County line downstream to its confluence with Siouxon Creek.
- 6 Canyon Creek: from the Skamania County line downstream to its confluence with the North Fork Lewis
7 River.
- 8 Fly Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 1, T4N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with Canyon Creek.
- 9 Cedar Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 19, T5N, R4E) downstream to its confluence with the North Fork
10 Lewis River.
- 11 Chelatchie Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 12, T5N, R3E) downstream to its confluence with Cedar
12 Creek.
- 13 Unnamed Tributary to Chelatchie Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 10, T5N, R3E) downstream to its
14 confluence with Chelatchie Creek.
- 15 Pup Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 10 T5N, R2E) downstream to its confluence with Cedar Creek.
- 16 Lewis River south side: downstream from the confluence of the East Fork and the North Fork to its confluence
17 with the Columbia River.
- 18 Lake River: from its origin at Vancouver Lake to its confluence with the Columbia River.
- 19 Whipple Creek: from its 20 cfs point (Sec. 7, T3N, R1E) downstream to its confluence with Lake River.
- 20 C. The following are lakes with shorelines subject to this Program:
- 21 Lacamas Lake;
- 22 Round Lake;
- 23 Vancouver Lake;
- 24 Unnamed Lake 02 (west of Vancouver Lake);
- 25 Post Office Lake;
- 26 Green Lake;
- 27 Battle Ground Lake;
- 28 Campbell Lake;
- 29 Unnamed Lake 03 (south of Canvasback Lake);
- 30 Canvasback Lake;
- 31 Hathaway Lake;
- 32 Lancaster Lake;
- 33 Mud Lake;

- 1 Unnamed Lake 01 (south of Horseshoe Lake);
 2 Horseshoe Lake;
 3 Lake Merwin;
 4 Yale Lake;
 5 Carty Lake.
 6 (Amended: Ord. 2014-12-10)

7 D. Maps indicating the extent of shoreline jurisdiction and shoreline designations are guidance only. They are to be
 8 used in conjunction with best available science, field investigations and on-site surveys to accurately establish the
 9 location and extent of shoreline jurisdiction when a project is proposed. All areas meeting the definition of a shoreline
 10 of the state or a shoreline of statewide significance, whether mapped or not, are subject to the provisions of this
 11 Program.

12 E. This Program shall apply to every person, individual, firm, partnership, association, organization, corporation,
 13 local or state governmental agency, public or municipal corporation, or other non-federal entity that develops, owns,
 14 leases, or administers lands, wetlands, or waters that fall under the jurisdiction of the Act; and within the external
 15 boundaries of federally owned lands (including, but not limited to, private in-holdings in national wildlife refuges).

16 F. Non-federal agency actions undertaken on federal lands must comply with this Program and the Act.

17 G. Shoreline development occurring in or over navigable waters may require a shoreline permit in addition to other
 18 approvals required from state and federal agencies.

19 H. The provisions of RCW 35.21.160 are recognized, which state that jurisdictions along lakes or waterways have
 20 shoreline jurisdiction that extends to the middle of such lakes or waterways.

21 I. This Program shall apply whether the proposed development or activity is exempt from a shoreline permit or not.
 22 (Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

23
 24 **Section 6. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.220, and as most recently
 25 amended by Sec. 3 of Ord. 2018-11-06, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

26 **40.460.220 Shoreline Substantial Development Permit Required**

27 A. General Requirements.

28 1. Substantial development as defined by this Program and RCW 90.58.030(3)(e) shall not be undertaken by
 29 any person on the shorelines of the state without first obtaining a substantial development permit from the
 30 Shoreline Administrator, unless the use or development is specifically identified as exempt from a substantial
 31 development permit, in which case a letter of exemption is required.

32 2. The Shoreline Administrator may grant a substantial development permit only when the development
 33 proposed is consistent with the policies and procedures of Chapter 90.58 RCW, the provisions of Chapter 173-27
 34 WAC, and this Program.

35 3. Within an urban growth area a shoreline substantial development permit is not required on land that is
 36 brought under shoreline jurisdiction due to a shoreline restoration project creating a landward shift in the OHWM
 37 pursuant to WAC 173-27-215(4) and Section 40.460.510(K).

1 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

2 B. Developments Not Subject to the Act.

3 1. Native American tribes' actions on tribal lands and federal agencies' actions on federal lands are not
4 required, but are encouraged, to comply with the provisions of this Program and the Act. Nothing in this Program
5 shall affect any rights established by treaty to which the United States is a party.

6 2. Environmental excellence programs entered into under Chapter 43.21K RCW.

7 3. Any project with a certification from the Governor pursuant to Chapter 80.50 RCW (certification from the
8 State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council).

9 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16; Ord. 2018-11-06)

10 C. Developments Not Required to Obtain Shoreline Permits or Local Reviews.

11 Requirements to obtain a substantial development permit, conditional use permit, variance, letter of exemption, or
12 other review conducted by a local government to implement this chapter do not apply to the following developments,
13 pursuant to WAC 173-27-044:

14 1. Any person conducting a remedial action at a facility pursuant to a consent decree, order, or agreed order
15 issued pursuant to Chapter 70.105D RCW or to Ecology when it conducts a remedial action under Chapter
16 70.105D RCW.

17 2. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) safety and maintenance projects and activities
18 meeting the conditions of RCW 90.58.356.

19 3. Boatyard improvements to meet NPDES permit requirements. Pursuant to RCW 90.58.355, any person
20 installing site improvements for stormwater treatment in an existing boatyard facility to meet requirements of a
21 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System stormwater general permit.

22 (Added: Ord. 2018-11-06)

23

24 **Section 7. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.230, and as most recently
25 amended by Sec. 4 of Ord. 2018-11-06, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

26 **40.460.230 Exemptions from a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit**

27 A. General Requirements.

28 1. Except as specifically exempted by statute, all proposed uses and development occurring within shoreline
29 jurisdiction must conform to Chapter 90.58 RCW, the Act, and this Program.

30 2. A use or development that is listed as a conditional use pursuant to this Program or is an unclassified use or
31 development must obtain a conditional use permit (Section 40.460.270) even if the development or use does not
32 require a substantial development permit.

33 3. When a development or use is proposed that does not meet the bulk, dimensional, and/or performance
34 standards of this Program, such development or use shall only be authorized by approval of a shoreline variance
35 (Section 40.460.260) even if the development or use does not require a substantial development permit.

36 4. If any part of a proposed development requires a shoreline substantial development permit, then a shoreline
37 substantial development permit is required for the entire proposed development project.

1 5. Exemptions from the requirement to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit shall be construed
 2 narrowly. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of one (1) or more of the listed exemptions may
 3 be granted exemptions from the substantial development permit process. The burden of proof that a development
 4 or use is exempt is on the applicant for the development action.

5 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

6 B. List of Exemptions.

7 The following activities shall not be considered substantial developments but shall obtain a statement of
 8 exemption, as provided for in Section 40.460.230(C):

9 1. Any development of which the total cost or fair market value does not exceed seven thousand forty-seven
 10 dollars (\$7,047) or as adjusted by the State Office of Financial Management, if such development does not
 11 materially interfere with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. For purposes of determining
 12 whether or not a permit is required, the total cost or fair market value shall be based on the value of development
 13 that is occurring on shorelines of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(e). The total cost or fair market value
 14 of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed, or found labor, equipment or
 15 materials.

16 2. Subject to the provisions of Section 40.460.250, normal maintenance or repair of existing legally
 17 established structures or developments, including those that have been damaged by accident, fire, or elements.
 18 The features of the repaired structure or development, including but not limited to its size, shape, configuration,
 19 location, and external appearance, must be comparable to the original structure or development, and the repair
 20 must not cause substantial adverse effects to shoreline resources or environment. The replacement of demolished
 21 existing single-family residences and their appurtenances is not considered normal maintenance and repair.

22 3. Construction of a normal protective bulkhead common to single-family residences. A “normal protective”
 23 bulkhead includes those structural and nonstructural developments installed at or near, and parallel to, the
 24 ordinary high water mark for the sole purpose of protecting an existing single-family residence and appurtenant
 25 structures from loss or damage by erosion. A normal protective bulkhead is not exempt if constructed for the
 26 purpose of creating dry land. When a vertical or near vertical wall is being constructed or reconstructed, not more
 27 than one (1) cubic yard of fill per one (1) foot of wall may be used as backfill. When an existing bulkhead is being
 28 repaired by construction of a vertical wall fronting the existing wall, it shall be constructed no further waterward
 29 of the existing bulkhead than is necessary for construction of new footings. When a bulkhead has deteriorated
 30 such that an ordinary high water mark has been established by the presence and action of water landward of the
 31 bulkhead then the replacement bulkhead must be located at or near the actual ordinary high water mark. Beach
 32 nourishment and bioengineered erosion control projects may be considered a normal protective bulkhead when
 33 any structural elements are consistent with the above requirements and when the project has been approved by the
 34 Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

35 4. Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements. An “emergency” is an
 36 unanticipated and imminent threat to public health, safety, or the environment that requires immediate action
 37 within a time too short to allow full compliance with this chapter. Emergency construction does not include
 38 development of new permanent protective structures where none previously existed. Where new protective
 39 structures are deemed by the Shoreline Administrator to be the appropriate means to address the emergency
 40 situation, upon abatement of the emergency situation the new structure shall be removed or any permit that would
 41 have been required, absent an emergency, pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW, these regulations, or this Program,
 42 shall be obtained. All emergency construction shall be consistent with the policies and requirements of this
 43 chapter, Chapter 90.58 RCW, and this Program. As a general matter, flooding or other seasonal events that can be
 44 anticipated and may occur but that are not imminent are not an emergency.

45 5. Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation, and ranching activities, including
 46 agricultural service roads and utilities on shorelands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation
 47 structures including but not limited to head gates, pumping facilities, and irrigation channels. A feedlot of any
 48 size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, alteration of the contour of the shorelands by

1 leveling or filling other than that which results from normal cultivation shall not be considered normal or
2 necessary farming or ranching activities.

3 6. Construction or modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys.

4 7. Construction on shorelands by an owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single-family residence or
5 appurtenance for their own use or for the use of their family, which residence does not exceed a height of
6 thirty-five (35) feet above average grade level, and which meets all requirements of the county, other than
7 requirements imposed pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW. Construction authorized under this exemption shall be
8 located landward of the ordinary high water mark.

9 8. Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private
10 noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single-family or multiple-family residence.
11 This exception applies if either:

12 (a). The dock is a new dock, and the fair market value of the dock does not exceed ~~ten~~ eleven thousand two
13 hundred dollars (\$110,200) or an adjustment to that figure made by the State Office of Financial Management;
14 or

15 (b). The dock is a replacement dock that is constructed to replace an existing dock and is of equal or lesser
16 square footage than the replaced dock, and the replacement dock has a fair market value that does not exceed
17 twenty-two thousand five hundred (\$220,500) dollars or an adjustment to that figure made by the State Office of
18 Financial Management.

19 However, if subsequent construction occurs within five (5) years of completion of the prior construction that was
20 exempt pursuant to this provision, and the combined fair market value of the subsequent and prior construction
21 exceeds the applicable amount specified in either subsection (B)(8)(a) or (b) of this section, the subsequent
22 construction shall be considered a substantial development.

23 9. Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals, waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that
24 now exist or are hereafter created or developed as a part of an irrigation system for the primary purpose of making
25 use of system waters, including return flow and artificially stored ground water from the irrigation of lands.

26 10. The marking of property lines or corners on state-owned lands, when such marking does not significantly
27 interfere with normal public use of the surface of the water.

28 11. Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches, drains, or other facilities existing on
29 September 8, 1975, that were created, developed or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or
30 diking system.

31 12. Site exploration and investigation activities that are prerequisite to preparation of an application for
32 development authorization under this chapter, if:

33 a. The activity does not interfere with the normal public use of surface waters;

34 b. The activity will have no significant adverse impact on the environment including but not limited to
35 fish, wildlife, fish or wildlife habitat, water quality, and aesthetic values;

36 c. The activity does not involve the installation of any structure, and upon completion of the activity the
37 vegetation and land configuration of the site are restored to conditions existing before the activity; and

38 d. A private entity seeking development authorization under this section first posts a performance bond
39 or provides other evidence of financial responsibility to the local jurisdiction to assure that the site is
40 restored to preexisting conditions.

1 13. The process of removing or controlling aquatic noxious weeds, as defined in RCW 17.26.020, through the
 2 use of an herbicide or other treatment methods applicable to weed control published by the Departments of
 3 Agriculture or Ecology jointly with other state agencies under Chapter 43.21C RCW.

4 14. Watershed restoration projects as defined in RCW 89.08.460.

5 15. a. A public or private project that is designed to improve fish or wildlife habitat or fish passage when
 6 all of the following apply:

7 (1) The project has been approved by WDFW;

8 (2) The project has received hydraulic project approval (HPA) by WDFW pursuant to Chapter 77.55
 9 RCW; and

10 (3) Clark County has determined that the project is substantially consistent with the local Shoreline
 11 Master Program. Clark County shall make such determination in a timely manner and provide it by letter
 12 to the applicant.

13 b. Fish habitat enhancement projects that conform to the provisions of RCW 77.55.181 are determined to
 14 be consistent with local Shoreline Master Programs and do not require a statement of exemption.

15 16. Other than conversions to nonforest land use, forest practices regulated under Chapter 76.09 RCW are not
 16 subject to additional regulations under the Act or this Program (Section 40.460.630(E)).

17 17. The external or internal retrofitting of an existing structure for the exclusive purpose of compliance with
 18 the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.) or to otherwise provide physical
 19 access to the structure by individuals with disabilities (RCW 90.58.030(3)(e)(xiii)).

20 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-11-06)

21 C. Statements of Exemption.

22 1. Any person claiming exemption from the substantial development permit requirements shall make an
 23 application to the Shoreline Administrator for such an exemption in the manner prescribed by the Shoreline
 24 Administrator, except that no written statement of exemption is required either for a project designed to improve
 25 fish or wildlife habitat or fish passage pursuant to WAC 173-27-040(2)(p)(iii)(A), or for emergency development
 26 pursuant to WAC 173-27-040(2)(d).

27 2. The Shoreline Administrator is authorized to grant or deny requests for statements of exemption from the
 28 shoreline substantial development permit requirement for uses and developments within shorelines that are
 29 specifically listed in Section 40.460.230(B). The statement shall be in writing and shall indicate the specific
 30 exemption of this Program that is being applied to the development, and shall provide a summary of the Shoreline
 31 Administrator's analysis of the consistency of the project with this Program and the Act. The letter shall be sent to
 32 the applicant and maintained on file in the offices of the Shoreline Administrator.

33 3. Statements of exemption may contain conditions and/or mitigating measures of approval to achieve
 34 consistency and compliance with the provisions of this Program and the Act.

35 4. A denial of an exemption shall be in writing and shall identify the reason(s) for the denial. The Shoreline
 36 Administrator's decision on a statement of exemption is not subject to administrative appeal.

37 5. Exempt activities shall not be conducted until a statement of exemption has been obtained from the
 38 Shoreline Administrator.

39 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16; Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-01-01)

40

1 **Section 8. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.250, and as most recently
 2 amended by Sec. 3 of Ord. 2015-12-12, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

3 **40.460.250 Nonconforming Uses and Development**

4 A. Existing uses, structures and lots legally established prior to the effective date of this Program are allowed to
 5 continue. Where lawful uses, structures and lots exist that could not be established under the terms of this Program,
 6 such uses, structures and lots are deemed nonconforming and are subject to the provisions of this section, unless
 7 specific exceptions are provided for in Section 40.460.250(B).

8 B. Nonconforming Uses.

- 9 1. Additional development of any property on which a nonconforming use exists shall require that all new
 10 uses conform to this Program and the Act.
- 11 2. Change of ownership, tenancy, or management of a nonconforming use shall not affect its nonconforming
 12 status; provided, that the use does not change or intensify.
- 13 3. If a nonconforming use is converted to a conforming use, a nonconforming use may not be resumed.
- 14 4. When the operation of a nonconforming use is vacated or abandoned for a period of twelve (12)
 15 consecutive months, the nonconforming use rights shall be deemed extinguished and the future use of such
 16 property shall be in accordance with the permitted and conditional use regulations of this Program.
- 17 5. If a conforming building housing a nonconforming use is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other
 18 natural disaster and the damage is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the replacement cost of the structure or
 19 development, such use may be resumed at the time the building is repaired; provided, such restoration shall be
 20 undertaken within twelve (12) months following said damage.
- 21 6. Normal maintenance and repair of a structure housing a nonconforming use may be permitted provided all
 22 work is consistent with the provisions of Section 40.530.010 and this Program.
- 23 7. Legally established floating homes and on-water residences are considered conforming uses, subject to the
 24 requirements in Section 40.460.630(K)(43).

25 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12)

26 C. Nonconforming Structures.

- 27 1. A nonconforming building or structure may be maintained or repaired, provided such improvements do not
 28 extend or expand the nonconformity of such building or structure and are consistent with the provisions of this
 29 Program, unless required by other law or ordinance.
- 30 2. If a nonconforming structure or development is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other natural disaster
 31 and the damage is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the replacement cost of the structure or development, it
 32 may be restored or reconstructed to those configurations existing at the time of such damage, provided:
- 33 a. The reconstructed or restored structure will not cause additional adverse effects to adjacent properties
 34 or to the shoreline environment;
- 35 b. The rebuilt structure or portion of structure shall not expand the original footprint or height of the
 36 damaged structure;
- 37 c. No degree of relocation shall occur, except to increase conformity or to increase ecological function,
 38 in which case the structure shall be located in the least environmentally damaging location possible;

1 d. The submittal of applications for permits necessary to restore the development is initiated within
 2 twelve (12) months of the damage. The Shoreline Administrator may waive this requirement in situations
 3 with extenuating circumstances;

4 e. The reconstruction is commenced within one (1) year of the issuance of permit;

5 f. The Shoreline Administrator may allow a one (1) year extension provided consistent and substantial
 6 progress is being made; and

7 g. Any residential structures, including multifamily structures, may be reconstructed up to the size,
 8 placement and density that existed prior to the damage, so long as other provisions of this Program are met.

9 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12)

10 D. Nonconforming Lots.

11 Legally established, nonconforming, undeveloped lots located landward of the ordinary high water mark are
 12 buildable; provided, that all new structures or additions to structures on any nonconforming lot must meet all setback,
 13 height and other construction requirements of the Program and the Act.

14 (Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

15
 16 **Section 9. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.430, and as most recently
 17 amended by Sec. 3 of Ord. 2014-08-10, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

18 **40.460.430 Shoreline Designations**

19 A. The county classification system consists of shoreline designations that are consistent with and implement the
 20 Act (Chapter 90.58 RCW), the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (Chapter 173-26 WAC) and the Clark County
 21 Comprehensive Growth Management Plan. These designations have been assigned consistent with the corresponding
 22 criteria provided for each shoreline designation. In delineating shoreline designations, the county aims to ensure that
 23 existing shoreline ecological functions are protected with the proposed pattern and intensity of development. Such
 24 designations should be consistent with the policies for restoration of degraded shorelines. All the shoreline
 25 designations, even if they are not applied within the city limits or urban growth area, are listed here to maintain
 26 consistency countywide (see Sections 40.460.440(E) and 40.460.620), and are defined in the following subsections:

27 Aquatic;

28 Natural;

29 Urban Conservancy;

30 Medium Intensity;

31 High Intensity;

32 Rural Conservancy – Residential; and

33 Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands.

34 B. Aquatic Shoreline Designation.

35 1. Purpose.

1 The purpose of the “Aquatic” shoreline designation is to protect, restore, and manage the unique
2 characteristics and resources of the areas waterward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

3 2. Designation Criteria.

4 An Aquatic shoreline designation is assigned to lands and waters waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

5 3. Areas Designated.

6 The Aquatic shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the Shoreline Map in ~~Appendix B~~
7 the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

8 4. Management Policies.

9 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program the following management
10 policies shall apply:

11 a. New over-water structures should be allowed only for water-dependent uses, public access, recreation,
12 or ecological restoration.

13 b. Shoreline uses and modifications should be designed and managed to prevent degradation of water
14 quality and natural hydrographic conditions.

15 c. In-water uses should be allowed where impacts can be mitigated to ensure no net loss of shoreline
16 ecological functions. Permitted in-water uses must be managed to avoid impacts to shoreline ecological
17 functions. Unavoidable impacts must be minimized and mitigated.

18 d. On navigable waters or their beds, all uses and developments should be located and designed to:

19 (1) Minimize interference with surface navigation;

20 (2) Consider impacts to public views; and

21 (3) Allow for the safe, unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly species dependent on
22 migration.

23 e. Multiple or shared use of over-water and water access facilities should be encouraged to reduce the
24 impacts of shoreline development and increase effective use of water resources.

25 f. Structures and activities permitted should be related in size, form, design, and intensity of use to those
26 permitted in the immediately adjacent upland area. The size of new over-water structures should be limited
27 to the minimum necessary to support the structure’s intended use.

28 g. Natural light should be allowed to penetrate to the extent necessary to discourage salmonid predation
29 and to support nearshore habitat unless other illumination is required by state or federal agencies.

30 h. Aquaculture practices should be encouraged in those waters and beds most suitable for such use.
31 Aquaculture should be discouraged where it would adversely affect the strength or viability of native stocks
32 or unreasonably interfere with navigation.

33 i. Shoreline uses, development, activities, and modifications in the Aquatic shoreline designation
34 requiring use of adjacent landside property should be in a shoreline designation that allows that use,
35 development, activity or modification.

36 C. Natural Shoreline Designation.

37 1. Purpose.

1 The purpose of the “Natural” shoreline designation is to protect those shoreline areas that are relatively free
 2 of human influence or that include intact or minimally degraded shoreline ecological functions intolerant of
 3 human use. These systems require that only very low-intensity uses be allowed in order to maintain the ecological
 4 functions and ecosystem-wide processes. Consistent with the policies of the designation, restoration of degraded
 5 shorelines within this environment is appropriate.

6 2. Designation Criteria.

7 The following criteria should be considered in assigning a Natural shoreline designation:

- 8 a. The shoreline ecological functions are substantially intact and have a high opportunity for preservation
 9 and low opportunity for restoration;
- 10 b. The shoreline is generally in public or conservancy ownership or under covenant, easement, or a
 11 conservation tax program;
- 12 c. The shoreline contains little or no development, or is planned for development that would have
 13 minimal adverse impacts to ecological functions or risk to human safety;
- 14 d. There are low-intensity agricultural uses, and no active forestry or mining uses;
- 15 e. The shoreline has a high potential for low-impact or passive or public recreation and is planned for
 16 park or open space uses as part of the comprehensive plan; or
- 17 f. The shoreline is considered to represent ecosystems and geologic types that have high scientific and
 18 educational value.

19 3. Areas Designated.

20 The Natural shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the Shoreline Map in ~~Appendix B~~
 21 the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

22 4. Management Policies.

23 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program the following management
 24 policies shall apply:

- 25 a. Any use that would substantially degrade shoreline ecological functions or natural character of the
 26 shoreline area should not be allowed.
- 27 b. Scientific, historical, cultural, educational research uses, and low-impact, passive recreational uses
 28 may be allowed; provided, that ecological functions remain intact.
- 29 c. Vegetation should remain undisturbed except for removal of noxious vegetation and invasive species.
 30 Proposed subdivision or lot line adjustments, new development or significant vegetation removal that would
 31 reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal ecological functions should not be allowed.
- 32 d. Uses that would deplete physical or biological resources or impair views to or from the shoreline over
 33 time should be prohibited.
- 34 e. Only physical alterations that serve to protect a significant or unique physical, biological or visual
 35 shoreline feature that might otherwise be degraded or destroyed, or those alterations that are the minimum
 36 necessary to support a permitted use, should be allowed.
- 37 f. Only the following types of signs should be considered for location in the shorelines: interpretive,
 38 directional, navigational, regulatory, and public safety.

39 D. Urban Conservancy Shoreline Designation.

1 1. Purpose.

2 The purpose of the “Urban Conservancy” shoreline designation is to protect and restore shoreline ecological
 3 functions of open space, floodplains, and other sensitive lands, where they exist in urban and developed settings,
 4 while allowing a variety of compatible uses.

5 2. Designation Criteria.

6 The following criteria are used to consider an Urban Conservancy shoreline designation:

- 7 a. The shoreline is located within incorporated municipalities and designated urban growth areas;
- 8 b. The shoreline has moderate to high ecological function with moderate to high opportunity for
 9 preservation and low to moderate opportunity for restoration, or low to moderate ecological function with
 10 moderate to high opportunity for restoration;
- 11 c. The shoreline has open space or critical areas that should not be more intensively developed;
- 12 d. The shoreline is not highly developed and is likely in recreational use. The shoreline has the potential
 13 for development that is compatible with ecological restoration. The shoreline is planned for a park, as open
 14 space, or for a Master Planned Resort; or
- 15 e. The shoreline has moderate to high potential for low-impact, passive or active water-oriented
 16 recreation where shoreline ecological functions can be maintained or restored.

17 3. Areas Designated.

18 The Urban Conservancy shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the Shoreline Map in
 19 Appendix B the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

20 4. Management Policies.

21 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program the following management
 22 policies shall apply:

- 23 a. Uses that preserve the natural character of the area or promote preservation of open space or critical
 24 areas either directly or over the long term should be the primary allowed uses. Uses that result in restoration
 25 of shoreline ecological functions should be allowed if the use is otherwise compatible with the purpose of
 26 the Urban Conservancy shoreline designation and the setting.
- 27 b. Single-family residential development shall ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and
 28 preserve the existing character of the shoreline consistent with the purpose of this designation.
- 29 c. Encourage regulations that limit lot coverage, provide adequate setbacks from the shoreline, promote
 30 vegetation conservation, reduce the need for shoreline stabilization and maintain or improve water quality to
 31 ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- 32 d. Public access and public recreation objectives should be implemented whenever feasible and when
 33 significant ecological impacts can be mitigated.
- 34 e. Thinning or removal of vegetation should be limited to that necessary to:
- 35 (1) Remove noxious vegetation and invasive species;
- 36 (2) Provide physical or visual access to the shoreline; or
- 37 (3) Maintain or enhance an existing use consistent with critical areas protection and maintenance or
 38 enhancement of shoreline ecological functions.

1 f. Public access and public recreation facilities are a preferred use if they will not cause substantial
2 ecological impacts and when restoration of ecological functions is incorporated.

3 g. Low-intensity water-oriented commercial uses may be permitted if compatible with surrounding uses.

4 E. Medium Intensity Shoreline Designation.

5 1. Purpose.

6 The purpose of the “Medium Intensity” shoreline designation is to accommodate primarily residential
7 development and appurtenant structures, but to also allow other types of development that are consistent with this
8 chapter. An additional purpose is to provide appropriate public access and recreational uses.

9 2. Designation Criteria.

10 The following criteria are used to consider a Medium Intensity shoreline:

11 a. The shoreline is located within incorporated municipalities and designated urban growth areas;

12 b. The shoreline has low to moderate ecological function with low to moderate opportunity for
13 restoration;

14 c. The shoreline contains mostly residential development at urban densities and does not contain
15 resource industries (agriculture, forestry, mining);

16 d. The shoreline is planned or platted for residential uses in the comprehensive plan; or

17 e. The shoreline has low to moderate potential for low impact, passive or active water-oriented recreation
18 where ecological functions can be restored.

19 3. Areas Designated.

20 The Medium Intensity shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the Shoreline Map in
21 ~~Appendix B~~ the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

22 4. Management Policies.

23 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program, the following management
24 policies shall apply:

25 a. Encourage regulations that ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions as a result of new
26 development such as limiting lot coverage, providing adequate setbacks from the shoreline, promoting
27 vegetation conservation, reducing the need for shoreline stabilization and maintaining or improving water
28 quality to ensure no net loss of ecological functions.

29 b. The scale and density of new uses and development should be compatible with sustaining shoreline
30 ecological functions and processes, and the existing residential character of the area.

31 c. Public access and joint (rather than individual) use of recreational facilities should be promoted.

32 d. Access, utilities, and public services to serve proposed development within shorelines should be
33 constructed outside shorelines to the extent feasible, and be the minimum necessary to adequately serve
34 existing needs and planned future development.

35 e. Public or private outdoor recreation facilities should be provided with proposals for subdivision
36 development and encouraged with all shoreline development if compatible with the character of the area.
37 Priority should be given first to water-dependent and then to water-enjoyment recreation facilities.

1 f. Commercial development should be limited to water-oriented uses. Non-water-oriented commercial
2 uses should only be allowed:

3 (1) As part of mixed use developments where the primary use is residential and where there is a
4 substantial public benefit with respect to the goals and policies of this Program such as providing public
5 access or restoring degraded shorelines;

6 (2) Where navigability is severely limited at the proposed site and the commercial use provides a
7 significant public benefit with respect to the Act's objectives such as providing public access and
8 ecological restoration; or

9 (3) If the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way.

10 (Amended: Ord. 2014-08-10)

11 F. High Intensity Shoreline Designation.

12 1. Purpose.

13 The purpose of the "High Intensity" shoreline designation is to provide for high intensity water-oriented
14 commercial, transportation, and industrial uses while protecting existing shoreline ecological functions and
15 restoring ecological functions in areas that have been previously degraded.

16 2. Designation Criteria.

17 The following criteria are used to consider a High Intensity shoreline designation:

18 a. The shoreline is located within incorporated municipalities and designated urban growth areas;

19 b. The shoreline has low to moderate ecological function with low to moderate opportunity for
20 ecological restoration or preservation;

21 c. The shoreline contains mostly industrial, commercial, port facility, mixed use, or multifamily
22 residential development at high urban densities and may contain industries that are not designated
23 agriculture, forestry, or mineral resource lands in the comprehensive plan;

24 d. The shoreline may be or has been identified as part of a state or federal environmental remediation
25 program;

26 e. The shoreline is planned or platted for high intensity uses in the comprehensive plan; or

27 f. The shoreline may support public passive or active water-oriented recreation where ecological
28 functions can be restored.

29 3. Areas Designated.

30 The High Intensity shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the Shoreline Map in
31 ~~Appendix B~~ the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

32 4. Management Policies.

33 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program, the following management
34 policies shall apply:

35 a. Encourage regulations that ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions as a result of new
36 development.

1 b. Promote infill and redevelopment in developed shoreline areas and encourage environmental
 2 remediation and restoration of the shoreline, where applicable with the goal of achieving full utilization of
 3 designated high intensity shorelines.

4 c. Encourage the transition of uses from non-water-oriented to water-oriented uses.

5 d. Water-oriented uses are encouraged; however, new non-water-oriented uses may be allowed if that
 6 use has limited access to the shoreline and when included in a master plan or part of a mixed use
 7 development.

8 (Amended: Ord. 2014-08-10)

9 G. Rural Conservancy – Residential Shoreline Designation.

10 1. Purpose.

11 The purpose of the “Rural Conservancy – Residential” shoreline designation is to protect shoreline ecological
 12 functions, conserve existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas in order to provide for
 13 sustained resource use, achieve natural floodplain processes, and provide recreational opportunities. Examples of
 14 uses that are appropriate in a Rural Conservancy – Residential shoreline designation include low-impact, passive
 15 recreation uses, water-oriented commercial development, and low-intensity residential development.

16 2. Designation Criteria.

17 The following criteria are used to consider a Rural Conservancy – Residential shoreline designation:

18 a. The shoreline is located outside of incorporated municipalities and designated urban growth areas;

19 b. The shoreline has moderate to high ecological function with moderate to high opportunity for
 20 preservation and low to moderate opportunity for restoration or low to moderate ecological function with
 21 moderate to high opportunity for restoration;

22 c. The shoreline is not highly developed and most development is low-density residential;

23 d. The shoreline is planned or platted Rural Center, Rural, or Master Planned Resort;

24 e. The shoreline has moderate to high potential for public, water-oriented recreation where ecological
 25 functions can be maintained or restored; or

26 f. The shoreline has high scientific or educational value or unique historic or cultural resources value.

27 3. Areas Designated.

28 The Rural Conservancy – Residential shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the
 29 Shoreline Map in ~~Appendix B~~ the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management
 30 Plan.

31 4. Management Policies.

32 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program the following management
 33 policies shall apply:

34 a. Uses in the Rural Conservancy – Residential shoreline designation should be limited to those that
 35 sustain the shoreline area’s physical and biological resources and do not substantially degrade shoreline
 36 ecological functions or the rural or natural character of the shoreline area.

37 b. Residential development shall ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and preserve the
 38 existing character of the shoreline consistent with the purpose of this designation.

1 c. Encourage regulations that limit lot coverage, provide adequate setbacks from the shoreline, promote
 2 vegetation conservation, reduce the need for shoreline stabilization and maintain or improve water quality to
 3 ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

4 d. Water-dependent and water-enjoyment recreation facilities that do not deplete the resource over time
 5 are preferred uses, provided significant adverse impacts to the shoreline are avoided and unavoidable
 6 impacts are minimized and mitigated.

7 e. Water-oriented commercial uses should be allowed in rural centers and Master Planned Resorts only.

8 f. Developments and uses that would substantially degrade or permanently deplete the biological
 9 resources of the area should not be allowed.

10 H. Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands Shoreline Designation.

11 1. Purpose.

12 The purpose of the “Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands” shoreline designation is to protect shoreline
 13 ecological functions, conserve existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas in order to
 14 provide for sustained resource use, achieve natural floodplain processes, and provide recreational opportunities.
 15 Examples of uses that are appropriate in a Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands shoreline designation include
 16 low-impact outdoor recreation uses, timber harvesting on a sustained-yield basis, agricultural uses, and other
 17 natural resource-based uses.

18 2. Designation Criteria.

19 The following criteria are used to consider a Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands shoreline designation:

20 a. The shoreline is located outside of incorporated municipalities and designated urban growth areas;

21 b. The shoreline has moderate to high ecological function with moderate to high opportunity for
 22 preservation and low to moderate opportunity for restoration or low to moderate ecological function with
 23 moderate to high opportunity for restoration;

24 c. The shoreline is not highly developed, but consists primarily of resource operations (agriculture,
 25 forestry, mining) and recreation, but may contain Master Planned Resorts;

26 d. The shoreline is planned or platted Rural Industrial, Forest, Agriculture, Agri-Wildlife, or has a
 27 surface mining overlay;

28 e. The shoreline has a moderate to high potential for low-intensity, passive water-oriented recreation
 29 where resource industry-related safety concerns are minimal or mitigated and ecological functions can be
 30 maintained or restored; or

31 f. The shoreline has moderate to high scientific or educational value or unique historic or cultural
 32 resources value.

33 3. Areas Designated.

34 The Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands shoreline designation applies to areas as shown on a copy of the
 35 Shoreline Map in ~~Appendix B~~ the most recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management
 36 Plan.

37 4. Management Policies.

38 In addition to the other applicable policies and regulations of this Program the following management
 39 policies shall apply:

- 1 a. Agriculture, commercial forestry, and mining should be allowed in Rural Conservancy – Resource
2 Lands provided they are allowed in the underlying zoning designation, and adverse impacts to the shoreline
3 are avoided and unavoidable impacts are minimized and mitigated.
- 4 b. Encourage regulations that ensure new shoreline uses, development, and activities to sustain the
5 shoreline area’s physical and biological resources do not substantially degrade shoreline ecological
6 functions or the rural or natural character of the shoreline area, and achieve no net loss of shoreline
7 ecological functions.
- 8 c. Water-dependent and water-enjoyment recreation facilities that do not deplete the resource over time
9 are preferred uses, provided adverse impacts to the shoreline are avoided and unavoidable impacts are
10 minimized and mitigated.
- 11 d. Allow open space and recreational uses consistent with protection of shoreline ecological functions
12 and personal safety considerations.
- 13 e. Only water-oriented commercial uses that support permitted uses should be allowed.
- 14 f. Residential development shall ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and preserve the
15 existing character of the shoreline consistent with the purpose of this designation.

16 (Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

17
18 **Section 10. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.440, are each hereby
19 amended to read as follows:

20 **40.460.440 Official Shoreline Map**

- 21 A. Map Established.
- 22 1. The location and extent of areas under the jurisdiction of this Program, and the boundaries of various
23 shoreline designations affecting the lands and water of the county, shall be as shown on the map entitled,
24 “Official Shoreline Map, Clark County, Washington.” The official shoreline map and all the notations,
25 references, amendments, and other information shown on the map are hereby made a part of this Program, as if
26 such information set forth on the map were fully described herein.
- 27 2. In the event that new shoreline areas are discovered (including but not limited to associated wetlands) that
28 are not mapped and/or designated on the official shoreline map, these areas are automatically assigned an Urban
29 Conservancy designation for lands within cities and urban growth areas, or Rural Conservancy – Residential if on
30 lands outside urban growth areas until the shoreline can be re-designated through a Program amendment.
- 31 3. In the event of a mapping error, the county will rely upon common boundary descriptions and the criteria
32 contained in RCW 90.58.030(2) and Chapter 173-22 WAC pertaining to determinations of shorelands, as
33 amended, rather than the incorrect or outdated map.

34 B. File Copies.

35 The Official Shoreline Map will be recorded with the Clark County Auditor’s office and kept in electronic format
36 at the office of the Clark County Department of GIS and at Ecology. ~~Unofficial~~ Copies of the map may be prepared
37 for administrative purposes. To facilitate use of this Program an ~~unofficial~~ copy²² is included in ~~Appendix B~~ the most
38 recently adopted Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

39 C. Map Amendments.

The Official Shoreline Map is an integral part of this Program and may not be amended except upon approval by the county and Ecology, as provided under the Act.

D. Boundary Interpretation.

If disagreement develops as to the exact location of a shoreline designation boundary line shown on the Official Shoreline Map, the following rules shall apply:

1. Boundaries indicated as approximately following lot, tract, or section lines shall be so construed;
2. Boundaries indicated as approximately following roads or railways shall be respectively construed to follow their centerlines;
3. Boundaries indicated as approximately parallel to or extensions of features indicated in subsection (D)(1) or (2) of this section shall be so construed;
4. Whenever existing physical features are inconsistent with boundaries on the Official Shoreline Map, the Shoreline Administrator shall interpret the boundaries with deference to actual conditions. Appeals of such interpretation may be filed according to the applicable appeal procedures described in Section 40.460.700, Administration and Enforcement.

E. Shoreline Designation Changes and Urban Growth Boundary Revisions.

When a portion of shoreline jurisdiction is brought into or removed from an urban growth area, a new shoreline designation may need to be assigned. Shoreline designations shall be assigned in accordance with Table 40.460.440-1, Shoreline Designations for Urban/Rural Boundary Revisions. Where more than one designation could be appropriate according to Table 40.460.440-1, the shoreline designation criteria in this chapter shall be applied and the best-fitting shoreline designation assigned. Shoreline designation assignments shall occur concurrently with the annexation or other legislative action to remove a portion of shoreline jurisdiction from a city or urban growth area and to amend the shoreline map and shall be effective upon approval by Ecology (see Section 40.460.440(B)).

Table 40.460.440-1. Shoreline Designations for Urban¹/Rural² Boundary Revisions

SENDING Jurisdiction Shoreline Designation	Transfer From/To	RECEIVING Jurisdiction Shoreline Designation(s)
Aquatic	Rural/Urban Urban/Rural	Aquatic Aquatic
Natural	Rural/Urban Urban/Rural	Natural Natural
Rural Conservancy – Residential	Rural/Urban	Urban Conservancy Medium Intensity
Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands	Rural/Urban	Urban Conservancy Medium Intensity High Intensity
Urban Conservancy	Urban/Rural	Rural Conservancy – Residential Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands
Medium Intensity	Urban/Rural	Rural Conservancy – Residential
High Intensity	Urban/Rural	Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands

¹Urban = City or Urban Growth Area

²Rural = Unincorporated Clark County outside Urban Growth Areas

(Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

1 **Section 11. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.510, are each hereby
 2 amended to read as follows:

3 **40.460.510 General Shoreline Use and Development Regulations**

- 4 A. Shoreline uses and developments that are water-dependent shall be given priority.
- 5 B. Shoreline uses and developments shall fully mitigate for impacts and shall not cause impacts that require
 6 remedial action or loss of shoreline ecological functions on the subject property or other properties.
- 7 C. Shoreline uses and developments shall be located and designed in a manner such that shoreline stabilization is
 8 not necessary at the time of development and will not be necessary in the future for the subject property or other
 9 nearby shoreline properties unless it can be demonstrated that stabilization is the only alternative that protects public
 10 safety and existing primary structures.
- 11 D. Non-water-oriented uses shall not adversely impact or displace water-oriented shoreline uses.
- 12 E. Single-family residential uses shall be allowed on all shorelines not subject to a preference for commercial or
 13 industrial water-dependent uses, and shall be located, designed and used in accordance with applicable policies and
 14 regulations of this Program. However, single-family residences are prohibited in the Aquatic and Natural shoreline
 15 designations.
- 16 F. On navigable waters or their beds, all uses and developments should be located and designed to:
- 17 1. Minimize interference with surface navigation;
- 18 2. Consider impacts to public views; and
- 19 3. Allow for the safe, unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly species dependent on migration.
- 20 G. Hazardous materials shall be disposed of and other steps be taken to protect the ecological integrity of the
 21 shoreline area in accordance with the other policies and regulations of this Program as amended and all other
 22 applicable federal, state, and local statutes, regulations, codes, and ordinances.
- 23 H. In-water work shall be scheduled to protect biological productivity (including but not limited to fish runs,
 24 spawning, and benthic productivity). In-water work shall not occur in areas used for commercial fishing during a
 25 fishing season unless specifically addressed and mitigated for in the permit.
- 26 I. The effect of proposed in-stream structures on bank margin habitat, channel migration, and floodplain processes
 27 should be evaluated during permit review.
- 28 J. Previous approvals of master plans for projects in shoreline jurisdiction should be accepted. New phases of
 29 projects for which no master plan has yet been approved, or for which major changes are being proposed, or new
 30 projects for which master plans are being submitted shall be subject to the policies and regulations of this Program.
- 31 K. Within urban growth areas, ~~Ecology~~ **Clark County** may grant relief from use and development regulations of this
 32 Program, consistent with the criteria and procedures in WAC 173-27-215, when the following apply:
- 33 1. A shoreline restoration project identified in the SMP Restoration Plan causes or would cause a landward
 34 shift in the OHWM creating a hardship meeting specific criteria in RCW 90.58.580(1)(a);
- 35 2. The proposed relief meets specific criteria in RCW 90.58.580(1)(b); and
- 36 3. The application for relief is submitted to Ecology in writing requesting approval or disapproval as part of a
 37 normal review of a shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, or variance. If the proposal

1 is not connected to a shoreline permit review, the county may provide a copy of a complete application to
2 Ecology along with the applicant's request for relief pursuant to RCW 90.58.580(1)(c).

3 (Added: Ord. 2012-07-16)

4
5 **Section 12. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.530, and as most recently
6 amended by Sec. 7 of Ord. 2018-11-06, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

7 **40.460.530 Critical Areas Protection**

8 A. General Provisions.

- 9 1. Critical areas as defined in Chapters 40.410 through 40.450 which are located within the shoreline
10 jurisdiction are protected under this section.
- 11 2. Any allowed use, development, or activity proposed on a parcel with a critical area located in the shoreline
12 jurisdiction shall be regulated under the provisions of this Program.
- 13 3. Any allowed use, development, or activity meeting the definition of a development exempt from the
14 shoreline substantial development permit process outlined in WAC 173-27-040 and Section 40.460.230 shall be
15 consistent with the policies and provisions of this Program for critical areas protection.
- 16 4. Provisions of the critical areas regulations that are not consistent with the Act and supporting WAC
17 chapters shall not apply in shoreline jurisdiction.
- 18 5. Habitat that cannot be replaced or restored within twenty (20) years shall be preserved.
- 19 6. Where construction of a single-family residence is proposed, this activity is considered exempt from
20 obtaining a shoreline substantial development permit when the construction is located landward of the ordinary
21 high water mark and does not include placement of fill in wetlands. Construction of single-family residences
22 requiring fill in wetlands must obtain a shoreline substantial development permit in addition to other shoreline
23 approvals as applicable.
- 24 7. Unless otherwise stated, no development shall be constructed, located, extended, modified, converted, or
25 altered, or land divided without full compliance with this Program and this title.
- 26 8. Unless otherwise stated, critical area buffers within the shoreline jurisdiction shall be protected and/or
27 enhanced in accordance with this Program and this title.
- 28 9. Shoreline uses and developments and their associated structures and equipment shall be located, designed
29 and operated using best management practices to protect critical areas.
- 30 10. The applicant shall demonstrate all reasonable efforts have been taken to avoid and, where unavoidable,
31 minimize and mitigate impacts such that no net loss of critical area and shoreline ecological function is achieved.
32 Mitigation shall occur in the following order of priority:
- 33 a. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- 34 b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation by using
35 appropriate technology or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
- 36 c. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- 37 d. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations;

1 e. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or
2 environments; and

3 f. Monitoring the impact and the compensation projects and taking appropriate corrective measures.

4 11. In addition to compensatory mitigation, unavoidable adverse impacts may be addressed through
5 restoration efforts.

6 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

7 B. Applicable Critical Areas.

8 For purposes of this Program, the following critical areas will be protected under this Program. An amendment to
9 these regulations will apply in shoreline jurisdiction only if it is adopted as an SMP amendment or update.

10 1. Critical aquifer recharge areas, defined in Chapter 40.410 ~~as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April~~
11 ~~26, 2005; Ordinance 2009-03-02; and Ordinance 2018-01-03~~ most recently amended by Ordinance 2020-03-01,
12 dated March 10, 2020;

13 2. Flood hazard areas, defined in Chapter 40.420 ~~as adopted by Ordinance 2012-07-15, dated July 24, 2012;~~
14 ~~and Ordinance 2018-01-03~~ most recently amended by Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019;

15 3. Geologic hazard areas, defined in Chapter 40.430 ~~as adopted by Ordinance 2005-04-15, dated April 26,~~
16 ~~2005; Ordinance 2006-09-13; Ordinance 2009-01-01; Ordinance 2012-02-03; and Ordinance 2012-07-16~~ most
17 recently amended by Ordinance 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019;

18 4. Habitat conservation areas, defined in Chapter 40.440 ~~as adopted by Ordinance 2006-08-03, dated August~~
19 ~~1, 2006; Ordinance 2012-07-16; and Ordinance 2014-12-05~~ most recently amended by Ordinance 2019-05-07,
20 dated May 21, 2019; and

21 5. Wetlands, defined in Chapter 40.450 ~~as adopted by Ordinance 2006-05-27, dated May 26, 2006; Ordinance~~
22 ~~2012-07-03; Ordinance 2012-07-16; and Ordinance 2014-12-05~~ most recently amended by Ordinance
23 2019-05-07, dated May 21, 2019.

24 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-11-06)

25 C. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.

26 1. General Provisions. This chapter applies to all critical aquifer recharge areas as defined in Section
27 40.410.010(C) within shoreline jurisdiction. Chapter 40.410, Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, ~~Ordinance-~~
28 ~~2005-04-15, dated April 26, 2005; Ordinance 2009-03-02; and Ordinance 2018-01-03,~~ is hereby adopted in
29 whole as part of this Program pursuant to Section 40.460.530(B)(1).

30 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-11-06)

31 D. Flood Hazard Areas.

32 1. General Provisions.

33 a. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
34 in a report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Clark County, Washington and Incorporated Areas" effective
35 January 19, 2018, and accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) and any revisions thereto are
36 hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Program. The Flood Insurance Study and the
37 FIRMs are on file with the Public Works Department. In addition, Map 27, Potential Channel Migration
38 Zone (CMZ) Areas (Inventory and Characterization Report Volume 1, Lewis and Salmon-Washougal
39 Watersheds and Rural Areas), is incorporated herein by reference.

- 1 b. This chapter applies to all development in identified special flood hazard areas as defined in Section
2 40.420.010(C) within shoreline jurisdiction, including channel migration zones.
- 3 c. A statement of exemption pursuant to Section 40.460.230(C) or an application for a shoreline permit
4 (substantial development, variance, or conditional use) pursuant to Sections 40.460.220, 40.460.260 or
5 40.460.270 is required, and a flood hazard review will be part of the approvals required under this Program.
- 6 d. The degree of flood protection required by this section is considered reasonable for regulatory
7 purposes, and is based upon scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on
8 rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This chapter does not imply
9 that land outside flood hazard areas, or uses permitted within such areas, will be free from flooding or flood
10 damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of Clark County, any officer or employee thereof,
11 or the Federal Emergency Management Agency for any flood damages that result from reliance on this
12 chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.
- 13 2. Regulated Activities.
- 14 a. Within special flood hazard areas, development may be allowed for those uses allowed in this Program
15 pursuant to Section 40.460.530(D)(1)(c).
- 16 b. All uses not allowed by this Program are prohibited, except as follows:
- 17 (1) In accordance with Chapter 86.16 RCW, repairs, reconstruction, or improvements to a lawfully
18 established structure:
- 19 (a) Which do not increase the ground floor area; and
- 20 (b) That are not substantial improvements as defined in Section 40.420.010(C).
- 21 (2) Floodway encroachments are prohibited unless certification by a licensed professional engineer
22 registered in the state of Washington is provided demonstrating through hydrologic and hydraulic
23 analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that encroachments shall not result
24 in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. If it has been adequately
25 demonstrated that the encroachment will not result in increased flood levels, all new non-residential
26 construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction
27 provisions of this Program.
- 28 3. Standards.
- 29 a. Construction in special flood hazard areas is subject to the standards specified in Section 40.420.020.
- 30 b. Structural flood hazard reduction measures are allowed only when necessary to protect existing
31 development.
- 32 c. When necessary, in-stream structures shall be located, designed, and maintained in such a manner that
33 minimizes flood potential and the damage affected by flooding.
- 34 d. Fills are prohibited in floodplains except where the applicant clearly demonstrates that the
35 geohydraulic characteristics will not be altered in a way that increases flood velocity or risk of damage to
36 life or property, and flood storage capacity will not be reduced (see Section 40.460.560(B)).
- 37 e. Fill shall be avoided in critical areas or buffers where possible. Pile or pier supports or other support
38 methods shall be utilized instead of fills whenever feasible, particularly for permitted development in
39 floodways or wetlands.
- 40 f. Dikes and levees shall not be placed in the floodway except for current deflectors necessary for
41 protection of bridges and roads.

1 g. Removal of beaver dams to control or limit flooding shall be avoided where feasible and allowed only
2 in coordination with WDFW and receipt of all applicable state permits.

3 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

4 E. Geologic Hazard Areas.

5 1. General Provisions.

6 a. Geologic hazard areas include steep slope hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas,
7 and volcanic hazard areas as defined in Section 40.430.010.

8 b. Approximate locations of geologic hazard areas are identified on adopted maps which are on file with
9 the County Auditor. Where the maps and definitions of geologic hazard areas conflict, the definitions shall
10 prevail.

11 c. Where development proposals require a geologic hazard area review under Section 40.430.030, the
12 review will be part of the approvals required under this Program.

13 2. Regulated Activities.

14 a. All construction, development, earth movement, clearing, or other site disturbance which requires a
15 permit, approval or other authorization from the County in or within one hundred (100) feet of a geologic
16 hazard area shall comply with the requirements of this Program.

17 b. Class IV G forest practices (conversions) are regulated under this Program.

18 3. Standards.

19 a. Required buffers and setbacks for development activities in geologic hazard areas are specified in
20 Section 40.430.020.

21 b. The Shoreline Administrator may approve buffers and setbacks which differ from those required by
22 Section 40.430.020(D)(1) if the applicant submits a geologic hazard area study described in Section
23 40.430.030(C), which technically demonstrates and illustrates that the alternative buffer provides protection
24 which is greater than or equal to that provided by the buffer required in Section 40.430.020(D)(1).

25 c. The Shoreline Administrator may increase buffers or setbacks where necessary to meet requirements
26 of the International Building Code.

27 F. Habitat Conservation Areas.

28 1. General Provisions.

29 a. Designated habitat areas are those defined in Section 40.100.070 and those described below:

30 (1) Water bodies defined as waters of the state (RCW 90.48.020), including waters, bed, and bank;

31 (2) DNR Classification System Type S, F, Np, and Ns water bodies as defined and mapped based on
32 WAC 222-16-030 (Forest Practices Rules);

33 (3) Riparian Priority Habitat Areas. Areas extending landward on each side of the stream or water
34 body from the ordinary high water mark to the edge of the one hundred (100) year floodplain, or the
35 following distances, if greater:

36 (a) DNR Type S waters, two hundred fifty (250) feet;

37 (b) DNR Type F waters, two hundred (200) feet;

- 1 (c) DNR Type Np waters, one hundred (100) feet; and
- 2 (d) DNR Type Ns waters, seventy-five (75) feet;
- 3 (4) Other Priority Habitats and Species (PHS)-Areas (PHS) as defined in the most current WDFW
 4 Priority Habitats and Species List. Areas identified by and consistent with WDFW priority habitats and
 5 species criteria, including areas within one thousand (1,000) feet of individual species points mapped by
 6 WDFW sites. The county shall defer to WDFW in regards to classification, mapping and interpretation of
 7 priority habitat species. Determination of habitat categories applicable to a site shall be based on the
 8 definitions and Best Available Science that were current at the time the application under review is
 9 vested pursuant to Chapter 40.510.
- 10 b. In the event of inconsistencies, official habitat area definitions shall prevail over county-wide maps in
 11 determining applicability of this section. The county shall follow the recommendations of WDFW in the
 12 interpretation of site-specific conditions as they relate to the definition of priority habitat and species.
- 13 c. The portion of the riparian priority habitat area nearest to the OHWM shall be set aside for vegetation
 14 conservation and protection of the water body within the shoreline jurisdiction.
- 15 d. Where development proposals require a habitat review under Section 40.440.030, the review will be
 16 part of the approvals required under this Program.
- 17 e. The reasonable use provisions in Chapter 40.440 do not apply to habitat conservation areas regulated
 18 under this Program.
- 19 2. Regulated Activities.
- 20 a. All construction, development, earth movement, clearing, or other site disturbance proposals within a
 21 habitat area which require a permit, approval, or other authorization from the county shall be reviewed
 22 pursuant to Chapter 40.440 and shall comply with the requirements of this section.
- 23 b. Proposed new single-family residential development occurring immediately outside but within three
 24 hundred (300) feet of designated priority species habitat polygons or within one hundred (100) feet of
 25 designated nonriparian priority habitat polygons shall require consultation with WDFW prior to issuance of
 26 a development permit. In such cases, further review under this section is not required unless WDFW finds
 27 that there are potential adverse impacts.
- 28 c. Agricultural activities within designated riparian habitat areas are subject to the provisions of this
 29 section and Section 40.440.040(B).
- 30 d. Class IV G forest practices (conversions) are regulated under this Program.
- 31 3. Standards.
- 32 a. Any alterations within designated habitat areas in shoreline jurisdiction require review and approval
 33 prior to clearing or development and prior to issuance of any County permit or statement of exemption.
- 34 b. Alterations within the designated habitat areas shall:
- 35 (1) Avoid impacts to the habitat conservation areas during project planning and development to the
 36 extent possible;
- 37 (2) Substantially maintain the level of habitat functions and values as characterized and documented
 38 using best available science;
- 39 (3) Minimize habitat disruption or alteration beyond the extent required to undertake the proposal;
 40 and

(4) Compensate for impacts to the habitat conservation areas to meet the standard of no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Mitigation measures and proposals must demonstrate use of best available science.

c. In the event that impacts to habitat areas cannot be avoided, development and approval of a mitigation plan in accordance with the provisions of Sections 40.440.020(A)(3) through (8) is required.

(Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12)

G. Wetlands.

1. General Provisions.

a. Where development proposals require a wetlands review under Section 40.450.030, the review will be part of the approvals required under this Program. Such review is required for any development activity that is within wetlands and wetland buffers subject to this Program, unless specifically authorized by a statement of exemption. Requirements for wetland permit applications are provided in Sections 40.450.040(B), (C), and (D).

b. This section shall not apply to wetlands created from nonwetland sites including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater facilities, farm ponds, landscape amenities and unintentionally created wetlands created as a result of the construction of a public or private road, street, or highway after July 1, 1990; provided, that wetlands created as mitigation shall not be exempt.

c. A wetland determination is required in conjunction with the submittal of a development permit application. The Shoreline Administrator shall determine the probable existence of a wetland on the parcel involved in the development permit application. If wetlands or wetland buffers are found to exist on a parcel, wetland delineation is required.

d. The location of a wetland and its boundary shall be determined through the performance of a field investigation utilizing the methodology contained in the Wetlands Delineation Manual and as specified in Chapter 40.450. If a wetland is located off site and is inaccessible, the best available information shall be used to determine the wetland boundary and category. Methodology is specified in Section 40.450.030(D).

e. All buffers shall be measured horizontally outward from the delineated wetland boundary.

f. Wetland buffer widths shall be determined by the Shoreline Administrator in accordance with the standards in Section 40.450.030, except as follows:

(1) The exceptions to urban plat requirements in Section 40.450.030(E)(3) do not apply in the Shoreline Management Area; and

(2) The adjusted buffer width standards in Section 40.450.030(E)(4)(a) shall be limited to a maximum width reduction of 25% from the required buffer at any location within the Shoreline Management Area; and

(3) The adjusted buffer width standards in Sections 40.450.030(E)(4)(b)(2) and 40.450.030(E)(4)(c) do not apply in the Shoreline Management Area.

g. The wetland buffer reductions allowed in Section 40.450.040(C)(1) shall only be approved within the Shoreline Management Area if all applicable land use intensity modification measures listed in that section are proposed.

h. All wetland reviews require approval of a preliminary and a final enhancement/mitigation plan in accordance with the provisions of Section 40.450.040(E) unless the preliminary enhancement/mitigation plan requirement is waived under the provisions of Section 40.450.040(E)(2).

1 **ih.** Wetland reviews under this Program shall be according to the application, processing, preliminary
 2 approval, and final approval procedures set out in Section 40.450.040(F) through (I) and are part of the
 3 approvals required under this Program.

4 **ii.** Provisions for programmatic permits are included in Section 40.450.040(K).

5 **ki.** Provisions for emergency wetland permits are included in Section 40.450.040(L).

6 **lk.** The reasonable use provisions in Chapter 40.450 do not apply to wetlands regulated under this
 7 Program.

8 **m.** Section 40.460.530(A)(10), regarding avoidance, minimization and mitigation sequence of impacts
 9 to critical areas and shoreline ecological functions, applies to wetland buffers.

10 2. Regulated Activities.

11 No development or activity in wetlands or wetland buffers subject to this Program shall be allowed unless it
 12 is demonstrated that:

13 a. The proposed development or activity will not result in a net loss of wetland functions to the point of
 14 net loss of shoreline ecological function; and

15 b. The proposed development or activity complies with all state, local and federal laws, including those
 16 related to sediment control, pollution control, floodplain restrictions, stormwater management, wetlands
 17 protection, and on-site wastewater disposal.

18 3. Standards.

19 a. Stormwater Facilities.

20 (1) Stormwater dispersion practices and facilities that comply with the standards of Chapter 40.386
 21 shall be allowed in all wetland buffers where no net loss of shoreline ecological functions can be
 22 demonstrated. Stormwater outfalls for dispersion facilities shall comply with the standards in Section
 23 40.460.530(G)(3)(b).

24 (2) Other stormwater facilities are only allowed in buffers of wetlands with low habitat function (less
 25 than ~~five~~ ~~six~~ (56) points on the habitat section of the rating system form) per Section
 26 40.450.040(C)(4)(b); provided, the facilities shall be built on the outer twenty-five percent (25%) of the
 27 buffer and not degrade the existing buffer function and are designed to blend with the natural landscape.

28 b. Road and utility crossings into and through wetlands and wetland buffers are allowed provided all the
 29 following conditions are met:

30 (1) Buffer functions, as they pertain to protection of the adjacent wetland and its functions, are
 31 replaced;

32 (2) Impacts to the buffer and wetland are first avoided and minimized; and

33 (3) The activity does not result in a decrease in wetland acreage or classification.

34 c. Regulated activities not involving stormwater management, road and utility crossings, or a buffer
 35 reduction via enhancement are allowed in the buffer if all the following conditions are met:

36 (1) The activity is temporary and will cease or be completed within three (3) months of the date the
 37 activity begins;

38 (2) The activity will not result in a permanent structure in the buffer;

- 1 (3) The activity will not result in a reduction of buffer acreage or shoreline ecological function; and
- 2 (4) The activity will not result in a reduction of wetland acreage or shoreline ecological function.
- 3 d. Wetland mitigation for unavoidable impacts shall be required using the following prioritization:
- 4 (1) On-Site. Locate mitigation according to the following priority:
- 5 (a) Within or adjacent to the same wetland as the impact;
- 6 (b) Within or adjacent to a different wetland on the same site;
- 7 (2) Off-Site. Locate mitigation within the same watershed, as shown on Section 40.450.040, Figure
- 8 40.450.040-1, or use an established wetland mitigation bank; the service area determined by the
- 9 mitigation bank review team and identified in the executed mitigation bank instrument;
- 10 (3) In-Kind. Locate or create wetlands with similar landscape position and the same
- 11 hydro-geomorphic (HGM) classification based on a reference to a naturally occurring wetland system;
- 12 and
- 13 (4) Out-of-Kind. Mitigate in a different landscape position and/or HGM classification based on a
- 14 reference to a naturally occurring wetland system.
- 15 e. The various types of wetland mitigation allowed are listed below in the general order of preference.
- 16 (1) Re-establishment, which is the manipulation of the physical, chemical or biological
- 17 characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former wetland.
- 18 Re-establishment results in a gain in wetland acres (and functions). Activities could include removing
- 19 fill material, plugging ditches, or breaking drain tiles.
- 20 (2) Rehabilitation, which is the manipulation of the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of
- 21 a site with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a degraded wetland. Re-establishment
- 22 results in a gain in wetland function, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. Activities could
- 23 involve breaching a dike to reconnect wetlands to a floodplain or return tidal influence to a wetland.
- 24 (3) Creation (Establishment). The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological
- 25 characteristics of a site with the goal of developing a wetland on an upland or deepwater site where a
- 26 wetland did not previously exist. Establishment results in a gain in wetland acres. Activities typically
- 27 involve excavation of upland soils to elevations that will produce a wetland hydro-period, create hydric
- 28 soils, and support the growth of hydrophytic plant species.
- 29 (4) Enhancement. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a
- 30 wetland site to heighten, intensify, or improve the specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or
- 31 composition of the vegetation present. Enhancement is undertaken for specified purposes such as water
- 32 quality improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in some
- 33 wetland functions and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in
- 34 wetland acres. Activities typically consist of planting vegetation, controlling non-native or invasive
- 35 species, modifying site elevations or the proportion of open water to influence hydro-periods, or some
- 36 combination of these activities.
- 37 f. The mitigation ratios for each of the mitigation types described in Section 40.460.530(G)(3)(e) are
- 38 specified in Section 40.450.040(D)(4). Section 40.450.040(D)(4)(c)(4) does not apply to this program.
- 39 g. The Shoreline Administrator has the authority to approve preservation of existing wetlands as wetland
- 40 mitigation under the following conditions:

- 1 (1) The wetland area being preserved is a Category I or II wetland or is within a WDFW priority
2 habitat or species area;
- 3 (2) The preservation area is at least one (1) acre in size;
- 4 (3) The preservation area is protected in perpetuity by a covenant or easement that gives the county
5 clear regulatory and enforcement authority to protect existing wetland and wetland buffer functions with
6 standards that exceed the protection standards of this chapter; and
- 7 (4) The preservation area is not an existing or proposed wetland mitigation site.

8 h. Wetland mitigation shall be required in accordance with the wetland mitigation standards in this
9 section for the following indirect wetland impacts:

- 10 (1) Buffer loss resulting from wetland fills permitted under this section;
- 11 (2) Reduction of wetland buffers beyond the maximum reduction allowed under Section
12 40.460.530(G)(1)(f) ~~40.450.040(C)(2)~~; provided, that such reductions are limited as follows:
- 13 (a) Road and utility crossings in the wetland buffer approved in accordance with Section
14 40.450.040(C)(5); and
- 15 (b) The total indirect wetland impact from buffer reductions is less than one-quarter (1/4) acre;
16 and
- 17 (3) Unavoidable loss of wetland function due to stormwater discharges that do not meet the wetland
18 protection standards in Chapter 40.386.

19 i. Wetland mitigation shall be protected by the water quality function wetland buffers required in Table
20 40.450.030-2.

- 21 (1) Reductions to the required buffers may be applied in accordance with Sections 40.450.040(C) and
22 (D)(5) within the limitations allowed under Section 40.460.530(G)(1)(f).
- 23 (2) All wetland buffers shall be included within the mitigation site and subject to the conservation
24 covenant required under Section 40.450.030(F)(3).

25 j. Alternate Wetland Mitigation in the form of credits from an approved in-lieu-fee program or as
26 provided in Section 40.450.040(D)(7) which includes:

- 27 (1) Wetland mitigation banking; and
- 28 (2) Contributions to the county's cumulative effects fund.

29 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16; Ord. 2015-12-12)

30

31 **Section 13. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part B of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.630, and as most recently
32 amended by Sec. 8 of Ord. 2018-11-06, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

33 **40.460.630 Use-Specific Development Regulations**

34 A. Agriculture.

- 1 1. Agricultural practices shall prevent erosion of soils and bank materials within shoreline areas and minimize
2 siltation, turbidity, pollution, and other environmental degradation of watercourses and wetlands.
- 3 2. Stream banks and water bodies shall be protected from damage due to concentration and overgrazing of
4 livestock by providing the following:
 - 5 a. Suitable bridges, culverts or ramps for stock crossing;
 - 6 b. Ample supplies of clean water in tanks on dry land for stock watering; and
 - 7 c. Fencing or other grazing controls to prevent damage to riparian vegetation, bank compaction or bank
8 erosion.
- 9 3. New confinement lots, feeding operations, lot wastes, stockpiles of manure solids, manure lagoons, and
10 storage of noxious chemicals are prohibited.
- 11 4. The disposal of farm wastes, chemicals, fertilizers and associated containers and equipment within
12 shoreline jurisdiction is prohibited. Composted organic wastes may be used for fertilization or soil improvement.
- 13 5. New uses proposed as part of a conversion of agricultural lands shall comply with the provisions of this title
14 and this Program.
- 15 6. For purposes of this Program, the definitions in RCW 90.58.065 and in Section 40.460.800 for agricultural
16 activities, agricultural equipment and facilities, and agricultural products control.
17 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)
- 18 B. Aquaculture.
 - 19 1. No aquatic species shall be introduced into county waters without prior written approval of the appropriate
20 state or federal regulatory agency for the species proposed for introduction. Such approval(s) shall be submitted
21 in writing to the county as part of the shoreline permit application.
 - 22 2. Aquaculture facilities shall only be permitted where impacts to existing uses can be fully mitigated.
 - 23 3. Fish net-pens shall not occupy more than one (1) surface acre of water, excluding booming and anchoring
24 equipment, and shall not be located within one (1) mile of any other aquaculture facility.
 - 25 4. No processing of any aquaculture product, except for the sorting or culling of the cultured species and the
26 washing or removal of surface materials or species after harvest, shall occur in or over the water. All other
27 processing activities and facilities shall be located on land.
 - 28 5. If uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts of a proposed aquaculture activity, baseline and periodic
29 operational monitoring by a county-approved consultant (unless otherwise provided for) may be required, at the
30 applicant's expense, and shall continue until adequate information is available to determine the success of the
31 project and/or the magnitude of any probable significant adverse environmental impacts. Permits for such
32 activities shall include specific performance measures and provisions for adjustment or termination of the project
33 at any time if monitoring indicates significant, adverse environmental impacts that cannot be adequately
34 mitigated.
 - 35 6. Aquacultural uses and facilities not involving substantial substrate modification shall be located at least six
36 hundred (600) feet from any wildlife refuge lands; those involving substantial substrate modification shall be
37 located at least fifteen hundred (1,500) feet from such areas. Lesser distances may be authorized without a
38 variance if it is demonstrated by the applicant that the fish and wildlife habitat resources will be protected, and if
39 the change is supported by the reviewing resource agencies. Greater distances may be required if recommended
40 by the reviewing resource agencies.

- 1 7. Aquacultural structures and activities that are not water-dependent (including, but not limited to,
2 warehouses for storage of products, parking and loading facilities) shall be located landward of the OHWM and
3 landward of water-dependent portions of the project, and shall minimize detrimental impacts to the shoreline.
- 4 8. For aquaculture projects using over-water structures, storage of necessary tools and apparatus waterward of
5 the OHWM shall be limited to containers of not more than three (3) feet in height, as measured from the surface
6 of the raft or dock. Materials which are not necessary for the immediate and regular operation of the facility shall
7 not be stored waterward of the OHWM.
- 8 9. No garbage, wastes or debris shall be allowed to accumulate at the site of any aquaculture operation. All
9 wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that will ensure strict compliance with all applicable waste disposal
10 standards.
- 11 10. When feasible, the cleaning of nets and other apparatus shall be accomplished by air drying, spray
12 washing or hand washing, rather than chemical treatment and application.
- 13 11. Prior to use of any agents such as antibiotics, vaccines, growth stimulants, or anti-fouling agents, approval
14 must be obtained from all appropriate state and federal agencies, including but not limited to the U.S. Food and
15 Drug Administration, Ecology, WDFW, and the Department of Agriculture, as required, and proof thereof is
16 submitted to the county.
- 17 12. Only nonlethal, nonabusive predator control methods shall be used. Double netting for seals, overhead
18 netting for birds, and three (3) foot high fencing or netting for otters are approved methods of predator control.
19 The use of other nonlethal, nonabusive predator control measures shall be contingent upon receipt of written
20 approval from the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as required.
- 21 **13. Activities associated with the use of net-pens for finfish aquaculture shall be consistent with RCW**
22 **77.125.050.**
- 23 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)
- 24 C. Boating Uses.
- 25 1. General Requirements.
- 26 a. All boating uses, development, and facilities shall protect the rights of navigation.
- 27 b. Boating facilities shall be sited and designed to ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions,
28 and shall meet DNR requirements and other state guidance if located in or over state-owned aquatic lands.
- 29 c. Boating facilities shall locate on stable shorelines in areas where:
- 30 (1) There is adequate water mixing and flushing;
- 31 (2) Such facilities will not adversely affect flood channel capacity or otherwise create a flood hazard;
- 32 (3) Water depths are adequate to minimize spoil disposal, filling, beach enhancement, and other
33 channel maintenance activities; and
- 34 (4) Water depths are adequate to prevent the structure from grounding out at the lowest low water or
35 else stoppers are installed to prevent grounding out.
- 36 d. Boating facilities shall not be located:
- 37 (1) Along braided or meandering river channels where the channel is subject to change in alignment;
- 38 (2) On point bars or other accretion beaches;

- 1 (3) Where new or maintenance dredging will be required; or
- 2 (4) In areas with important bank margin habitat for aquatic species or where wave action caused by
3 boating use would increase bank erosion rates.
- 4 e. Boating uses and facilities shall be located far enough from public swimming beaches, fishing and
5 aquaculture harvest areas, and waterways used for commercial navigation to alleviate any adverse impacts,
6 safety concerns and potential use conflicts.
- 7 f. In-water work shall be scheduled to protect biological productivity (including but not limited to fish
8 runs, spawning, and benthic productivity). In-water work shall not occur in areas used for commercial
9 fishing during a fishing season unless specifically addressed and mitigated for in the permit.
- 10 g. Accessory uses at boating facilities shall be:
- 11 (1) Limited to water-oriented uses, including uses that provide physical or visual shoreline access for
12 substantial numbers of the general public; and
- 13 (2) Located as far landward as possible while still serving their intended purposes.
- 14 h. Parking and storage areas shall be landscaped or screened to provide visual and noise buffering
15 between adjacent dissimilar uses or scenic areas.
- 16 i. Boating facilities shall locate where access roads are adequate to handle the traffic generated by the
17 facility and shall be designed so that lawfully existing or planned public shoreline access is not
18 unnecessarily blocked, obstructed nor made dangerous.
- 19 j. Joint-use moorage with ten (10) or more berths is regulated under this section as a marina (Section
20 40.460.630(C)(3)). Joint-use moorage with fewer than ten (10) berths is regulated under this section as a
21 moorage facility (Section 40.460.630(C)(4)).
- 22 k. All marinas and public launch facilities shall provide restrooms/hand-sanitizing facilities for boaters'
23 use that are designed, constructed and maintained to be clean, well lit, safe and convenient for public use.
24 One (1) restroom and hand-sanitizing facility shall be provided for every seventy-five (75) marina moorage
25 sites or twenty (20) boat launch parking spaces.
- 26 l. Installation of boat waste disposal facilities such as pump-outs and portable dump stations shall be
27 required at all marinas and shall be provided at public boat launches to the extent possible. The locations of
28 such facilities shall be considered on an individual basis in consultation with the Washington Departments
29 of Health, Ecology, Natural Resources, Parks, and WDFW, as necessary.
- 30 m. All utilities shall be placed at or below dock levels, or below ground, as appropriate.
- 31 n. All signage shall adhere to the standards for signs in this Program and Chapter 40.310, except that a
32 marina or boat launch may have one (1) advertising sign oriented towards the water that does not exceed
33 twenty-four (24) square feet in area and fifteen (15) feet in height above the OHWM.
- 34 o. When appropriate, marinas and boat launch facilities shall install public safety signs, to include the
35 locations of fueling facilities, pump-out facilities, and locations for proper waste disposal.
- 36 p. Boating facilities shall be constructed of materials that will not adversely affect water quality or
37 aquatic plants and animals over the long term. Materials used for submerged portions, decking and other
38 components that may come in contact with water shall be approved by applicable state agencies for use in
39 water to avoid discharge of pollutants from wave splash, rain or runoff. Wood treated with creosote, copper
40 chromium, arsenic, pentachlorophenol or other similarly toxic materials is prohibited for use in moorage
41 facilities.

- 1 q. Boating facilities in waters providing a public drinking water supply shall be constructed of untreated
2 materials, such as untreated wood, approved plastic composites, concrete, or steel.
- 3 r. Vessels shall be restricted from extended mooring on waters of the state except as allowed by state
4 regulations; and provided, that a lease or permission is obtained from the state and impacts to navigation and
5 public access are mitigated.
- 6 2. Boat Launch Facilities.
- 7 a. A private boat launch shall be allowed on a parcel or lot only when public boat launches are
8 unavailable within one-half (1/2) mile upstream or downstream of any property line.
- 9 b. No more than one (1) private boat launch facility or structure shall be permitted on a single residential
10 parcel or lot.
- 11 c. Boat launch and haul-out facilities, such as ramps, marine travel lifts and marine railways, and minor
12 accessory buildings shall be designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts on fluvial
13 processes, biological functions, aquatic and riparian habitats, water quality, navigation and neighboring
14 uses.
- 15 d. Boat launch facilities shall be designed and constructed using methods/technology that have been
16 recognized and approved by state and federal resource agencies as the best currently available.
- 17 3. Marinas.
- 18 a. Marinas shall be designed to:
- 19 (1) Provide thorough flushing of all enclosed water areas;
- 20 (2) Allow the free movement of aquatic life in shallow water areas; and
- 21 (3) Avoid and minimize any interference with geohydraulic processes and disruption of existing
22 shore forms.
- 23 b. Open pile or floating breakwater designs shall be used unless it can be demonstrated that riprap or
24 other solid construction would not result in any greater net impacts to shoreline ecological functions,
25 processes, fish passage, or shore features.
- 26 c. Wet-moorage marinas shall locate a safe distance from domestic sewage or industrial waste outfalls.
- 27 d. To the maximum extent possible, marinas and accessory uses shall share parking facilities.
- 28 e. New marina development shall provide public access amenities, such as viewpoints, interpretive
29 displays and public access to accessory water-enjoyment uses such as restaurants.
- 30 f. If a marina is to include gas and oil handling facilities, such facilities shall be separate from main
31 centers of activity in order to minimize the fire and water pollution hazard, and to facilitate fire and pollution
32 control. Marinas shall have adequate facilities and procedures for fuel handling and storage, and the
33 containment, recovery, and mitigation of spilled petroleum, sewage, and other potentially harmful or
34 hazardous materials, and toxic products.
- 35 g. Live-aboards are restricted to marinas, may occupy up to twenty percent (20%) of the slips at a marina
36 and shall be connected to utilities that provide potable water and wastewater conveyance to an approved
37 disposal facility. Live-aboards are not allowed at joint-use moorages.
- 38 h. The marina operator shall be responsible for the collection and dumping of sewage, solid waste, and
39 petroleum waste.

- 1 i. No commercial or sport fish-processing discharge or discarding of unused bait, scrap fish, or viscera
2 shall be permitted within any marina.
- 3 4. Moorage Facilities: Docks, Piers, and Mooring Buoys.
- 4 a. Mooring buoys shall be used instead of docks and piers whenever feasible.
- 5 b. Existing, legally established, private recreational docks, piers, and floats for individual lots in existing
6 subdivisions and for existing individual single-family developments are considered nonconforming uses
7 and structures. If such dock or float is abandoned, becomes hazardous, or is removed for any reason, it may
8 be replaced with only one (1) joint-use facility that complies with the policies and regulations of this
9 Program. All required permits and approvals shall be obtained prior to commencing construction.
- 10 c. All moorage facilities shall be constructed and maintained in a safe and sound condition. Those that
11 are abandoned or unsafe shall be removed or repaired promptly by the owner.
- 12 d. Docks and piers for water-dependent commercial and industrial uses shall be allowed to the outer
13 harbor line or combined U.S. Pierhead/Bulkhead line but no more than that required for the draft of the
14 largest vessel expected to moor at the facility. These provisions are also applicable to multiple-use facilities
15 where the majority use is water-dependent and public access can safely be provided.
- 16 e. Fixed piers shall not be permitted for residential use on rivers. Docks for residential use on a river shall
17 be securely anchored to pilings to allow for changes in river level, and shall be designed to withstand the one
18 hundred (100) year flood or be seasonably removable.
- 19 f. Commercial covered moorage facilities may be permitted only where vessel construction or repair
20 work is to be the primary activity and covered work areas are demonstrated to be the minimum necessary
21 over water, including a demonstration that adequate landside sites are not feasible.
- 22 g. Covered moorage facilities associated with any residential development shall be prohibited.
- 23 h. Provisions for waste discharge shall be made in all proposals for public moorage facilities, and shall
24 include oil containment barriers when required by the U.S. Coast Guard under provisions of the Clean Water
25 Act.
- 26 i. Bulk storage (nonportable storage in fixed tanks) for gasoline, oil and other petroleum products for any
27 use or purpose is prohibited on docks and piers.
- 28 j. Residential docks and piers shall be allowed, as follows:
- 29 (1) A new private dock or pier serving an individual lot is prohibited, unless it can be demonstrated
30 that such dock or pier will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- 31 (2) New joint-use docks and piers serving two or more lots each with water frontage are allowed if no
32 marina or public boat launch is located within one-half (1/2) mile of the upstream property line or
33 one-half (1/2) mile downstream from the downstream property line, and provided they meet the
34 requirements of this Program.
- 35 (3) New land divisions with shoreline frontage shall provide for joint-use docks if the proposal
36 includes construction of a dock. Proposed docks and piers shall include no more than one mooring space
37 per dwelling unit. Where a new moorage facility is proposed within a residential waterfront development
38 of more than four (4) units, only one (1) joint-use facility shall be allowed, but only after demonstrating
39 that such use is appropriate for the water body. The applicant must also demonstrate that no public
40 moorage facility is available to residents. This condition of approval with required access easements and
41 dedications shall be identified on the face of the plat. In addition, the joint-use dock easement shall be
42 recorded with the County Auditor.

- 1 (4) Only a single, joint-use moorage facility shall be permitted in association with hotels, motels, and
2 multifamily residences. No more than one (1) mooring slip per unit shall be allowed.
- 3 k. Applicants for joint-use docks and piers shall demonstrate and document that adequate maintenance of
4 the structure, activities, and associated landward area will be provided by identified responsible parties. The
5 applicant shall file a legally enforceable joint use agreement or other legal instrument prior to the issuance of
6 any building permits. The documents shall at minimum address the following:
- 7 (1) Apportionment of construction and maintenance expenses;
8 (2) Easements and liability agreements; and
9 (3) Use restrictions.
- 10 l. Docks and piers shall be designed and constructed to meet the following standards:
- 11 (1) The maximum dimensions of a dock or pier shall be no greater than necessary, and shall generally
12 meet the following development standards. These dimensions may be adjusted by the Shoreline
13 Administrator on a case-by-case basis to protect sensitive shoreline resources.
- 14 (a) Docks, piers, and ramps shall be no more than four (4) feet in width.
15 (b) A dock or pier shall be long enough to obtain a depth as required by WDFW at its landward
16 edge, and only as long as necessary to serve the intended use.
17 (c) The deck surface of docks and piers shall not exceed three (3) feet in height above the
18 OHWM on the landward side, and shall extend one (1) foot above the water surface at all other
19 locations.
- 20 (2) Over-water structures shall be located in water sufficiently deep to prevent the structure from
21 grounding out at the lowest low water or stoppers should be installed to prevent grounding out.
- 22 (3) The portions of piers, elevated docks, and gangways that are over the nearshore/littoral area shall
23 have unobstructed grating over the entire surface area. Floating docks and piers shall have unobstructed
24 grating over at least fifty percent (50%) of the surface area.
- 25 (4) Piers/anchors and/or ramps shall extend waterward, perpendicular from the ordinary high water
26 mark (OHWM), to a point where the water depth is sufficient to prevent damage to shallow-water
27 habitat.
- 28 (5) Skirting shall not be placed on piers, ramps, or floats. Protective bumper material will be allowed
29 along the outside edge of the float as long as the material does not extend below the bottom edge of the
30 float frame or impede light penetration.
- 31 (6) If a bulkhead-like base is proposed for a fixed pier or dock where there is net positive littoral drift,
32 the base shall be built landward of the OHWM or protective berms. When plastics or other
33 nonbiodegradable materials are used in float, pier, or dock construction, precautions shall be taken to
34 ensure their containment.
- 35 (7) Pilings must be structurally sound and cured prior to placement in the water. Pilings employed for
36 docks, piers, or any other structure shall have a minimum vertical clearance of one foot above extreme
37 high water. Pile spacing shall be the maximum feasible to minimize shading and avoid a "wall" effect
38 that would block or baffle wave patterns, currents, littoral drift, or movement of aquatic life forms, or
39 result in structure damage from driftwood impact or entrapment.
- 40 (8) Docks used for motor boats should be located where the water will be deeper than seven (7) feet at
41 the lowest low water to avoid prop scour.

1 (9) Docks and piers shall be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from side property lines, except that
 2 joint-use facilities may be located closer to or upon a side property line when agreed to by contract or
 3 covenant with the owners of the affected properties. A copy of such agreement shall be recorded with the
 4 County Auditor and filed with the shoreline permit application.

5 m. Recreational floats shall be designed and constructed to meet the following standards:

6 (1) They shall be located as close to the shore as possible, and no farther waterward than any existing
 7 floats and established swimming areas.

8 (2) They shall be constructed so that the deck surface is a minimum of one (1) foot above the water
 9 surface and with reflectors for night-time visibility.

10 (3) Floats serving the public, a multifamily development, or multiple property owners shall not
 11 exceed one hundred (100) square feet; those serving only a legally established single-family residence
 12 shall not exceed sixty-four (64) square feet.

13 n. Mooring buoys shall be placed as specified by WDFW, DNR, and the U.S. Coast Guard to balance the
 14 goals of protecting nearshore habitat and minimizing obstruction to navigation. Anchors and other design
 15 features shall meet WDFW standards.

16 o. Mooring buoys shall be discernible from a distance of at least one hundred (100) yards. Only one (1)
 17 mooring buoy for each waterfront lot shall be permitted unless greater need is demonstrated by the applicant
 18 and documented by the county. In cases such as those of a community park with recreational users or a
 19 residential development with lot owners both on and away from the shoreline needing moorage, joint-use
 20 facilities shall be used.

21 p. Mooring buoys for residential use on a river shall be securely anchored to pilings to allow for changes
 22 in river level, and shall be designed to withstand the one hundred (100) year flood or be seasonably
 23 removable.

24 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

25 D. Commercial Uses.

26 1. Water-oriented commercial uses are preferred over nonwater-oriented commercial uses.

27 2. An applicant for a new commercial use or development shall demonstrate that:

28 a. There will not be a net loss of shoreline ecological function by reason of the use or development; and

29 b. The use or development will have no significant adverse impacts to other shoreline resources or other
 30 shoreline uses.

31 3. Loading, service areas, and other accessory uses and structures shall be located landward of a commercial
 32 structure or underground whenever possible, but shall in no case be waterward of the structure. Loading and
 33 service areas shall be screened from view with native plants.

34 4. Where allowed, nonwater-oriented commercial uses may be permitted:

35 a. As part of mixed use developments where the primary use is residential and where there is a
 36 substantial public benefit with respect to the goals and policies of this Program such as providing public
 37 access or restoring degraded shorelines;

38 b. Where navigability is severely limited at the proposed site and the commercial use provides a
 39 significant public benefit with respect to the Act's objectives such as providing public access and ecological
 40 restoration; or

1 c. If the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way.

2 5. Nonwater-oriented commercial uses may occupy:

3 a. Up to a total of twenty-five percent (25%) of the total frontage length of all parcels in the master
4 planned development (regardless of ownership); or

5 b. Up to a total of twenty-five percent (25%) of the total project area within shoreline jurisdiction of all
6 parcels in the master planned development (regardless of ownership).

7 (Amended: Ord. 2014-08-10; Ord. 2018-11-06)

8 E. Forest Practices.

9 1. Commercial harvest of timber undertaken on shorelines shall comply with the applicable policies and
10 provisions of the Forests and Fish Report (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, et al., 1999) and the Forest Practices
11 Act, Chapter 76.09 RCW as amended, and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto (WAC Title 222), as
12 administered by the Department of Natural Resources.

13 2. Timber harvest conducted under a forest practice authorized under WAC Title 222 or Section 40.260.080 is
14 not development as defined in Chapter 90.58 RCW and is not subject to the Shoreline Master Program. Other
15 activities conducted under a forest practice, such as road improvement, maintenance or construction, culvert
16 replacements, or placement of landings, are development subject to this chapter.

17 3. When timberland is to be converted to another use, such conversion shall be clearly indicated on the forest
18 practices application. Failure to indicate the intent to convert the timberland to another use on the application will
19 result in subsequent conversion proposals being reviewed pursuant to Conversion Option Harvest Plan. Failure to
20 declare intent to convert on the application shall provide adequate grounds for denial of subsequent conversion
21 proposals for a period of six (6) years from date of forest practices application approval per RCW
22 76.09.060(3)(d), (e) and (f), RCW 76.09.460 and 76.09.470, subject to the provisions of Sections
23 40.260.080(A)(4)(a)(2) and (C).

24 4. With respect to timber situated within two hundred (200) feet landward of the OHWM within shorelines of
25 statewide significance, Ecology or the county shall allow only selective commercial timber cutting, so that no
26 more than thirty percent (30%) of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten (10) year period of time;
27 provided, that other timber harvesting methods may be permitted in those limited instances where the
28 topography, soil conditions, or silviculture practices necessary for regeneration render selective logging
29 ecologically detrimental; and provided further, that clear cutting of timber which is solely incidental to the
30 preparation of land for other uses authorized by this chapter may be permitted. Exceptions to this standard shall
31 be by conditional use permit only.

32 5. For the purposes of this Program, preparatory work associated with the conversion of land to nonforestry
33 uses and/or developments shall not be considered forest practices and shall be reviewed in accordance with the
34 provisions for the proposed nonforestry use and the general provisions of this Program, including vegetation
35 conservation.

36 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

37 F. Industrial Uses.

38 1. General Requirements.

39 a. Water-oriented industrial uses and development are preferred over non-water-oriented industrial uses
40 and development.

41 b. Water-related uses shall not displace existing water-dependent uses or occupy space designated for
42 water-dependent uses identified in a substantial development permit or other approval.

- 1 c. Water-enjoyment uses shall not displace existing water-dependent or water-related uses or occupy
2 space designated for water-dependent or water-related uses identified in a substantial development permit or
3 other approval.
- 4 d. Waterward expansion of existing non-water-oriented industry is prohibited.
- 5 e. Proposed developments shall maximize the use of legally established existing industrial facilities and
6 avoid duplication of dock or pier facilities before expanding into undeveloped areas or building new
7 facilities. Proposals for new industrial and port developments shall demonstrate the need for expansion into
8 an undeveloped area.
- 9 f. Proposed large-scale industrial developments or major expansions shall be consistent with an
10 officially adopted comprehensive scheme of harbor improvement and/or long-range port development plan.
- 11 g. New facilities for shallow-draft shipping shall not be allowed to preempt deep-draft industrial sites.
- 12 h. Ship, boat-building, and repair yards shall employ best management practices (BMPs) with regard to
13 the various services and activities they perform and their impacts on surrounding water quality.
- 14 i. Industrial water treatment and water reclamation facilities may be permitted only as conditional uses
15 and only upon demonstrating that they cannot be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction. They shall be
16 designed and located to be compatible with recreational, residential, or other public uses of the water and
17 shorelands.
- 18 2. Log Storage.
- 19 a. Log booming, rafting and storage in the Aquatic shoreline designation shall comply with WAC
20 332-30-145 or its successor.
- 21 b. Log storage shall be permitted in public waters only where:
- 22 (1) Water quality standards can be met at all times;
- 23 (2) Grounding will not occur;
- 24 (3) Associated activities will not hinder other beneficial uses of the water, such as small craft
25 navigation; and
- 26 (4) Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas can be avoided.
- 27 c. No log raft shall remain in the Aquatic shoreline designation for more than one (1) year, unless
28 specifically authorized in writing.
- 29 d. Log storage facilities shall be sited to avoid and minimize the need for dredging in order to
30 accommodate new barging and shall be located in existing developed areas to the greatest extent feasible. If
31 a new log storage facility is proposed along an undeveloped shoreline, an alternatives analysis shall be
32 required that demonstrates that it is not feasible to locate the facility within an existing developed area.
- 33 e. A debris management plan describing the removal and disposal of wood waste must be approved by
34 the county. Debris monitoring reports shall be provided, where stipulated. Positive control, collection,
35 treatment, and disposal methods for keeping leachate, bark, and wood debris (both floating and sinking
36 particles) out of surface water and groundwater shall be employed at log storage areas, log dumps, raft
37 building areas, and mill-side handling zones. In the event that bark or wood debris accidentally enters the
38 water, it shall be immediately removed. Surface runoff from log storage areas shall be collected and
39 discharged at only one point, if possible.

1 f. Existing in-water log storage and log booming facilities in critical habitats utilized by threatened or
 2 endangered species classified under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) shall be re-evaluated if use is
 3 discontinued for one (1) year, or if substantial repair or reconstruction is required. The evaluation shall
 4 include an alternatives analysis in order to determine if logs can be stored upland and out of the water, or if
 5 the site should be used for other purposes that would have lesser impacts on ESA-listed species. The
 6 alternatives analysis shall include evaluation of the potential for moving all, or portions of, log storage and
 7 booming to uplands.

8 g. Nonaquatic log storage areas shall meet the following requirements:

9 (1) The ground surface of any unpaved log storage area underlain by permeable soils shall be
 10 separated from the highest seasonal water table by at least four (4) feet in order to reduce waste buildup
 11 and impacts on groundwater and surface water;

12 (2) Stormwater shall be managed consistent with Chapters 13.26A and 40.386; and

13 (3) A berm must be located around the outer edge of the upland sort surface using rocks, or other
 14 suitable materials to prevent loss of wood debris into the water.

15 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12)

16 G. Institutional Uses.

17 1. Water-oriented institutional uses and developments are preferred.

18 2. Where allowed, non-water-oriented institutional uses may be permitted as part of a mixed use
 19 development; provided, that a significant public benefit such as public access and/or ecological restoration is
 20 provided.

21 3. Loading, service areas, and other accessory uses shall be located landward of a primary structure or
 22 underground whenever possible, but shall in no case be waterward of the structure. Loading and service areas
 23 shall be screened from view with native plants.

24 4. Where institutional uses are allowed as a conditional use, the following must be demonstrated:

25 a. A water-dependent use is not reasonably expected to locate on the proposed site due to topography,
 26 surrounding land uses, physical features of the site, or the site's separation from the water;

27 b. The proposed use does not displace a current water-oriented use and will not interfere with adjacent
 28 water-oriented uses; and

29 c. The proposed use will be of substantial public benefit by increasing the public use, enjoyment, and/or
 30 access to the shoreline consistent with protection of shoreline ecological function.

31 H. Mining.

32 1. An applicant for mining and associated activities within the shoreline jurisdiction shall demonstrate that the
 33 proposed activities are dependent on a shoreline location consistent with this Program and WAC
 34 173-26-201(2)(a).

35 2. Mining and associated activities shall be designed and conducted to result in no net loss of shoreline
 36 ecological functions and processes, and will only be allowed if they will not cause:

37 a. Damage to or potential weakening of the structural integrity of the shoreline zone that would change
 38 existing aquatic habitat or aquatic flow characteristics;

39 b. Changes in the water or exchange of water to or from adjacent water bodies that would damage
 40 aquatic or shoreline habitat; and

- 1 c. Changes in groundwater or surface water flow that would be detrimental to aquatic habitat, shoreline
2 habitat, or groundwater.
- 3 3. Mining within the active channel(s) or channel migration zone of a stream shall not be permitted unless:
- 4 a. Removal of specified quantities of sand and gravel or other materials at specific locations will not
5 adversely affect in-stream habitat or the natural processes of gravel transport for the stream system as a
6 whole.
- 7 b. The mining and any associated permitted activities, such as flood hazard reduction (Section
8 40.460.530(C)), will not have significant adverse impacts to habitat for priority species nor cause a net loss
9 of shoreline ecological functions.
- 10 4. The applicant shall obtain and fully comply with all necessary permits and approvals, including, but not
11 limited to, hydraulic project approvals (HPA) from WDFW.
- 12 5. A reclamation plan that complies with the format and detailed minimum standards of Chapter 78.44 RCW
13 and Chapter 332-18 WAC and that meets the provisions of this Program shall be included with any shoreline
14 permit application for mining. The proposed subsequent use of mined property must be consistent with the
15 provisions of the shoreline designation in which the property is located, and shall obtain and fully comply with all
16 necessary permits and approvals. Reclamation of disturbed shoreline areas shall provide appropriate ecological
17 functions consistent with the setting.
- 18 6. Aggregate washing and ponding of waste water are prohibited in floodways.
- 19 7. Disposal of overburden or other mining spoil or nonorganic solid wastes shall comply with fill policies and
20 regulations of this Program and other applicable county regulations.
- 21 8. In considering renewal, extension or reauthorization of gravel bar and other in-channel mining operations
22 in locations where they have previously been conducted, the county shall require compliance with this Program.
- 23 9. Where a lawfully established mining operation has resulted in the creation of a lake(s) greater than twenty
24 (20) acres and such lake(s) is subject to the provisions of this Program and the Act, such lake(s) shall be given a
25 shoreline designation of Rural Conservancy – Resource Lands or as otherwise adopted. Notwithstanding any
26 other applicable regulations, such mining operations shall be permitted to continue and may be expanded subject
27 to approval of a shoreline conditional use permit.
- 28 10. The provisions of this section do not apply to dredging of authorized navigation channels when conducted
29 in accordance with WAC 173-26-231.
- 30 I. Parking.
- 31 1. Parking as a primary use is prohibited in all shoreline areas.
- 32 2. Where parking is allowed as accessory to a permitted use, it shall be located landward of the primary
33 structure as far as possible or within the primary structure.
- 34 J. Recreational Uses.
- 35 1. Recreational developments shall provide for nonmotorized access to the shoreline such as pedestrian and
36 bicycle paths.
- 37 2. The minimum width of public access easements for trails shall be twenty (20) feet when a trail is not
38 located within a public right-of-way, unless the Shoreline Administrator determines that undue hardship would
39 result, or that it is impractical or environmentally unsound. In such cases, easement width may be reduced only by
40 the minimum extent necessary to meet public access standards.

- 1 3. Recreation areas or facilities on the shoreline shall provide physical or visual public access to the shoreline.
- 2 4. Parking areas shall be located upland away from the immediate shoreline, with pedestrian trails or
3 walkways providing access to the water.
- 4 5. All permanent, substantial, recreational structures and facilities shall be located outside officially mapped
5 floodways. The Shoreline Administrator may grant administrative exceptions for nonintensive minor accessory
6 uses (including, but not limited to, picnic tables, playground equipment,) and water dependent structures that are
7 necessarily located within a floodway, such as boat ramps.
- 8 6. Recreational sites with active uses shall be provided with restrooms and hand-sanitizing facilities in
9 accordance with public health standards and without adversely altering the natural features attractive for
10 recreational uses.
- 11 7. Recreational facilities shall include features such as buffer strips, screening, fences, and signs, if needed to
12 protect the value and enjoyment of adjacent or nearby private properties and natural areas from trespass, overflow
13 and other possible adverse impacts.
- 14 8. Where fertilizers and pesticides are used in recreational developments, waters in and adjacent to such
15 developments shall be protected from drainage and surface runoff.
- 16 9. Golf course structures (clubhouses and maintenance buildings) that are non-water-oriented shall be located
17 no closer than one hundred (100) feet from the OHWM of any shorelines of the state.
- 18 10. Tees, greens, fairways, golf cart routes, and other site development features shall be located no closer than
19 one hundred (100) feet from the OHWM of any shorelines of the state to the extent practicable. Where
20 unavoidable, such development shall be designed to minimize impacts to shoreline and critical areas and their
21 buffers and mitigate impacts by including ecological restoration and enhancement.
- 22 11. Golf course water hazards and stormwater drainage basins shall be managed:
- 23 a. For wildlife through appropriate plantings and measures to maintain or enhance water quality; and
- 24 b. Consistent with Chapters 13.26A and 40.386.
- 25 12. The setback for water-related and water-enjoyment recreational development in Natural, Urban
26 Conservancy, and Medium Intensity shoreline designations is fifty (50) feet, except trails which may meander
27 between twenty (20) and fifty (50) feet landward of the OHWM to:
- 28 a. Respond to site characteristics such as natural topography and existing vegetation; or
- 29 b. Take advantage of opportunities for visual or physical access to the shoreline; or
- 30 c. Connect existing trail easements; or
- 31 d. Create an interesting experience for trail users.
- 32 A trail project, any portion of which encroaches closer than fifty (50) feet, shall maintain no net loss of
33 shoreline ecological function and include shoreline restoration where feasible.
- 34 13. The following trail types as described in the Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Regional Trails and
35 Bikeway Systems Plan (2006) are preferred in the Natural shoreline designation:
- 36 a. Type A3: Primitive Trails or Paths;
- 37 b. Type C2: Walking Trails or Paths; and
- 38 c. Type D1: Equestrian Trails or Paths.

1 14. When regional or local shared-use or other impervious surface trails are proposed in the Natural or Urban
 2 Conservancy shoreline designations, to respond to Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements or other
 3 circumstances or conditions, the project shall maintain no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and shall
 4 include restoration where feasible.

5 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12)

6 K. Residential Uses.

7 1. Residential development shall include provisions to ensure preservation of native vegetation and to control
 8 erosion during construction.

9 2. New residential construction shall be located so as not to require shoreline stabilization measures.

10 3. New residential development shall be prohibited in, over, or floating on the water.

11 4. New residential development shall be located and designed to a density that minimizes view obstructions to
 12 and from the shoreline.

13 5. Clustering of residential units as permitted by this title shall be allowed where appropriate to minimize
 14 physical and visual impacts on shorelines.

15 6. In those areas where only on-site sewage systems are available, density shall be limited to that which can
 16 demonstrably accommodate protection of surface and groundwater quality.

17 7. New residential development, including sewage disposal systems, shall be prohibited in floodways and
 18 channel migration zones.

19 8. Appurtenances, accessory uses, and facilities serving a residential structure shall be located outside
 20 setbacks, critical areas, and buffers unless otherwise allowed under this Program to promote community access
 21 and recreational opportunities. Normal appurtenances are limited to garages (up to three (3) cars), shops (up to
 22 one thousand (1,000) square feet), decks, driveways, utilities, and fences.

23 9. Residential lots that are boundary line-adjusted or newly created through a land division shall be configured
 24 such that:

25 a. Structural flood hazard reduction measures are not required and will not be necessary during the life of
 26 the development or use;

27 b. Shoreline stabilization measures are not required; and

28 c. Any loss of shoreline ecological function can be avoided.

29 10. Where a new moorage facility is proposed within a residential waterfront development of more than four
 30 (4) units, only one (1) joint-use facility shall be allowed, but only after demonstrating that such use is appropriate
 31 for the water body. The applicant must also demonstrate that no public moorage facility is available to residents.
 32 This condition of approval with required access easements and dedications shall be identified on the face of the
 33 plat. In addition, the joint-use dock easement shall be recorded with the County Auditor.

34 11. New floating homes and new floating on-water residences are prohibited. Floating homes and on-water
 35 residences moved from outside the State of Washington are also prohibited. **New marinas or other moorages for**
 36 floating homes and on-water residences are prohibited.

37 12. Floating homes legally established in the State of Washington as of January 1, 2011, are considered
 38 conforming uses pursuant to RCW 90.58.270 and WAC 173-26-241(3)(j).

39 a. A floating home must be moored at an authorized or grandfathered marina or moorage facility, as
 40 described in WAC 332-30-171(7), and consistent with Sections 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

1 **b.** A one (1) time expansion of a floating home is allowed, as follows:

2 ~~a.~~(1) The expansion maintains the size of the footprint of the existing residence;

3 ~~b.~~(2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit; and

4 ~~c.~~(3) The applicant demonstrates through a letter of exemption that the expansion will result in
5 no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

6 **c.** A floating home may relocate to an authorized, existing residential slip, as described in WAC
7 332-30-171, and consistent with the standards of Sections 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

8 13. Floating on-water residences legally established in the State of Washington prior to July 1, 2014, are
9 considered conforming uses pursuant to RCW 90.58.270 and WAC 173-26-241(3)(j).

10 **a.** A floating on-water residence must be moored at an authorized or grandfathered marina or moorage
11 facility, as described in WAC 332-30-171, and consistent with Sections 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

12 **b.** A one (1) time expansion of a floating on-water residence is allowed, as follows:

13 ~~a.~~(1) The expansion maintains the size of the footprint of the existing residence;

14 ~~b.~~(2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit; and

15 ~~c.~~(3) The applicant demonstrates through a letter of exemption that the expansion will result in no
16 net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

17 **c.** A floating on-water residence may relocate to an authorized, existing residential slip, as described in
18 WAC 332-30-171, and consistent with the standards of Section 40.460.630(C) and 40.460.630(K).

19 14. Existing Residential Structures.

20 a. Legally established existing residential structures and appurtenances located landward of the OHWM
21 and outside the floodway that do not meet the standards of this Program are considered to be conforming,
22 except that an application to replace an existing residential structure must meet all setback, height, and other
23 construction requirements of the Program and the Act. A one (1) time expansion is allowed, as follows:

24 (1) The expansion is no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the habitable floor area of the
25 existing residence;

26 (2) The expansion does not exceed the allowed height limit;

27 (3) The expansion is no farther waterward than the existing structure; and

28 (4) The applicant demonstrates that the expansion will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological
29 functions.

30 b. If a structure or development is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other natural disaster and the
31 damage is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the replacement cost of the structure or development, it
32 may be restored or reconstructed to those configurations existing at the time of such damage, provided:

33 (1) The reconstructed or restored structure will not cause additional adverse effects to adjacent
34 properties or to the shoreline environment;

35 (2) The rebuilt structure or portion of structure shall not expand the original footprint or height of the
36 damaged structure;

- 1 (3) No degree of relocation shall occur, except to increase conformity or to increase ecological
 2 function, in which case the structure shall be located in the least environmentally damaging location
 3 possible;
- 4 (4) The submittal of applications for permits necessary to restore the development is initiated within
 5 twelve (12) months of the damage. The Shoreline Administrator may waive this requirement in
 6 situations with extenuating circumstances;
- 7 (5) The reconstruction is commenced within one (1) year of the issuance of permit;
- 8 (6) The Shoreline Administrator may allow a one (1) year extension provided consistent and
 9 substantial progress is being made; and
- 10 (7) Any residential structures, including multifamily structures, may be reconstructed up to the size,
 11 placement and density that existed prior to the damage, so long as other provisions of this Program are
 12 met.

13 c. If a structure or development is either demolished, or damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other
 14 natural disaster and the damage is more than seventy-five percent (75%) of the replacement cost of the
 15 structure or development, then any replacement structure has to meet the requirements of the Program and
 16 the Act.

17 15. New appurtenances shall meet the setback requirements of this Program.

18 (Amended: Ord. 2015-12-12)

19 L. Signs.

- 20 1. Freestanding signs shall be for only informational purposes such as directional, navigational,
 21 educational/interpretive, and safety purposes, unless otherwise allowed under this Program and as specified in
 22 Table 40.460.620-1.
- 23 2. Signs for commercial purposes shall be limited to fascia or wall signs and as regulated by Chapter 40.310,
 24 unless otherwise provided for in this chapter for specific uses.
- 25 3. All signs shall be located and designed to minimize interference with vistas, viewpoints, and visual access
 26 corridors to the shoreline.
- 27 4. Over-water signs or signs on floats or pilings shall be prohibited, except when related to navigation or a
 28 water-dependent use. Such signs shall be limited to fifteen (15) feet in height above the OHWM.
- 29 5. Illuminated signs shall be limited to informational, directional, navigational or safety purposes and shielded
 30 so as to eliminate glare when viewed from surrounding properties or watercourses.

31 M. Transportation Uses.

- 32 1. All transportation facilities in shoreline areas shall be constructed and maintained to cause the least possible
 33 adverse impacts on the land and water environments, shall respect the natural character of the shoreline, and
 34 make every effort to preserve wildlife, aquatic life, and their habitats.
- 35 2. New or expanded surface transportation facilities not related to and necessary for the support of shoreline
 36 activities shall be located outside the shoreline jurisdiction wherever possible, or set back from the ordinary high
 37 water mark far enough to make shoreline stabilization, such as riprap, bulkheads or jetties, unnecessary.
- 38 3. Transportation facilities shall not adversely impact existing or planned water-dependent uses by impairing
 39 access to the shoreline.

1 4. All roads shall be adequately set back from water bodies and shall provide buffer areas of compatible,
2 self-sustaining native vegetation. Shoreline scenic drives and viewpoints may provide breaks in the vegetative
3 buffer to allow open views of the water.

4 5. Transportation facilities that are allowed to cross over water bodies and associated wetlands shall utilize
5 elevated, open pile or pier structures whenever feasible to reduce shade impacts. All bridges shall be built high
6 enough to allow the passage of debris and anticipated high water flows.

7 6. Fills for transportation facility development shall not be permitted in water bodies or associated wetlands
8 except when all structural or upland alternatives have proven infeasible and the transportation facilities are
9 necessary to support uses consistent with this Program.

10 7. Transportation and utility facilities shall be required to make joint use of rights-of-way and to consolidate
11 crossing of water bodies.

12 N. Utility Uses.

13 These provisions apply to services and facilities that produce, convey, store, or process power, gas, wastewater,
14 communications, and similar services and functions. On-site utility features serving a primary use, such as a water,
15 sewer or gas line to a residence or other approved use, are “accessory utilities” and shall be considered a part of the
16 primary use.

17 1. Whenever feasible, all utility facilities shall be located outside shoreline jurisdiction. Where distribution
18 and transmission lines (except electrical transmission lines) must be located in the shoreline jurisdiction they
19 shall be located underground.

20 2. Where overhead electrical transmission lines must parallel the shoreline, they shall be outside of the two
21 hundred (200) foot shoreline environment unless topography or safety factors would make it unfeasible.

22 3. Utilities, including limited utility extensions, shall be designed, located and installed in such a way as to
23 preserve the natural landscape, minimize impacts to scenic views, and minimize conflicts with present and
24 planned land and shoreline uses.

25 4. Transmission, distribution, and conveyance facilities shall be located in existing rights-of-way and
26 corridors or shall cross shoreline jurisdictional areas by the shortest, most direct route feasible, unless such route
27 would cause significant environmental damage.

28 5. Utility production and processing facilities, such as power plants and wastewater treatment facilities, or
29 parts of those facilities that are non-water-oriented shall not be allowed in the shoreline jurisdiction unless it can
30 be demonstrated that no other feasible option is available.

31 6. Stormwater control facilities, limited to detention/retention/treatment ponds, media filtration facilities, and
32 lagoons or infiltration basins, within the shoreline jurisdiction shall only be permitted when the stormwater
33 facilities are designed to mimic and resemble natural wetlands, ponds, or closed depressions, and meet applicable
34 water quality requirements of Chapter 40.386.

35 7. Stormwater outfalls may be placed below the OHWM to reduce scouring, but new outfalls and
36 modifications to existing outfalls shall be designed and constructed to avoid impacts to existing native aquatic
37 vegetation attached to or rooted in substrate. In river and stream shorelines, stormwater outfall structures may
38 require permanent bank hardening to prevent failure of the outfall structure or erosion of the shoreline. Diffusers
39 or discharge points must be located offshore at a distance beyond the nearshore area to avoid impacts to nearshore
40 habitats.

41 8. Water reclamation discharge facilities such as injection wells or activities such as land application are
42 prohibited in the shoreline jurisdiction, unless the discharge water meets Ecology’s Class A reclaimed water
43 standards. An applicant for discharge of Class A reclaimed water in the shoreline jurisdiction shall demonstrate
44 habitat benefits of such discharge.

1 9. Where allowed under this Program, construction of underwater utilities or those within the wetland
 2 perimeter shall be scheduled to avoid major fish migratory runs or use construction methods that do not cause
 3 disturbance to the habitat or migration.

4 10. All underwater pipelines transporting liquids intrinsically harmful to aquatic life or potentially
 5 detrimental to water quality shall be equipped with automatic shut off valves.

6 11. Upon completion of utility installation/maintenance projects on shorelines, banks shall, at a minimum, be
 7 restored to pre-project configuration, replanted and provided with maintenance care until the newly planted
 8 vegetation is fully established. Plantings shall be native species and/or be similar to vegetation in the surrounding
 9 area.

10 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16; Ord. 2015-12-12; Ord. 2018-01-01)

11
 12 **Section 14. Amendatory.** Sec. 3, Part C of Ord. 2012-07-16 and codified as CCC 40.460.710, and as most recently
 13 amended by Sec. 9 of Ord. 2018-11-06, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

14 **40.460.710 Administrative Authority and Responsibility**

15 A. Shoreline Administrator and Shoreline Management Review Committee.

16 1. The responsible official or his/her designee is the Shoreline Administrator for the county.

17 2. The Shoreline Management Review Committee (SMRC), consisting of three members: the Shoreline
 18 Administrator (Chairman) and two additional members from different county departments as designated by the
 19 responsible official ~~Public Works Director (Chairman), Community Development Director, and the Parks and~~
 20 ~~Lands Division Manager, or their designated representatives~~, shall convene as often as necessary on the call of
 21 the Chairman to review shoreline requests and permit applications for which the notice of application procedures
 22 of Chapter 173-27 WAC and this section have been completed. After considering the application and other
 23 relevant material, SMRC may, by majority vote, take one (1) of the following actions:

24 a. Approve issuance of the permit;

25 b. Approve the permit subject to certain specified conditions; or

26 c. Formulate recommendations on the application to be forwarded to the Shoreline Administrator for
 27 action.

28 3. The Shoreline Administrator, through the Shoreline Management Review Committee, shall have the
 29 authority to act upon the following matters:

30 a. Interpretation, enforcement, and administration of this Program as prescribed in this title;

31 b. Applications for shoreline management substantial development permits;

32 c. Applications for shoreline conditional use permits;

33 d. Applications for shoreline variances;

34 e. Modifications or revisions to any of the above approvals; and

35 f. Requests for statements of exemption.

1 4. The Shoreline Administrator shall document all project review actions in shoreline areas in order to
 2 periodically evaluate the cumulative effects of authorized development on shoreline conditions per WAC
 3 173-26-191.

4 5. In a case where a shoreline substantial development permit, shoreline conditional use permit, or shoreline
 5 variance is requested with a concurrent Type III land use action, the Shoreline Management Review Committee
 6 authority granted in 40.460.710(A)(3) may be ceded to the Hearing Examiner pursuant to Section 40.510.030 and
 7 40.460.725(D)(1).

8 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

9 B. Clark County Planning Commission.

10 The County Planning Commission shall be responsible for hearing and making recommendations for action to the
 11 County Council on the following types of matters:

12 1. Amendments to the Shoreline Master Program. Any of the provisions of this Program may be amended as
 13 provided for in WAC 173-26-100 and 173-26-104.

14 2. Review and Adjustments. Periodic review of this Program shall be conducted as required by state law and
 15 regulations (RCW 90.58.080(4)). Adjustments shall be made as necessary to reflect changing local
 16 circumstances, new information or improved data, and changes in state statutes and regulations. This review
 17 process shall be consistent with WAC 173-26-090 and shall include a local citizen involvement effort and public
 18 hearing to obtain the views and comments of the public.

19 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

20 C. Clark County Council.

21 The Council shall be responsible for making final determinations on amendments to this Program, which shall be
 22 adopted by ordinance. The Council shall enter findings and conclusions setting forth the factors it considered in
 23 reaching its decision. Amendments shall be submitted to and reviewed by Ecology.

24 (Amended: Ord. 2018-11-06)

25 D. Ecology and the Attorney General.

26 1. The duties and responsibilities of Ecology shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

27 a. Reviewing and approving Program amendments prepared by the county pursuant to WAC 173-26-120
 28 (State Process for Approving/Amending Shoreline Master Programs). Amendments or revisions to this
 29 Program, as provided by law, do not become effective until approved by Ecology.

30 b. Final approval and authority to condition or deny shoreline conditional use permits and shoreline
 31 variance permits filed by the county.

32 2. Ecology and the Attorney General have the authority to review and petition for review the county's permit
 33 decisions. Petitions for review must be commenced within twenty-one (21) days from the date the final decision
 34 was filed.

35 E. Ecology Review.

36 1. ~~Clark County shall notify Ecology shall be notified by mail sent via USPS, return receipt requested,~~ of any
 37 substantial development, conditional use or variance permit decisions made by the Shoreline Administrator,
 38 whether it is an approval or denial. ~~Clark County~~The notification shall notify Ecology ~~occur~~ after all local
 39 administrative appeals related to the permit have concluded or the opportunity to initiate such appeals has lapsed.
 40 When a substantial development permit and either conditional use or variance permit are required for a

1 development, the submittal of the permits shall be made concurrently. The Shoreline Administrator shall file the
2 following with Ecology and the Attorney General:

- 3 a. A copy of the complete application per WAC 173-27-180;
- 4 b. Findings and conclusions that establish the basis for the decision including but not limited to
5 identification of shoreline environment designation, applicable Program policies and regulations and the
6 consistency of the project with appropriate review criteria for the type of permit(s);
- 7 c. The final decision of the county;
- 8 d. The permit data sheet per WAC 173-27-990;
- 9 e. Affidavit of public notice; and
- 10 f. Where applicable, the Shoreline Administrator shall also file the applicable documents required by the
11 State Environmental Policy Act (Chapter 43.21C RCW).

12 2. When the project has been modified in the course of the local review process, plans or text shall be provided
13 to Ecology that clearly indicates the final approved plan.

14 3. If Ecology determines that the submittal does not contain all of the documents and information required by
15 this section, Ecology shall identify the deficiencies and notify the county and the applicant in writing. Ecology
16 will not act on conditional use or variance permit submittals until the material requested in writing is submitted to
17 them.

18 4. Ecology shall convey to the county and applicant its final decision approving, approving with conditions, or
19 disapproving the permit within thirty (30) days of the date of submittal by the county. The Shoreline
20 Administrator will notify those interested persons having requested notification of such decision.

21 5. Ecology shall base its determination to approve, approve with conditions or deny a conditional use permit
22 or variance permit on consistency with the policy and provisions of the Act and the criteria listed in this Program.

23 6. Appeals of Ecology decisions on conditional use and variance requests shall be made to the Shorelines
24 Hearings Board as specified in Section 40.460.735(A).

25 F. Master Program Amendments.

26 1. This Program shall be periodically reviewed no later than eight (8) years following its approval by Ecology
27 and adjustments shall be made as are necessary to reflect changing local circumstances, new information or
28 improved data, and changes in State statutes and regulations. This review process shall be consistent with
29 Chapter 173-26 WAC requirements and shall include a local citizen involvement effort and public hearing to
30 obtain the views and comments of the public.

31 2. Any of the provisions of this Program may be amended as provided for in RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200
32 and Chapter 173-26 WAC. Amendments or revisions to this Program, as provided by law, do not become
33 effective until approved by Ecology.

34 3. Proposals for shoreline redesignation (i.e., amendments to the shoreline maps and descriptions) must
35 demonstrate consistency with the criteria set forth in WAC 173-22-040.

36 (Amended: Ord. 2012-07-16; Ord. 2018-01-01)

1 **Map Amendments**

2 **Section 15. Amendatory.** There are two maps on the following pages. The first map highlights proposed areas of
3 change on the shoreline designations map. The second map shows the proposed new shoreline map if the proposed
4 changes are incorporated.

5 These draft maps were shared during the 30-day comment period held from January 28 – February 27, 2020. No
6 additional changes to these maps are being proposed based on comment period feedback.

7 Below please find a written summary of the proposed map changes:

- 8 • **Carty Lake.** The Shoreline Management Act guidelines require that SMPs include a list and a map of
9 streams and lakes that are in shoreline jurisdiction. Carty Lake was mistakenly left out of the Clark County
10 SMP during the 2012 SMP update. It was later added to the list of lakes in the SMP in Clark County Code
11 40.460.210(B), however, it has not yet been added to the shoreline map. The proposed amendment to add
12 Carty Lake to the shoreline map would keep the map current and improve consistency between the shoreline
13 map and Clark County Code.
- 14 • **Revised flood maps – Washougal, Little Washougal, Columbia.** Within the unincorporated county, new
15 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Insurance Rate Maps went into effect in January, 2018 for
16 the Washougal River, Little Washougal River and tributary, and the Columbia River from the City of
17 Washougal east to Skamania County. Since the 100-year floodplain is one of the criteria for determining
18 shoreline jurisdiction, this map amendment would update the shoreline boundary in areas where the 100-year
19 floodplain has changed and resulted in a shift in the shoreline jurisdiction.
- 20 • **Revised floodplain near Lacamas Lake.** In the process of reviewing the shoreline jurisdiction for the above
21 map changes, staff noticed a portion of the 100-year floodplain that was missing from the shoreline
22 jurisdiction near Lacamas Lake. Since the 100-year floodplain is one of the criteria for determining shoreline
23 jurisdiction, this map amendment would update the shoreline boundary along a portion of Lacamas Lake.
- 24 • **Wetlands near Shanghai Creek.** Associated wetlands are one of the criteria for determining shoreline
25 jurisdiction. There is an area of wetlands near Shanghai Creek, which county and Ecology staff have
26 confirmed are not actually considered associated wetlands. This was based on multiple site visits to the area
27 for various development projects. Since on the ground shoreline boundary mapping overrides what is on the
28 shoreline map, there have been a handful of projects in this area that did not receive any kind of shoreline
29 permit or exemption because it was determined those projects were not actually within shoreline jurisdiction.
30 Based on this information, and in order to keep the shoreline map as current as possible, this amendment
31 would remove the portion of wetlands near Shanghai Creek that are not considered associated wetlands and
32 are not considered within shoreline jurisdiction. If removed from the shoreline map, these wetlands would be
33 protected by the county wetland protection code instead of the shoreline master program.
- 34 • **Updated Department of Natural Resources Water Feature Layer.** The streams and lakes shown on the
35 shoreline designation map are based on Department of Natural Resources (DNR) water features. A Clark
36 County constituent notified the county about Mill Pond being recognized by the Department of Natural
37 Resources as a waterbody since the 2012 Shoreline Master Program update. In order to keep the county
38 shoreline designation map current, the current DNR water feature data will be used to show waterbodies and
39 waterbody labels on shoreline maps.
- 40 • **Columbia-Lewis River Confluence Updates.** Plas Newydd LLC owns property near the confluence of the
41 Columbia and Lewis rivers. The company is currently working on becoming certified as a conservation and
42 wetland mitigation bank by the State Department of Ecology. In the process of planning for this project, the
43 organization has conducted detailed mapping work of its property. The data the organization has collected
44 has been reviewed by Clark County and Department of Ecology staff. Adjustments to the shoreline map
45 designations and boundaries are proposed based on the additional detailed data provided, to more accurately

1 indicate the shoreline designations and boundaries. Incorporation of the additional data into the shoreline
2 designation map does not revise critical areas maps adopted or maintained under the Growth Management
3 Act or replace site specific determinations of the extent of the Shoreline Management Area and boundaries
4 between mapped shoreline designations for future permit or statement of exemption applications. Field
5 verified site specific conditions will be used for any future application pursuant to Clark County Code
6 40.460.440(D)(4).

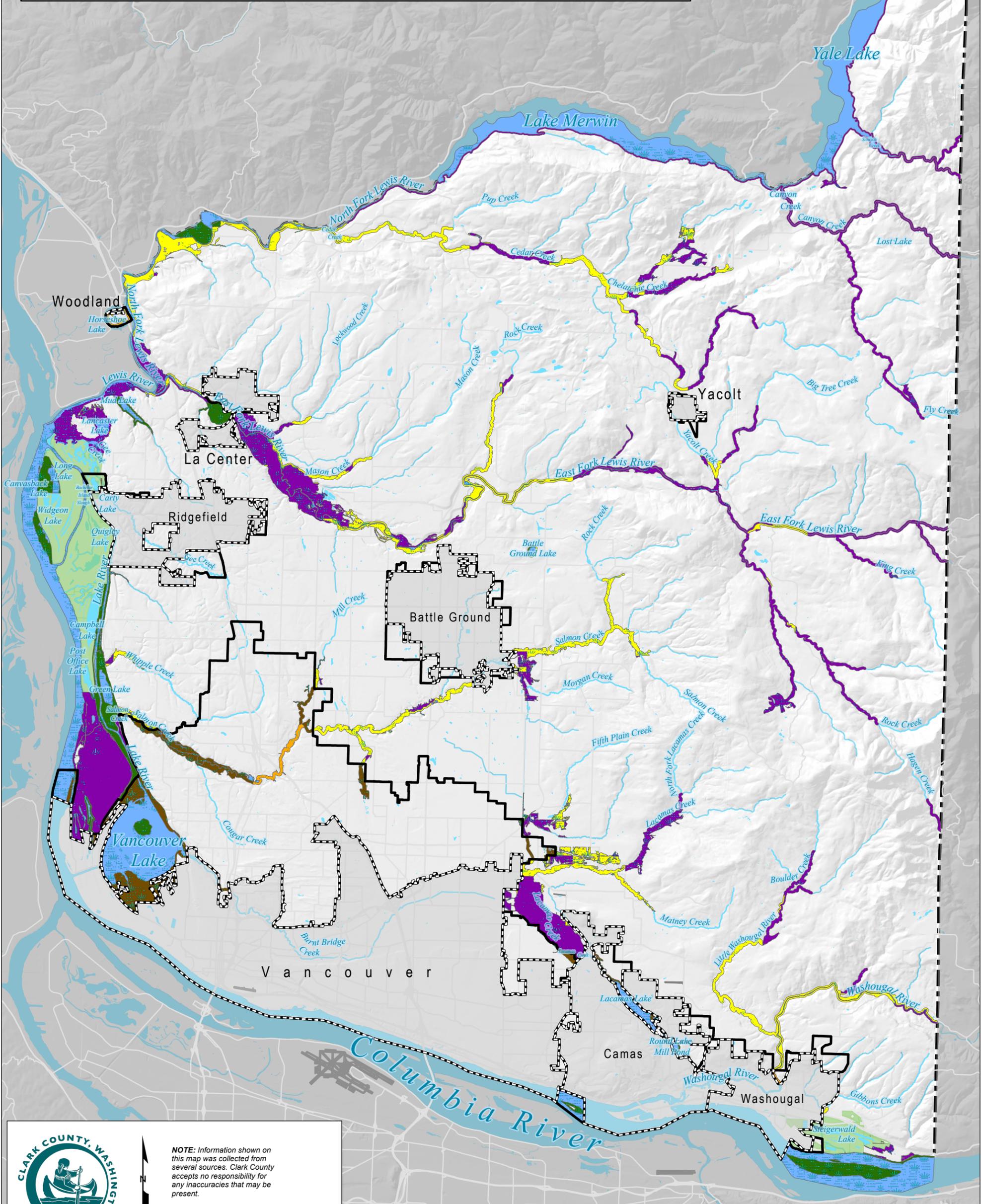
Proposed New Shoreline Designation Map

January 2020 Draft

KEY

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
|  Associated Wetlands* |  County Boundary | Shoreline Designations |  Natural |
|  USFWS National Wildlife Refuges** |  Urban Growth Area |  Aquatic |  Rural Conservancy Residential |
|  Incorporated Area | |  High Intensity |  Rural Conservancy Resource Land |
| | |  Medium Intensity |  Urban Conservancy |

*Definitive presence will be determined on a project basis
 **Private development in National Wildlife Refuges are regulated under the Rural Conservancy Residential provisions of the SMP.



NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 1 2 3 Miles

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 2020

Development & Engineering Advisory Board Meeting
Webex Remote Meeting

Jenna Kay, Community Planning
Brent Davis, Community Development
July 9, 2020



Agenda

- Project recap
- Changes since Feb
- Next steps



What is a Periodic Review?

Ensure the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is:

- Current with changes in laws and rules
- Consistent with other Clark County plans and regulations
- Responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data

Due: June 30, 2021



Process – where we are

Periodic Review Kick-off
Summer 2019

- Council work session (Aug. 14)
- Council hearing to establish Public Participation Plan (Sept. 3)
- Launch project webpage and email list

Outreach & Proposal Development
Fall-Winter 2019

- Open houses
- Meetings with
 - Advisory boards
 - Interest groups
- Develop draft proposal

Adoption Process
Spring-Fall 2020

- SEPA & 30-day comment period
- Planning Commission Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Initial Determination
- County Council Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Final Determination



Additional proposed changes

Review draft proposal document



Additional proposed changes

- **Priority habitats and species clarity and best available science.** Amend SMP and Habitat Conservation Code to be more clear about what is included in “Other Priority Habitats and Species Areas (PHS)”. Update WDFW Priority Habitats and Species List and Map and Management Recommendations to current version. (Draft proposal: pp. 6-7, p. 59)
- **Wetland delineation information requirements.** Amend information requirements in wetland delineation report to be more clear about type of wetland class boundaries required on the site map and to clarify that a survey is not necessarily required to determine the acreage of each wetland on site. (Draft proposal: p. 11)
- **Wetland buffer standards.** Amend SMP to align with current buffer guidance in 2016 Wetland Guidance for Critical Areas Ordinance Updates: Western Washington Version and current Appendix C-8 of Wetlands in Washington State, Volume 2 (revised July 2018).
 - In wetland code, clarify that wetland buffer widths are established by comparing the wetland rating category, wetland rating habitat score, and the intensity of land uses proposed on development sites. (Draft proposal: p. 12)



Additional proposed changes

- **Wetland buffer standards (continued)**
 - In wetland code, for adjusted buffer width for functionally isolated buffer areas, remove vertical separation as a de facto characteristic for exclusion from buffers (Draft proposal: p. 14)
 - In wetland code, delete outdated low impact development design buffer standards as one measure for reduced width of buffers based on modification of land use intensity. (Draft proposal: pp. 16-17)
 - In wetland code, correct habitat corridor buffer standards to apply only to wetlands with habitat function scores higher than five on the rating system form. (Draft proposal: p. 17)
 - In wetland code, add reference to buffer reduction code section 40.450.040(C)(1). (Draft proposal: p. 18)
 - In wetland code, revise header for table 40.450.040-2 to make clear it shows mitigation ratios for wetland buffers for the preservation of category I and II wetlands. (Draft proposal: p. 22)
 - In wetland code, add statement regarding wetland buffers required for mitigation: if wetland mitigation will provide habitat functions that require larger buffers per Table 40.450.030-2, wetland mitigation credit shall be reduced to account for loss of wetland buffer area and function if required buffers not provided. (Draft proposal: p. 23)



Additional changes (continued)

- **Wetland buffer standards (continued).**
 - In SMP, correct code to say that stormwater facilities are only allowed in buffers of wetlands with low habitat function (less than six points) and add statement clarifying stormwater facilities need to be built on the outer 25% of the buffer, cannot degrade the existing buffer function, and must be designed to blend in with the natural landscape. (Draft proposal: p. 61)
 - In SMP, add statement that Section 40.450.040(D)(4)(c)(4) does not apply to the SMP. This wetland code section states that in wetlands where several HGM classifications are found within one delineated wetland boundary, the areas of the wetlands within each HGM classification can be scored and rated separately and the mitigation ratios adjusted accordingly if certain conditions apply. (Draft proposal: p. 62)
 - In SMP, correct reference regarding wetland mitigation standards on wetland buffer width reduction maximum. (Draft proposal: p. 63)
 - In SMP, add reference to the code section where wetland mitigation buffer reduction limitations are specified. (Draft proposal: p. 63)
 - In SMP, revise sentence to clarify alternate wetland mitigation credit options, so that the SMP mentions the current in-lieu-fee program option. (Draft proposal: p. 63)



Additional proposed changes

- **Exceptions to wetland buffer standards.** Amend SMP to align wetland buffer standards with 2016 wetland buffer guidance and Appendix C-8 of Wetlands in Washington State, Volume 2 (revised July 2018). (Draft proposal: p. 60)
 - Confirm that wetland buffer widths shall be determined by the Shoreline Administrator in accordance with the standards in Section 40.450.030, except as follows:
 - **The exceptions to urban plat requirements in Section 40.450.030(E)(3) do not apply in the Shoreline Management Area;**
 - **The adjusted buffer width standards in Section 40.450.030(E)(4)(a) shall be limited to a maximum width reduction of 25% from the required buffer at any location within the Shoreline Management Area; and**
 - **The adjusted buffer width standards in Sections 40.450.030(E)(4)(b)(2) and 40.450.030(E)(4)(c) do not apply in the Shoreline Management Area.**
 - Clarify that the wetland buffer reductions allowed in Section 40.450.040(C)(1) shall only be approved within the Shoreline Management Area if all applicable land use intensity modification measures listed are proposed.



Additional proposed changes

- **Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation sequence.** Amend SMP to clarify that avoidance, minimization, and mitigation sequence in CCC 40.460.530(A)(10) applies to wetland buffers. (Draft proposal: p. 61)
- **Aquaculture.** Amend SMP to reference 2018 law regarding net pen aquaculture, RCW 77.125.050. (Draft proposal: p. 65)
- **Floating homes and on-water residences.** Further revised previous draft amendment clarifying how to address floating homes and on-water residences that may be relocated. (Draft proposal: p. 76-77)
- **Shoreline Management Review Committee (SMRC).** Amend SMP make-up to be more flexible with county reorganizations. Also, SMRC authority can be ceded to Hearing Examiner in cases when there is a concurrent Type III land use action (Draft proposal: pp. 80-81)
- **Use of return receipt.** Amend SMP to clarify county permit filing procedures with Ecology. (Draft proposal: p.81)



Process – what's next

Periodic Review Kick-off

Summer 2019

- Council work session (Aug. 14)
- Council hearing to establish Public Participation Plan (Sept. 3)
- Launch project webpage and email list

Outreach & Proposal Development

Fall-Winter 2019

- Open houses
- Meetings with
 - Advisory boards
 - Interest groups
- Develop draft proposal

Adoption Process

Spring-Fall 2020

- SEPA & 30-day comment period
- Planning Commission Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Initial Determination
- County Council Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Final Determination



Thank you!

Comments and questions

Clark County Public Service Center

1300 Franklin Street • PO Box 5000

Vancouver, WA 98666-5000



Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review 2020

Development & Engineering Advisory Board Meeting
Webex Remote Meeting

Jenna Kay, Community Planning
Brent Davis, Community Development
July 9, 2020



Agenda

- Project recap
- Changes since Feb
- Next steps



What is a Periodic Review?

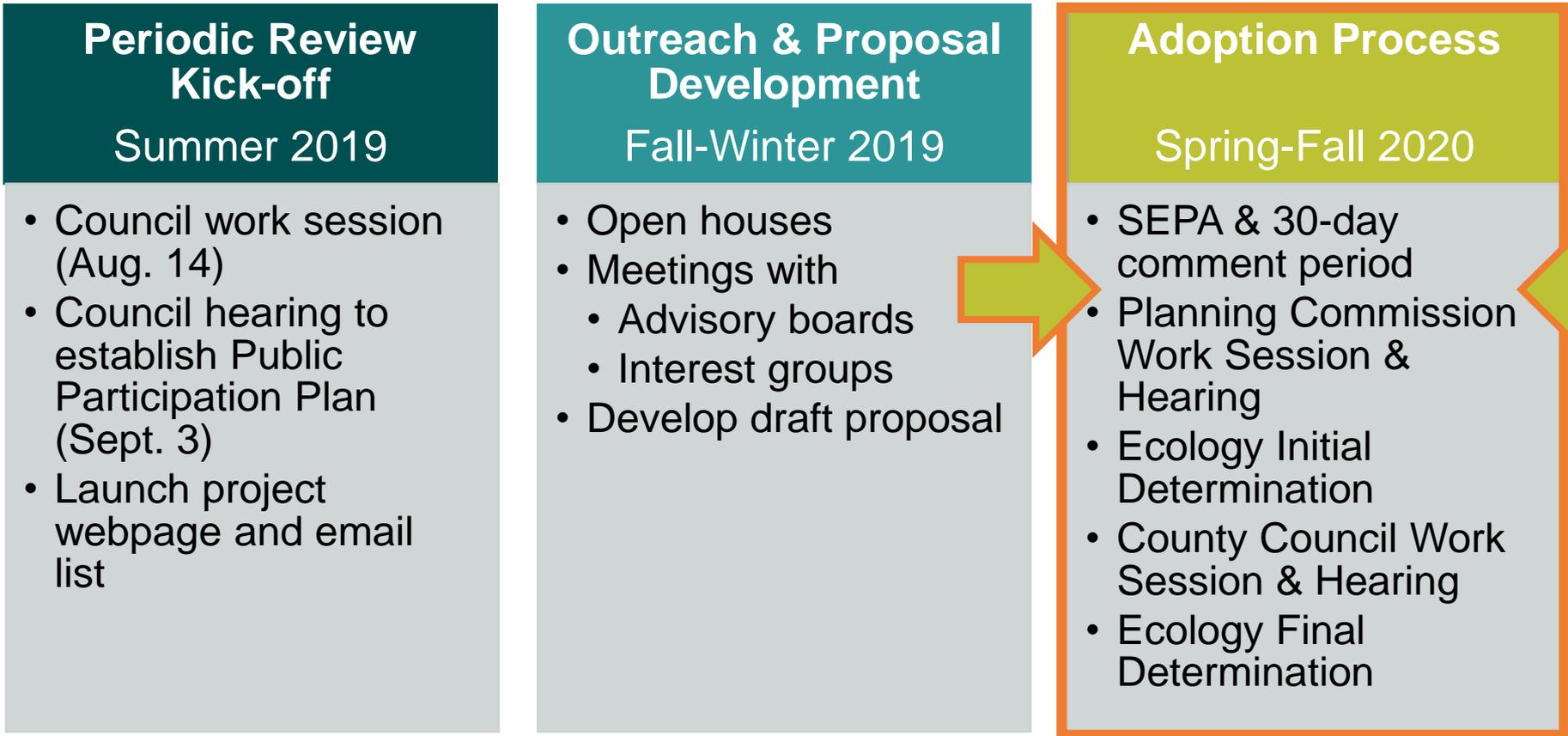
Ensure the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) is:

- Current with changes in laws and rules
- Consistent with other Clark County plans and regulations
- Responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data

Due: June 30, 2021



Process – where we are



Additional proposed changes

- **Priority habitats and species clarity and best available science.** Amend SMP and Habitat Conservation Code to be more clear about what is included in “Other Priority Habitats and Species Areas (PHS)”. Update WDFW Priority Habitats and Species List and Map and Management Recommendations to current version. (Draft proposal: pp. 6-7, p. 59)
- **Wetland delineation information requirements.** Amend information requirements in wetland delineation report to be more clear about type of wetland class boundaries required on the site map and to clarify that a survey is not necessarily required to determine the acreage of each wetland on site. (Draft proposal: p. 11)
- **Wetland buffer standards.** Amend SMP to align with current buffer guidance in 2016 Wetland Guidance for Critical Areas Ordinance Updates: Western Washington Version and current Appendix C-8 of Wetlands in Washington State, Volume 2 (revised July 2018).
 - In wetland code, clarify that wetland buffer widths are established by comparing the wetland rating category, wetland rating habitat score, and the intensity of land uses proposed on development sites. (Draft proposal: p. 12)



Additional proposed changes

- **Wetland buffer standards (continued)**
 - In wetland code, for adjusted buffer width for functionally isolated buffer areas, remove vertical separation as a de facto characteristic for exclusion from buffers (Draft proposal: p. 14)
 - In wetland code, delete outdated low impact development design buffer standards as one measure for reduced width of buffers based on modification of land use intensity. (Draft proposal: pp. 16-17)
 - In wetland code, correct habitat corridor buffer standards to apply only to wetlands with habitat function scores higher than five on the rating system form. (Draft proposal: p. 17)
 - In wetland code, add reference to buffer reduction code section 40.450.040(C)(1). (Draft proposal: p. 18)
 - In wetland code, revise header for table 40.450.040-2 to make clear it shows mitigation ratios for wetland buffers for the preservation of category I and II wetlands. (Draft proposal: p. 22)
 - In wetland code, add statement regarding wetland buffers required for mitigation: if wetland mitigation will provide habitat functions that require larger buffers per Table 40.450.030-2, wetland mitigation credit shall be reduced to account for loss of wetland buffer area and function if required buffers not provided. (Draft proposal: p. 23)



Additional changes (continued)

- **Wetland buffer standards (continued).**
 - In SMP, correct code to say that stormwater facilities are only allowed in buffers of wetlands with low habitat function (less than six points) and add statement clarifying stormwater facilities need to be built on the outer 25% of the buffer, cannot degrade the existing buffer function, and must be designed to blend in with the natural landscape. (Draft proposal: p. 61)
 - In SMP, add statement that Section 40.450.040(D)(4)(c)(4) does not apply to the SMP. This wetland code section states that in wetlands where several HGM classifications are found within one delineated wetland boundary, the areas of the wetlands within each HGM classification can be scored and rated separately and the mitigation ratios adjusted accordingly if certain conditions apply. (Draft proposal: p. 62)
 - In SMP, correct reference regarding wetland mitigation standards on wetland buffer width reduction maximum. (Draft proposal: p. 63)
 - In SMP, add reference to the code section where wetland mitigation buffer reduction limitations are specified. (Draft proposal: p. 63)
 - In SMP, revise sentence to clarify alternate wetland mitigation credit options, so that the SMP mentions the current in-lieu-fee program option. (Draft proposal: p. 63)



Additional proposed changes

- **Exceptions to wetland buffer standards.** Amend SMP to align wetland buffer standards with 2016 wetland buffer guidance and Appendix C-8 of Wetlands in Washington State, Volume 2 (revised July 2018). (Draft proposal: p. 60)
 - Confirm that wetland buffer widths shall be determined by the Shoreline Administrator in accordance with the standards in Section 40.450.030, except as follows:
 - **The exceptions to urban plat requirements in Section 40.450.030(E)(3) do not apply in the Shoreline Management Area;**
 - **The adjusted buffer width standards in Section 40.450.030(E)(4)(a) shall be limited to a maximum width reduction of 25% from the required buffer at any location within the Shoreline Management Area; and**
 - **The adjusted buffer width standards in Sections 40.450.030(E)(4)(b)(2) and 40.450.030(E)(4)(c) do not apply in the Shoreline Management Area.**
 - Clarify that the wetland buffer reductions allowed in Section 40.450.040(C)(1) shall only be approved within the Shoreline Management Area if all applicable land use intensity modification measures listed are proposed.



Additional proposed changes

- **Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation sequence.** Amend SMP to clarify that avoidance, minimization, and mitigation sequence in CCC 40.460.530(A)(10) applies to wetland buffers. (Draft proposal: p. 61)
- **Aquaculture.** Amend SMP to reference 2018 law regarding net pen aquaculture, RCW 77.125.050. (Draft proposal: p. 65)
- **Floating homes and on-water residences.** Further revised previous draft amendment clarifying how to address floating homes and on-water residences that may be relocated. (Draft proposal: p. 76-77)
- **Shoreline Management Review Committee (SMRC).** Amend SMP make-up to be more flexible with county reorganizations. Also, SMRC authority can be ceded to Hearing Examiner in cases when there is a concurrent Type III land use action (Draft proposal: pp. 80-81)
- **Use of return receipt.** Amend SMP to clarify county permit filing procedures with Ecology. (Draft proposal: p.81)



Process – what's next

Periodic Review Kick-off

Summer 2019

- Council work session (Aug. 14)
- Council hearing to establish Public Participation Plan (Sept. 3)
- Launch project webpage and email list

Outreach & Proposal Development

Fall-Winter 2019

- Open houses
- Meetings with
 - Advisory boards
 - Interest groups
- Develop draft proposal

Adoption Process

Spring-Fall 2020

- SEPA & 30-day comment period
- Planning Commission Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Initial Determination
- County Council Work Session & Hearing
- Ecology Final Determination



Thank you!

Comments and questions

Clark County Public Service Center

1300 Franklin Street • PO Box 5000

Vancouver, WA 98666-5000



AGENDA
DEVELOPMENT and ENGINEERING ADVISORY BOARD

Thursday July 9th, 2020

2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Public Service Center
Meeting Via WebEx

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TIME</u>		<u>FACILITATOR</u>
	<u>Start</u>	<u>Duration</u>	
1. Administrative Actions	2:30	10 min	Golemo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • DEAB meeting is being recorded and the audio will be posted on the DEAB's website • Review/Adopt minutes • Review upcoming events • Member announcements 			
2. Shoreline Master Plan	2:40	20 min	Kay/Davis
3. CRWWD Capital Plan	3:00	30 min	Peterson
4. Fully Complete Process / FLR / SEPA / TYPE I & II	3:30	20 min	Ellinger

Next DEAB Meeting: August 6th, 2020
2:30pm – 4:30 pm

Clark County Council Work Sessions and Hearings-

County Council Meetings – first and third Tuesday at 6 p.m.

Clark County Council Work Sessions –

PC Work Sessions and Hearings- Cancelled

Note: Work sessions are frequently rescheduled. Check with the Clark County Council's office to confirm date/time of scheduled meetings.

PC – Planning Commission