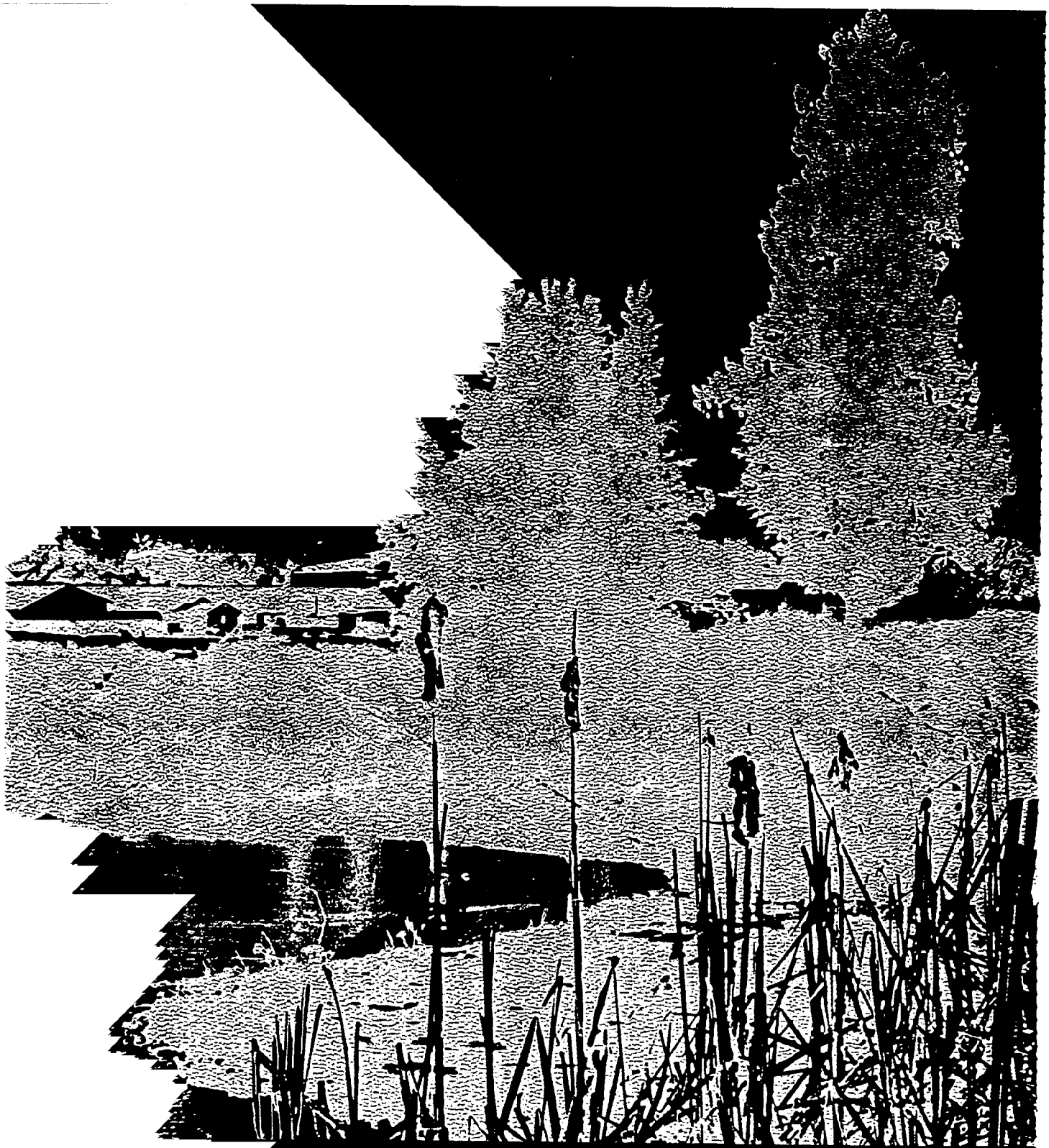

KING COUNTY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM

Department of Planning and Community Development

INFORMATION GPO

STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504 206 753 2800

June 30, 1978

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOAA
COASTAL SERVICES CENTER
2234 SOUTH HOBSON AVENUE
CHARLESTON, SC 29405-2413

Honorable John D. Spellman
King County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr. Spellman:

The department has completed its review of the proposed shoreline master program amendments. This letter represents the approval of ordinances 3689 and 3692 as passed by the King County Council on May 2, 1978 and approval of ordinance 3688 with the exception of Section 414(2)-Filling & Excavation.

The department does not support the outright allowing of landfill for anything other than a water-dependent use. We cannot approve this regulation as written. We do approve the regulation as rewritten:

> "(2) Landfill may be permitted below the ordinary high water mark only when necessary for the operation of a water-dependent use or when necessary to mitigate conditions which endanger public safety, and landfill may be permitted below the ordinary high water mark by a conditional use permit when necessary for the operation of a water-related use."

Overall the amendments appear to be consistent with the intent of the Shoreline Management Act. We were especially happy to see local government initiate the concept of using incentives in the master program to encourage developers to include public access in their development plans on shorelines. There are, however, some revisions which we feel warrant further clarification and/or development.

The following comments and recommendations are offered for future revisions:

<u>Ordinance 3688:</u>

Page 17, Section 409(4)(a) - Residential Development

> This regulation needs clarification. We recommend this regulation be subject to the limitations set forth in (5) and (6) of this same section. That is, the structure allowed under (4)(a) would not extend waterward any further than those piers allowed in (5) and (6) of this section.

NOV 15 1978
HT393.W3

Page 21, Section 409(6)(i) - Excavated Moorage Slips

If excavated moorage is to be allowed, then there should be two other limiting conditions:

1. applicant must demonstrate that there will be no adverse impact on fish;
2. ...no adverse impact on water quality.

Pages 47 & 48, Sections 804 & 805 - Variances & Conditional Uses

Neither of these sections make mention of the Department of Ecology's involvement in the permit review process. We recommend that you either include a statement explaining the Department of Ecology takes the final action, either by approving or denying, on all variances and conditional uses, or reference WAC 173-14-090.

Page 52, Section 813 - Environment Redesignation

Again, the Department of Ecology is not mentioned as having any responsibility in the review and approval or denial of a redesignation. This should be corrected.

There was reference to structures allowed to construct on a floodplain needing to meet "flood proofing" requirements. We recommend this be incorporated into the program also.

Both the Departments of Fisheries and Natural Resources have directed extensive comments toward the aquaculture and mechanical shellfish harvesting regulations in your program. Your regulation requiring "rehabilitation of the harvest site within seven days" may not be a reasonable time period for rehabilitation. We suggest the county and the two state agencies work together in clarifying this issue and come to a mutual understanding on this issue.

Thank you for your fine efforts and cooperation in implementation of your master program and as before we look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Marvin L. Vialle
Assistant Director

MLV:kb

STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504 206-753-2800

July 11, 1978

Honorable John D. Spellman
King County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr. Spellman:

An error was made in the June 30, 1978 approval letter of King County's Shoreline Master Program Amendments.

On page 2, paragraph 4 of the letter, the word "no" was left out during typing. The paragraph should read as follows:

> "There was <u>no</u> reference to structures allowed to construct on a floodplain needing to meet 'flood proofing' requirements. We recommend this be incorporated into the program also."

My apologies for the error.

Sincerely,

/s/

Marvin L. Vialle
Assistant Director
Office of Land Programs

MLV:kb

cc: Edward B. Sand, Manager
Nan Reed, NW Region, DOE

bcc: Gene Peterson

REGULATIONS PROCEDURES

KING COUNTY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM

Department of Planning and Community Development

April 25, 1978

Introduced by: Bernice Stern
Proposed No. 78-52

ORDINANCE NO. 3688

AN ORDINANCE relating to Shoreline Management, creating a new title in the King County Code, providing for the regulation of development impacting shoreline areas of the county and the administration of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, repealing Ordinance 2901, Sections 1,2 and 3; Ordinance 1402, Sections 1,2, 3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15 and 16; Ordinance 2795, Sections 1,2,3,4,5, 7,8,9,10,11 and 13; Ordinance 2535 Section 1; Ordinance 2910 Section 4 (part) and KCC 20.12.160, 20.40.010, 20.40.020, 20.40.030, 20.40.050, 20.40.060, 20.40.070, 20.40.080, 20.40.090, 20.40.100, 20.40.140, 20.40.145, 20.40.150, 20.40.160, and 20.40.170.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

CHAPTER I. PURPOSE, NAME AND SCOPE.

SECTION 101. PURPOSE. The purpose of this title is to implement the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 and to provide for the regulation of development which impacts those areas of King County under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act consistent with the policies of Section 2 of that act, WAC 173-16 and the goals, policies and objectives of the King County Shoreline Management Master Program.

This Title contains the Regulations of King County's Shoreline Management Master Program and the procedures to implement those regulations. These regulations and procedures are consistent with and implement the goals, policies and objectives of King County's Shoreline Management Master Program which are contained in a separate document and adopted by ordinance.

SECTION 102. NAME. This title shall be known as "The Shoreline Management Code".

SECTION 103. SCOPE. (1) No development shall be undertaken by any person on the shorelines of the state unless such development is consistent with the provisions of this Title and the goals, policies and objectives of the Master Program.

(2) Development prohibited by this title but otherwise permitted by King County land use controls is prohibited only within the shorelines of the state.

(3) Development proposed on property adjacent to water bodies or wetlands under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act shall be evaluated in terms of the goals, policies and objectives of the Master Program.

SECTION 104. LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION. This Title is exempted from the rule of strict construction and shall be liberally construed to give full effect to the objectives and purposes for which it was enacted.

SECTION 105. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER KING COUNTY PROGRAMS. King County shall issue no permit prior to approval pursuant to this title nor take no action contrary to the goals, policies, objectives and regulations of the King County Shoreline Management Master Program when property under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act is involved in a request for a decision in any of the following programs:

(a) Building permit,

(b) Right-of-way construction permit,

(c) Short Subdivision,

(d) Grading Permit,

(e) Site Plan Approval,

(f) Access Permit,

(g) Trail Permit,

(h) State Flood Control Zone Permit,

(i) Zoning Variance,

(j) Conditional Use Permit,

(k) Comprehensive Plan Amendment or Addition,

(l) Zone Reclassification,

(m) Unclassified Use Permit,

(n) Planned Unit Development Approval,

(o) Subdivision Approval

SECTION 106. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or the Master Program Regulations and Procedures hereby adopted or its application to any person or circumstance is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions

of this ordinance or the Master Program.

CHAPTER II. DEFINITIONS. Unless otherwise defined herein, the definitions contained in Title 21 (The Zoning Code), RCW 90.58 and WAC 173-14 shall apply.

SECTION 201. ACCESS, types of: (1) Public Access. "Public Access" means actual unobstructed access available to the general public from land to the ordinary high water mark or to the wetland directly abutting the ordinary high water mark.

(2) Limited Public Access. "Limited Public Access" means:

(a) actual physical access from land to the ordinary high water mark or to the wetland directly abutting the ordinary high water mark, such access being limited to specific groups of people or to certain regularly prescribed times, or

(b) visual access available to the general public to the shoreline and adjacent waterbody, such access being specifically provided for in the development of the site.

SECTION 202. AQUACULTURE. "Aquaculture" means the culture or farming of food fish, shellfish, or other aquatic life in fresh or marine waters.

SECTION 203. AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL. "Average grade level" means the average of the natural or existing topography at the center of all exterior walls of a building or structure to be placed on a site; PROVIDED, that in the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of ordinary high water.

SECTION 204. BACKFILL. "Backfill" means the placement of earth material behind a retaining wall or structure.

SECTION 205. BACKSHORE. "Backshore" means a berm, together with associated marshes or meadows on marine shores, landward of the ordinary high water mark which is normally above high tide level and has been gradually built up by accretion.

SECTION 206. BEACH FEEDING. "Beach Feeding" means landfill deposited on land or in the water to be distributed by natural water processes for the purpose of supplementing beach material.

SECTION 207. BERM. "Berm" means one or several linear mounds of sand and gravel generally paralleling the shore at or landward of the ordinary high water

mark which are normally stable because of material size or vegetation.

SECTION 208. BREAKWATER. "Breakwater" means an off-shore structure either floating or not which may or may not be connected to the shore, such structure being designed to absorb and/or reflect back into the water body the energy of the waves.

SECTION 209. BULKHEAD. "Bulkhead" means solid or open pile wall of rock, concrete, steel or timber or other materials or a combination of these materials erected generally parallel to and near the ordinary high water mark for the purpose of protecting adjacent wetlands and uplands from waves or currents.

SECTION 210. CLASS I BEACH. "Class I Beach" means a beach or shore having dependable, geologically fully developed, and normally dry backshore above high tide.

SECTION 211. CLASS II BEACH. "Class II Beach" means a beach or shore having only marginally, geologically partially developed and not dependably dry backshore above high tide.

SECTION 212. CLASS III BEACH. "Class III Beach" means a beach or shore having no dry backshore available at high tide.

SECTION 213. CLEARCUT LOGGING OR CLEARCUTTING. "Clearcut Logging" or"Clearcutting" means the removal of the entire merchantable timber stand from an area.

SECTION 214. DEPARTMENT. "Department" means the Department of Planning and Community Development.

SECTION 215. DEVELOPMENT. "Development" means any development as defined in RCW 90.58 as now or hereafter amended.

SECTION 216. DIRECTOR. "Director" means the director of the Department of Planning and Community Development or his authorized designee.

SECTION 217. EARTH MATERIAL. "Earth Material" is rock, natural soil or combination thereof.

SECTION 218. ENVIRONMENT. "Environment" or "master program environment" or "shoreline environment" means the categories of shorelines of the state established by the King County Shoreline Management Master Program to dif-

ferentiate between areas whose features imply differing objectives regarding their use and future development.

SECTION 219. EXCAVATION. "Excavation" means the artificial movement of earth material.

SECTION 220. FLOAT. "Float" means a structure or device which is not a breakwater and which is moored, anchored, or otherwise secured in the waters of King County and which is not connected to the shoreline.

SECTION 221. FLOATING HOME. "Floating Home" means a houseboat, boat or building constructed on a float, used in whole or in part for human habitation as a dwelling unit, and which is moored, anchored, or otherwise secured in waters within unincorporated King County.

SECTION 222. GROIN. "Groin" means a barrier type structure extending from the backshore into the water across the beach. The purpose of a groin is to interrupt sediment movement along the shore.

SECTION 223. HEIGHT. "Height" shall be measured from average grade level to the highest point of a structure: PROVIDED, that appurtenances such as television antennas and chimneys shall not be used in calculating height.

SECTION 224. JETTY. "Jetty" means an artificial barrier used to change the natural littoral drift to protect inlet entrances from clogging by excess sediment.

SECTION 225. LANDFILL. "Landfill" is the placement of earth material by artificial means.

SECTION 226. LITTORAL DRIFT. "Littoral Drift" means the natural movement of sediment along marine or lake shorelines by wave breaker action in response to prevailing winds.

SECTION 227. LOT. "Lot" means a legal building site that is described by reference to a recorded plat, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range which has direct legal access to a street or has access to a street over an easement approved by the County, provided that an owner of all or a contiguous portion of a plat which has been vacated consistent with the provisions of state law shall have only one lot within the meaning of this title.

SECTION 228. MASTER PROGRAM. "Master Program" means the comprehensive shoreline use plan for King County consisting of: (1) The use regulations and procedures contained in this Title, and

(2) The goals, objectives and policies of the King County Shoreline Management Master Program which are contained in a separate document and adopted by ordinance.

SECTION 229. NON-CONFORMING USE OR DEVELOPMENT. "Non-conforming use or development" means those uses and structures that have been lawfully established or constructed prior to November 22, 1976, which no longer conform to the applicable regulations of the master program.

SECTION 230. NON-WATER RELATED USE. "Non-water related use" means a use which is neither water dependent nor water related.

SECTION 231. NORMAL PROTECTIVE BULKHEAD COMMON TO SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES. "Normal protective bulkhead common to single family residences" means a bulkhead constructed on a building site zoned to permit one single family residence and containing one single family residence.

SECTION 232. OPEN SPACE, REQUIRED. "Required open space" means a portion of the area of a building site, which is required by this title, as set forth in the different designations contained herein, to be maintained as open area to be available for use by the persons specified in a development. Open spaces are required to be free and clear of buildings and structures and to remain open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky.

SECTION 233. ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK. "Ordinary high water mark" means the ordinary high water mark as defined in RCW 90.58 as now or hereafter amended.

SECTION 234. PIER. "Pier" or "Dock" means a structure built in or over or floating upon the water extending from the shore, which may be used as a landing place for marine transport or for air or water craft or recreational activities.

SECTION 235. PERSON. "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of any governmental unit however designated.

SECTION 236. PORT. "Port" means a terminal facility where general and/or bulk cargos are stored and/or transferred from land carriers to water carriers or vice versa.

SECTION 237. REDESIGNATION. "Redesignation" means a change in the shoreline environment designation by the procedures provided in Chapter VIII of this Title.

SECTION 238. RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. "Recreational development" means a private or public development operated and devoted to facilities and equipment for recreational purposes, including but not limited to swimming pools, tennis courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, campgrounds, resorts and other similar uses whether the use of such area is limited to those paying a fee or free to the public.

SECTION 239. REGENERATION. "Regeneration" means the renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means.

SECTION 240. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, TYPES OF. (1) Residential development, single family. "Single family residential development" or "single family development" means development consisting of one or more one-family dwellings.

(2) Residential development, multi-family. "Multi-family residential development" or "Multi-family development" means development consisting of one or more two-family dwellings and/or multiple dwellings.

SECTION 241. RIP RAP. "Rip rap" means hard angular quarry rock used for revetments or other bank stablization projects.

SECTION 242. SEDIMENT. "Sediment" is material settled from suspension in a liquid medium.

SECTION 243. SELECTIVE CUTTING. "Selective cutting" means the removal of certain trees selected for cutting so as not to interfere with the growth and development of the remaining trees.

SECTION 244. SIDE CAST SLOPES. "Side cast slopes" means slopes of landfill compacted by natural settling over time.

SECTION 245. SIGN. "Sign" means any letters, figures, design, symbol, light, structure, billboard, trademark or device intended or used to attract

attention to any activity, service, place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine, merchandise or thing. Excluded from definition and regulation by this Title are official traffic signs or signals, official public notices, signs required by law, warning signs, the flag of a government or non-commercial institution such as schools and temporary signs worn or carried by people.

SECTION 246. SHORELINES. "Shorelines" means all of the water areas within the unincorporated portion of King County, including reservoirs, and their associated wetlands together with the lands underlying them; except (1) shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and (2) shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such lakes.

SECTION 247. SHORELINE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONAL USE. "Shoreline Management Conditional Use" or "Shoreline Conditional Use" means a use specifically designated as a Shoreline Conditional Use in the Shoreline Management Master Program.

SECTION 248. SHORELINE MANAGEMENT VARIANCE: "Shoreline Management Variance" means an adjustment in the application of the regulations of the Shoreline Management Master Program consistent with WAC 173-14.

SECTION 249. SHORELINES OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE: "Shorelines of statewide significance" means those shorelines described in RCW 90.58.030(2)(e) which are within the unincorporated portion of King County.

SECTION 250 SHORELINES OF THE STATE. "Shorelines of the state" are total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance" within unincorporated King County.

SECTION 251. SHORELINE PROTECTION. "Shoreline protection" means a structure or device including but not limited to breakwaters, bulkheads, jetties, groins and rip rap which is placed so as to prevent erosion or to alter the normal currents, wave actions or other natural forces or actions of a waterbody.

SECTION 252. SHORELINE SETBACK. "Shoreline setback" means a required

open space measured horizontally upland from and perpendicular to the ordinary high water mark, or a required open space along shorelines which are steep slopes, slide areas or flood plains.

SECTION 253. SLASH. "Slash" means the branches, bark, tops, chunks, cull logs, uprooted stumps and broken or uprooted trees which remain on the ground after logging.

SECTION 254. SOLID WASTE. "Solid waste" means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semi-solid wastes including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof and discarded commodities.

SECTION 255. SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT. "Substantial development" means any development which requires a shoreline management substantial development permit, as defined in RCW 90.58.030(3)(e) as now or hereafter amended.

SECTION 256. UTILITIES. "Utilities" are all lines and facilities related to the distribution, collection, transmission or disposal of water, storm and sanitary sewage, oil, gas, power or refuse.

SECTION 257. WATER DEPENDENT USE. "Water dependent use" or "water dependent development" means a principle use which can only exist where the land-water interface provides biological or physical conditions necessary for the use.

SECTION 258. WATER RELATED USE. "Water related use" or "water related development" means a principle use which is not intrinsically dependent on a location abutting the ordinary high water mark but which; (1) promotes the public's enjoyment of or access to the water, or

(2) Gains a cost savings or revenue-differentiating advantage, which is not associated with land rents or costs, from being located within the shorelines of the state that could not be obtained at an upland location. Such uses include but are not limited to residential development, boat sales or restaurants.

SECTION 259. WETLANDS. "Wetlands", "associated wetlands" or "wetland areas" means those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; and

all marshes, bogs, swamps, floodways, river deltas, and the entire one-hundred year flood plains associated with the streams, lakes and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of this Title; the same to be designated as to location by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Flood plains shall not include those areas which are effectively protected from the one-hundred year flood by authorized flood control devices or other legal improvements.

CHAPTER III. ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS.

SECTION 301. PURPOSE. The purpose of these designations is to differentiate between areas whose geographical, hydrological, topographical or other features imply differing objectives regarding the use and future development of the shorelines of the state.

Each environment designation represents a particular emphasis in the type of uses and the xtent of development which should occur within it. The Environmental Designation system is designed to encourage uses in each Environment which enhance or are compatible with the character of the Environment while at the same time requiring reasonable standards and restrictions on development so that the character of the Environment is not adversely impacted.

SECTION 302. NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS. In order to accomplish the purpose of this title, Environmental Designations have been established to be known as follows:

Natural Environment

Conservancy Environment

Rural Environment

Urban Environment

SECTION 303. LIMITS OF ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS. Each environment designations shall consist of:

(1) The entire water body from its center line or point, including all water below the surface, and

(2) The associated wetlands, provided; in those cases where a floodplain or other severe biophysical limitation to development does not cover the entire associated wetland one environment designation may be placed on the floodplain

portion of the wetland or the portion of the wetland with severe biophysical limitations and another on the remaining portion of the wetland.

(3) In shoreline areas where severe biophysical constraints such as flood-plains, steep slopes, slide hazard areas and/or marshes, bogs or swamps do not cover the entire associated wetland, proposed development in the remaining area may be permitted consistent with the character of the surrounding land use, the physical capabilities of the associated wetland and applicable County land use plans and policies.

SECTION 304. ESTABLISHMENT OF DESIGNATIONS. (1) The written descriptions of the boundaries of the Shoreline Environment Designations as adopted by ordinance in the possession of the department shall constitute the official legal descriptions of the boundaries of those Environment Designations.

(2) The official maps prepared pursuant to WAC 173-22 in the possession of the Department shall constitute the official descriptions of the limits of all wet-lands in King County as defined by RCW 90.58.030 and Chapter II of this Title.

(3) The Department may from time to time as new or improved information becomes available, modify the above described official maps consistent with state guidelines to more accurately represent or clarify or interpret the true limits of the wetlands defined herein.

SECTION 305. LOCATION OF BOUNDARIES. (1) Boundaries indicated as following streets, highways, roads and bridges shall be deemed to follow the centerline of such facilities unless otherwise specified.

(2) Boundaries indicated as following railroad lines and transmission lines shall be deemed to follow the centerline of such rights-of-way or easements unless otherwise specified.

(3) Where different Environmental designations have been given to a tributary and the main stream at the point of confluence, the environmental designation given to the main stream shall extend for a distance of 200 feet up the tributary.

(4) In case of uncertainty as to a wetland or Environment boundary, the Director shall determine its exact location pursuant to the criteria of WAC 173-22-055 and RCW 90.58.030 and the provisions of Chapter III of this Title.

CHAPTER IV. URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

SECTION 401. PURPOSE. The purpose of designating the Urban Environment is to ensure optimum utilization of the shorelines of the state within urbanized areas by permitting intensive use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains the shorelines of the state for a multiplicity of urban uses. The Urban Environment is designed to reflect a policy of increasing utilization and efficiency of urban areas, to promote a more intense level of use through redevelopment of areas now under-utilized and to encourage multiple use of the shorelines of the state if the major use is water dependent or water related while at the same time safeguarding the quality of the environment.

SECTION 402. DESIGNATION CRITERIA. (1) Shorelines of the state used or designated for high intensity commercial, industrial, or recreational use.

(2) Shorelines of the state of lower intensity use, where surrounding land use is urban and urban services are available.

(3) Shorelines of the state used or designated for multi-family residential development.

(4) Shorelines of the state used for port activities.

(5) Shorelines of the state developed for residential purposes and where surrounding land use is urban and urban services are available.

(6) Shorelines of the state to be designated Urban Environment shall not have biophysical limitations to development such as floodplains, steep slopes, slide hazard areas and/or marshes, bogs or swamps.

SECTION 403. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: (1) Non-water related development and residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

(2) Except in those cases when the height requirements of the underlying zones are more restrictive, no structure shall exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level. This requirement may be modified if the view of a substantial number of residences will not be obstructed, if permitted by the applicable provisions of the underlying zoning, and if the proposed development is agricultural, water related or water dependent.

(3) All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the construction period.

(4) Development shall maintain the first fifty feet of property abutting a Natural Environment as required open space.

(5) Parking facilities except parking facilities associated with detached single family and agricultural development shall conform to the following minimum conditions:

(a) parking areas serving a water-related or a non-water related use must be located beneath or upland of the development which the parking area serves;

(b) any outdoor parking area perimeter, excluding entrances and exits, must be maintained as a planting area with a minimum width of five feet.

(c) one live tree with a minimum height of four feet shall be required for each 30 linear feet of planting area;

(d) one live shrub of one gallon container size or larger for each 60 linear inches of planting area shall be required;

(e) additional perimeter and interior landscaping of parking areas may be required, at the discretion of the Director, when it is necessary to screen parking areas or when large parking areas are proposed.

(6) Collection facilities to control and separate contaminents shall be required where storm water run-off from impervious surfaces would degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.

(7) The regulations of this Chapter have been categorized in a number of sections; regardless of the categorization of the various regulations, all development must comply with all applicable regulations.

(8) Development proposed in shorelines of the state shall maintain setbacks, provide easements or otherwise develop the site to permit a trail to be constructed or public access to continue, where: (a) there is a proposed trail in the King County Trail System, or

(b) part of the site is presently being used and has historically been used for public access.

(9) Along shorelines of the state on Lake Sammamish, no building shall

be placed on lands below thirty-two and one half (32.5) feet Mean Sea Level.

SECTION 404. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES. Agricultural practices may be permitted in the Urban Environment, subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter, provided: (1) the agricultural activity is permitted in the underlying zone classification;

(2) Any barn, shed or other structure constructed in conjunction with the permitted agricultural activity shall not be constructed within the floodway;

(3) Agricultural activity along shorelines of the state shall conform to the Best Management Practices developed pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 and adopted by the King County Soil Conservation District.

(4) Lagoons, ponds or other waste retention facilities shall be subject to the same standard as described in subsection (2) above.

SECTION 405. AQUATIC RESOURCE PRACTICES. Aquatic resource practices may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter, provided;

(1) Any structure placed waterward of the ordinary high water mark shall be placed so as not to:

(a) be a hazard to navigation, or

(b) cause or increase damage to neighboring properties, or

(c) be a hazard to divers who may frequent the area.

(2) Any by-products of the aquaculture facility which are discharged into the water shall not degrade the quality of the recipient waterbody.

(3) Aquacultural operations shall not be permitted on Class I beaches.

(4) Aquacultural facilities shall be installed with minimum disturbance to banks and existing channels.

(5) The commercial mechanical harvesting of shellfish may be permitted, provided:

(a) that such harvesting will not materially damage other commonly harvested aquatic life, and

(b) that the harvest site is rehabilitated within seven days of the harvest operation, and

(c) that the harvest operation will not materially damage any significant wildlife habitat or recreation site.

SECTION 406. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Forest Management Practices are not permitted in the Urban Environment.

SECTION 407. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Commercial development may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter, and, provided:

(1) That the commercial activity is permitted in the underlying zone classification;

(2) Uses which may be permitted in a Business or Commercial Zone Classification but which in fact primarily involve the manufacture or remanufacture of products including but not limited to:

(a) boat building;

(b) electric or neon sign manufacturing;

(c) machine shops;

(d) tire rebuilding, recapping and retreading;

shall be governed by the Industrial Development Sections of this Title.

(3) Water dependent commercial development shall not be required to maintain a shoreline setback.

(4) Water related commercial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either twenty (20)feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either ten (10) feet from the ordinary high water mark or the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater; if the water related development provides limited public access or public access.

(5) Non-water related commercial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides limited public access. This shore-

line setback may be reduced to either ten (10) feet from the ordinary high water mark or the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides public access.

(6) Piers, moorages, floats and launching facilities may be permitted accessory to commercial development, provided;

(a) the structure will serve a water dependent or water related use;

(b) the structure does not constitute a hazard to navigation;

SECTION 408. SIGNS. Signs may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the provisions of the underlying zoning, provided;

(1) No sign which is not constructed parallel to and flush against the side of a building shall be permitted which is more than seventy-two (72) inches in height as measured from the average grade level.

(2) Signs painted upon or constructed parallel to and flush against the side of a building shall not extend beyond the wall or above the roof line against which they are constructed.

(3) Signs shall be stationary, non-blinking and non-revolving.

(4) Signs shall have no auxilliary projections or attachments.

(5) Signs shall not be erected nor maintained upon trees, or drawn or painted upon rocks or other natural features.

(6) Artificial lighting of signs shall be directed away from adjacent properties and the water.

(7) Signs waterward of the ordinary high water mark shall be permitted only to the extent necessary for the operation of a permitted overwater development, provided; no such sign shall be larger than five (5) square feet.

SECTION 409. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. (1) Multi-family residential development may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter, provided;

(a) multi-family development is permitted in the underlying zone;

(b) multi-family residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(c) Multi-family development shall maintain a shoreline setback of

fifty (50) feet from either the ordinary high water mark or from the upland edge of the floodway or from the upland edge of areas of steep slope, slide hazard or unstable soils, whichever is greater.

(2) Single family residential development may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter, provided;

(a) single family development is permitted in the underlying zone classification,

(b) single family development, including floating homes, shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(c) Single-family development shall maintain a shoreline setback of twenty (20) feet from either the ordinary high water mark or from the upland edge of the floodway or from the upland edge of areas of steep slope, slide hazard or unstable soils, whichever is greater.

(3) Accessory structures to the residence may be placed within the required shoreline setback, provided;

(a) no accessory structure, except swimming pools, shall cover more than 150 square feet;

(b) no accessory structure shall obstruct the view of the neighboring properties.

(c) no accessory structure shall exceed eight (8) feet in height.

(4) Any pier, moorage, float or launching facility authorized by this section shall be subject to the following conditions;

(a) no structure may be located nor extend further waterward of the ordinary high water mark than one-fourth (1/4) the total distance from the shoreline associated with the structure to the opposite shoreline. This total distance shall be measured from the point where the authorized structure abuts the ordinary high water mark to the nearest opposite high water mark as measured along a straight line, provided, when the structure does not abut the ordinary high water mark the distance from one ordinary high water mark to the opposite ordinary high water mark shall be measured along the shortest straight line passing through the

center of that structure which commences from the property associated with such a structure;

(b) no covered pier, covered moorage, covered float, or other covered structure is permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(c) no pier, moorage, float, or overwater structure or device shall be located closer than 15 feet from the side property line extended except that such structures may abut property lines for the common use of adjacent property owners when mutually agreed to by the property owners in a contract recorded with the King County Department of Records and Elections; a copy of which must accompany an application for a building permit or a shoreline permit, such joint use piers may be permitted up to twice the surface area allowed by this Title;

(d) all piers, moorages, floats or other such structures shall float at all times on the surface of the water or shall be of open pile construction, provided no portion of the structure shall, during the course of the normal fluctuations of the elevation of the water body, protrude more than five feet above the surface of the water.

(e) no pier, including finger pier, moorage, float, or overwater structure or device shall be wider than fifty (50) per cent of the lot with which it is associated.

(f) no dwelling unit may be constructed on a pier.

(5) Piers, moorages, floats and launching facilities may be permitted accessory to multi-family developments, or as common use facilities associated with a subdivision or planned unit development, provided;

(a) no more than one pier for each one hundred feet of shorelines of the state associated with the multi-family development, subdivision, short subdivision or planned unit development is permitted,

(b) the total number of moorage spaces shall be limited to one moorage space for every two dwelling units in the multi-family development, subdivision or planned unit development provided no more than twenty (20) moorage spaces shall be permitted,

(c) the maximum waterward intrusion of any portion of any pier shall be eighty feet, provided this intrusion may be increased four feet for each additional moorage space over ten moorage spaces to a maximum of 120 feet,

(d) the minimum width of each pier shall be five feet.

(e) moorage piles not constructed in conjunction with a pier are limited by the following conditions;

(i) all piles shall be placed so as not to constitute a hazard to navigation;

(ii) no pile shall be placed more than eighty feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(iii) all piles shall be placed in a water depth not to exceed 13 feet below the ordinary high water mark;

(f) Launching ramps and lift stations are limited by the following conditions;

(i) no portion of a launching ramp or lift station shall be placed more than 60 feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark,

(ii) launching rails or ramps shall be anchored to the ground through the use of tie-type construction. Asphalt or concrete ramps or other ramps which solidly cover the water body bottom are not permitted,

(iii) no more than two common use launching ramps for each one hundred feet of shorelines of the state associated with the multi-family development, short subdivision, subdivision or planned unit development permitted;

(g) Common use floats are limited by the following conditions;

(i) one float per multi-family development, short subdivision, subdivision or planned unit development is permitted;

(ii) no portion of a float shall be placed more than eighty-feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(iii) no float shall have more than one-hundred fifty square feet of surface area.

(h) Excavated moorage slips shall not be permitted accessory to multi-family development or as common use facilities accessory to subdivisions,

short subdivisions, or planned unit developments.

(6) Piers, moorages, floats and launching facilities may be permitted accessory to a single family residence, provided:

(a) private, single residence piers for the sole use of the property owner shall not be considered an outright use on King County shorelines. A pier may be allowed when the applicant has demonstrated a need for moorage and that the following alternatives have been investigated and are not available or feasible:

(i) commercial or marina moorage.

(ii) floating moorage bouy

(iii) joint use moorage pier

(b) no more than one pier for each residence is permitted.

(c) On lots with less than fifty feet of waterfront only joint use piers shall be permitted except when both lots abutting the subject lot have legally established piers then the lot with less than fifty feet of waterfront may be permitted an individual pier.

(d) the maximum waterward intrusion of any portion of any pier shall be eighty feet, or the point where the water depth is 13 feet below the ordinary high water mark whichever is reached first;

(e) the total surface area of piers, moorages, floats and/or launching facilities, or any combination thereof, shall not exceed 600 square feet, provided that, no float shall have more than 150 square feet of surface area;

(f) moorage piles are limited by the following conditions;

(i) all piles shall be placed so as to not constitute a hazard to navigation;

(ii) no pile shall be placed more than eighty feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(iii) all moorages piles shall be placed in a water depth not to exceed 13 feet below the ordinary high water mark;

(iv) no more than two moorage piles per residence are permitted;

(g) launching ramps and lift stations are limited by the following conditions;

(i) no portion of a launching ramp or lift station shall be placed more than 60 feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

(ii) all portions of a launching ramp or lift station shall be placed at a depth not to exceed 8 feet below the ordinary high water mark;

(iii) launching rails shall be anchored to the ground with the use of tie-type construction. Asphalt or concrete ramps or other ramps which solidly cover the water-body bottom are not permitted;

(iv) no more than one launching rail per single family residence is permitted;

(h) Floats are limited by the following conditions;

(i) one float per residence is permitted;

(ii) no portion of a float shall be placed more than eighty feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark;

(iii) retrieval lines shall not float at or near the surface of the water

(iv) no float shall have more than 150 square feet of surface area.

(i) excavated moorage slips are limited by the following conditions:

(i) one moorage slip per residence is permitted;

(ii) no moorage slip shall be excavated more than six (6) feet below the ordinary high water mark

(iii) no moorage slip shall have more than five hundred twenty five (525) square feet of surface area as measured from the tops of the banks and the ordinary high water mark.

(j) a residence may have either a pier or an excavated moorage slip but not both.

SECTION 410. SUBDIVISIONS. (1) Any lot located wholly or partially within the shorelines of the state shall be subject to the substandard lot provisions of

KCC 21.48.

(2) Submerged land within the boundaries of any waterfront parcel shall not be used to compute lot area, lot dimensions, yards, open space or other similar required conditions of land subdivision or development, except, where specifically authorized by ordinance, such lands may be used in area computations as an incentive to encourage common open space waterfront areas.

(3) The lot averaging provisions of Title 21 shall not apply to lots wholly or partially within the shoreline.

SECTION 411. UTILITIES. Utility facilities may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements Section (Section 403) of this Chapter, provided; (1) utility and transmission facilities shall:

(a) avoid disturbance of unique and fragile areas;

(b) avoid disturbance of wildlife spawning, nesting and rearing areas;

(c) overhead utility facilities shall not be permitted in public parks, monuments, scenic recreation or historic areas.

(2) Utility distribution and transmission facilities shall be designed so as to:

(a) minimize visual impact;

(b) harmonize with or enhance the surroundings;

(c) not create a need for shoreline protection;

(d) utilize to the greatest extent possible natural screening.

(3) The construction and maintenance of utility facilities shall be done in such a way so as to:

(a) maximize the preservation of natural beauty and the conservation of resources;

(b) minimize scarring of the landscape;

(c) minimize siltation and erosion;

(d) protect trees, shrubs, grasses, natural features and topsoil from drainage;

(e) avoid disruption of critical aquatic and wildlife stages.

(4) Rehabilitation of areas disturbed by the construction and/or maintenance of utility facilities shall:

(a) be accomplished as rapidly as possible to minimize soil erosion and to maintain plant and wildlife habitats;

(b) utilize plantings compatible with the native vegetation.

(5) Solid waste transfer stations shall not be permitted within the shorelines of the state.

SECTION 412. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. (1) The provisions of this chapter apply to industrial and manufacturing types of activities including ports.

(2) Industrial development may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter, provided that:

(a) the industrial activity is permitted in the underlying zone classification;

(b) the industrial activity shall utilize the best techniques in design and siting to prevent the release of contaminants into the adjoining water bodies in order to comply with the water quality standards promulgated under the provisions of RCW 90.48;

(c) Oxidation and waste stabilization ponds shall not be permitted within the shoreline of the state;

(d) the maintenance of these provisions may be assured by requiring a performance bond of sufficient size to substantially defray the cost of a clean-up or rehabilitation effort.

(3) The height limitations of the General Requirements Section (Section 403) of this chapter shall not apply to water dependent industrial development.

(4) The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to permit the construction of any oil port facility designed to load or unload ships 125,000 dead weight tons or larger in size.

(5) Outside storage of equipment, vehicles, materials or supplies shall maintain a shoreline setback of twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water

mark.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (5) above, water dependent industrial development shall not be required to maintain a shoreline setback.

(7) Water related industrial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either ten (10) feet from the ordinary high water mark or to the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the water related development provides limited public access or public access.

(8) Non-water related industrial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides limited public access. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either ten (10) feet from the ordinary high-water mark or the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides public access.

(9) Piers, moorages, slips, floats and launching facilities may be permitted accessory to industrial development, provided:

(a) the facility will serve a water dependent or water related use,

(b) the facility does not constitute a hazard to navigation.

SECTION 413. SHORELINE PROTECTION. Shoreline protection may be permitted in the Urban Environment, provided: (1) Shoreline protection to replace existing shoreline protection shall not be located farther waterward than the shoreline protection it is replacing;

(2) On lots where the directly abutting lots have legally established shoreline protection, shoreline protection may be installed no further waterward than is necessary to tie in with the shoreline protection on the abutting lots.

(3) A bulkhead, the toe of which is located below the ordinary high water mark, may not be considered to be a normal protective bulkhead common to a single family residence unless it is replacing an existing bulkhead consistent with subsection (1) of this section or it is necessary to place it below the ordinary high water mark consistent with subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Shoreline protection shall not be considered an outright permitted use and shall be permitted only when it has been demonstrated that shoreline protection is necessary for the protection of existing legally established structures and public improvements or the preservation of important agricultural lands as designated by the Office of Agriculture.

(5) Shoreline protection shall not have adverse impact on the property of others;

(6) Shoreline protection shall not be used to create new lands, except that groins may be used to create a public Class I beach if they comply with all other conditions of this section;

(7) Shoreline protection shall not significantly interfere with normal surface and/or subsurface drainage into the water body;

(8) Automobile bodies or other junk or waste material which may release undesirable material shall not be used for shoreline protection,

(9) Shoreline protection shall be designed so as to not constitute a hazard to navigation and to not substantially interfere with visual access to the water.

(10) Shoreline protection shall be designed so as to not create a need for shoreline protection elsewhere.

SECTION 414. FILLING AND EXCAVATION. Filling and excavation may be permitted in the Urban Environment, only as part of an approved overall development plan not as an independent activity provided; (1) Any fill or excavation regardless of size, shall be subject to the provisions of KCC 16.82.100;

(2) Landfill may be permitted below the ordinary high water mark only when necessary for the operation of a water dependent or water-related use,

or when necessary to mitigate conditions which endanger public safety.

(3) Landfill or excavations shall be permitted only when technical information demonstrates water circulation, littoral drift, aquatic life and water quality will not be substantially impaired;

(4) Landfill shall be prohibited within the floodway;

(5) Landfill shall not be permitted in marshes, bogs or swamps.

(6) Class I beaches shall not be covered by landfill except for beach feeding.

(7) No refuse disposal sites, solid waste disposal sites, or sanitary fills of putrescible or non-putrescible material shall be permitted within the shorelines of the state.

(8) Excavation below the ordinary high water mark shall be permitted only when necessary for the operation of a water dependent or water related use, or when necessary to mitigate conditions which endanger public safety or fisheries resources; provided that this paragraph shall not be construed to permit the mining or quarrying of any substance below the ordinary high water mark.

SECTION 415. RECREATION. Recreational Development may be permitted in the Urban Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 403) of this Chapter and, provided; (1) The recreational development is permitted in the underlying zone;

(2) Swimming areas shall be separated from boat launch areas and marinas;

(3) The development of underwater sites for sport diving shall not;

(a) take place at depths of greater than 80 feet;

(b) constitute a navigational hazard

(c) be located in areas where the normal water-borne traffic would constitute a hazard to those people who may use such a site;

(4) The construction of swimming facilities, piers, moorages, floats and launching facilities below the ordinary high water mark shall be governed by the regulations relating to pier and moorage construction in the Commercial Development (Section 407) of this Chapter,

(5) Public boat launching facilities or marinas may be developed, provided:

(a) The traffic generated by such a facility can be safely and conveniently handled by the streets serving the proposed facility;

(b) The facility will not be located on a Class I beach.

(6) Upland facilities constructed in conjunction with a recreational development shall be setback and/or sited to avoid contamination of the shorelines of the state.

(7) All service facilities within and associated with marinas shall have provisions to prevent and control contaminants from entering the water. Provisions shall be available for clean-up of accidental spills of contaminants.

(8) Marina facilities shall be prohibited on Class I beaches or where their development would interrupt littoral currents and starve Class I beaches.

(9) Public pedestrian and bicycle pathways shall be permitted adjacent to water bodies;

(10)Public contact with unique and fragile areas shall be permitted where it is possible without destroying the natural character of the area;

(11) Water viewing, nature study, recording and viewing shall be accommodated by space, platforms, benches or shelter, consistent with public safety and security.

CHAPTER V. RURAL ENVIRONMENT.

SECTION 501. PURPOSE. The purpose of designating the Rural Environment is to restrict intensive development, function as a buffer between urban areas, and maintain open spaces and opportunities for recreational uses, within the ecological carrying capacity of the land and water resource. New developments in a Rural Environment should reflect the character of the surrounding area by limiting intensity, providing permanent open space and by maintaining adequate building setbacks from water to prevent shoreline resources from being destroyed for other rural types of uses.

SECTION 502. DESIGNATION CRITERIA. (1) Shorelines of the state possessing high capability to support active agriculture purposes.

(2) Shorelines of the state used or designated for residential development at a density of three units per acre or less.

(3) Shorelines of the state used or designated for light manufacturing or neighborhood business type uses.

(4) Shorelines of the state developed for residential purposes where surrounding land use is residential in character without all urban services.

(5) Shorelines of the state to be designated Rural shall not have severe bio-physical limitations to development such as flood plains, steep slopes, slide hazard areas and/or marshes, swamps or bogs.

SECTION 503. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Non-water related and residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

(2) Except in those cases when the height requirements of the underlying zone are more restrictive, no structure shall exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level. This requirement may be modified if the view of a substantial number of residences will not be obstructed, if permitted by the applicable provisions of the underlying zoning and if the proposed development is agricultural or water dependent.

(3) All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the construction period.

(4) Development shall maintain the first fifty (50) feet of property abutting a Natural Environment as required open space.

(5) Parking facilities except parking facilities associated with detached single family and agricultural development shall retain existing vegetation or be planted in conformance with the landscape standards enumerated in the General Requirements (Section 403) of the Urban Environment.

(6) Collection facilities to control and separate contaminants shall be required where storm water run-off from impervious surfaces would materially degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.

(7) The regulations of this Chapter have been categorized in a number of sections; regardless of the categorization of the various regulations, all development must comply with all applicable regulations.

(8) Development proposed in shorelines of the state shall maintain setbacks, provide easements or otherwise develop the site to permit a trail to be constructed or public access to continue where:

(a) there is a proposed trail in the King County Trail System, or

(b) part of the site is presently being used and has historically been used for public access

(9) Along shorelines of the state on Lake Sammamish, no building shall be placed on lands below thirty-two and one half (32.5) feet Mean Sea Level.

SECTION 504. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES. Agricultural practices may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the Agricultural Practices provisions (Section 404) of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 505. AQUATIC RESOURCE PRACTICES. Aquatic resource practices may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the Aquatic Resource Practice provisions (Section 405) of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 506. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Forest Management Practices may be permitted in the Rural Environment provided:

(1) In order to prevent unnatural erosion, siltation, and temperature increase; to prevent the movement of logging debris into lakes and streams; to preserve bank structure and riparian vegetation, and to preserve the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline, a buffer strip shall be established along rivers, streams, lakes and other waterbodies. All residual vegetation in the buffer strip, including grasses, shrubs, natural cull, and non-merchantable trees which serve such purpose shall be left substantially undisturbed. Where residual vegetation is inadequate to provide such a buffer, sufficient merchantable trees shall be left. Removal of mature timber from the buffer strip which would destroy the shading and filtering effect of the remaining buffer is prohibited.

(2) All culverts shall be adequate in size and design to carry the maximum anticipated flow, and shall be kept clear of obstructions. The minimum size for culverts shall be 15 inches in diameter.

(3) Culverts installed in streams used by fish shall meet all requirements set by the State Departments of Fisheries and Game.

(4) Roads and landings shall not be constructed within shoreline areas except when necessary to:

(a) cross streams,

(b) avoid road construction on unstable soils or on steep slopes when such construction would be more harmful than a shoreline location.

(c) perform water course improvement work only after approval of the State Departments of Fisheries and Game.

(5) Roads shall minimize cut and fill.

(6) Where roadside material is potentially unstable or erodable, it shall be stabilized by use of seeding, compacting, riprapping, benching, or other suitable means.

(7) Cut slopes shall not exceed:

(X to Y) 1/4 to 1 in rock

3/4 to 1 in stable soils

1-1/2 to 1 in unstable soils

(8) Side cast and embankment fill slopes shall not exceed:

(X to Y) 1-1/3 to 1 in broken rock and stable soils.

1-1/2 to 1 in unstable soils.

(9) Running surface widths should be kept to a minimum, with not more than 26 feet for two-lane roads and not more than 14 feet for single lane roads.

(10) Embankment fills shall:

(a) be constructed and compacted in layers no more than two feet thick, and

(b) Consist of inorganic material with no buried slash or debris

beneath the running surface, and

(c) not encroach upon a 100 year flood plain so as to reduce its storage capacity or disturb riparian vegetation.

(11) Where side cast would encroach upon a 100 year flood plain, end haul construction is required.

(12) Waterway crossings shall be constructed with minimum disturbance to banks and existing channels.

(13) Any soil or debris accidentally placed in the channel during bridge construction shall be removed by approved methods. All exposed soils shall be stabilized.

(14) All bridges shall be high enough to pass all anticipated debris and high water flows.

(15) Where aggregate earthen materials are used for paving or accumulate on bridges, sufficient curbs shall be installed to contain the surface material.

(16) Each stringer bridge shall have one secured end and one end free to swing.

(17) When active use of a logging road is discontinued, it shall be left in such condition to provide adequate drainage and soil stability.

(18) Equipment used for transportation, storage or application of chemicals shall be maintained in leak-proof condition. If there is evidence of chemical leakage, the further use of such equipment must be suspended until the deficiency has been satisfactorily corrected.

(19) Materials treated with penta, creosote, or other chemicals shall be dried completely before use in any lake or stream.

SECTION 507. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Commercial Development may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the Commercial Development requirements (Section 407) of the Urban Environment, the General Requirements (Section 503) of this Chapter and provided:

(1) That the commerical activity is permitted in the underlying zone;

(2) Water dependent commercial development shall not be required to maintain a shoreline setback.

(3) Water related commercial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the water-related development provides limited public access or public access.

(4) Non-water related commercial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark or thirty (30) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides limited public access. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater if the non-water related development provides public access.

(5) Piers, moorages, floats and launching facilities may be permitted accessory to commercial development, provided;

(a) the structure will serve a water dependent use;

(b) the structure does not constitute a hazard to navigation;

(c) no portion of the structure shall be located more than 120 feet waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

SECTION 508. SIGNS. Signs are permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the provisions of the underlying zoning and sign provisions of the Urban Environment (Section 408), provided that no sign shall be larger than 50 square feet.

SECTION 509. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. (1) Multi-family residential development may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the General

Requirements (Section 503) of this Chapter and the Residential provisions (Section 409) of the Urban Environment provided that multi-family development shall maintain a shoreline setback of seventy-five (75) feet from either the ordinary high water mark or from the upland edge of the floodway or from the edge of areas of steep slopes, slide hazard or unstable soils, whichever is greater.

(2) Single-family residential development may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 503) of this Chapter and the Residential provisions (Section 409) of the Urban Environment.

(3) Any pier, moorage, float or launching facility permitted accessory to single or multi-family development or common use facility accessory to a subdivision, short subdivision or planned unit development in the Rural Environment shall be subject to the Residential pier, moorages, float or launching facility provisions of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 510. SUBDIVISION. The lot standards enumerated in this subsection apply to any lot which has buildable area within the shorelines of the state. Buildable area means that area of the lot, exclusive of any required open space, yards or setbacks upon which a structure may be constructed. (1) The minimum required area of a lot in the Rural Environment shall be five acres, provided however;

(a) the minimum lot area may be reduced to 20,000 square feet when;

(i) all lots are part of an approved subdivision or short subdivision,

(ii) all lots are served by public water.

(iii) all lots are served by an approved sewage disposal system,

(iv) all lots are served by paved streets,

(v) all lots have a minimum width of 100 feet,

(vi) the base units per acre for that portion of a site under Shoreline Management jurisdiction in this case for a planned unit development or multi-family development shall be two,

(b) the minimum lot area may be reduced to 12,500 square feet when;

(i) all lots are part of an approved subdivision or short subdivision,

(ii) all lots are served by public water,

(iii) all lots are served by public sewers,

(iv) all lots are served by paved streets,

(v) all lots have a minimum width of 80 feet,

(vi) the base units per acre for that portion of a site under Shoreline Management jurisdiction in this case for a planned unit development or multi-family development shall be three.

(2) Any lot located wholly or partially within the shorelines of the state shall be subject to the substandard lot provisions of KCC 21.48.

(3) Submerged land within the boundaries of any waterfront parcel shall not be used to compute lot area, lot dimensions, yards, open space or other similar required conditions of land subdivision or development, except, where specifically authorized by ordinance, such lands may be used in area computations as an incentive to encourage common open space waterfront areas.

(4) The foregoing lot area and width standards may be further reduced in direct proportion to the amount of usable area dedicated as common open space within the shorelines of the state as long as the net density remains the same. The common open space shall provide physical access to the ordinary high water mark for the residents of an approved subdivision; short subdivision or planned unit development provided that in no case may the lot standards be reduced below the lot standards required by Title 21 (The Zoning Code) for the zone classification in which the lot(s) is (are) located.

(5) The lot averaging provisions of KCC 21.08 shall not apply to any lot wholly or partially within the shorelines of the state.

SECTION 511. UTILITIES. Utility facilities may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the Utilities Requirements (Section 411) of the Urban Environment and the General Requirements (Section 503) of this Chapter.

SECTION 512. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. (1) The provisions of this Chapter apply to industrial and manufacturing types of activities including ports.

(2) Industrial Development may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the industrial development provisions (Section 412) of the Urban Environment and the General Requirements (Section 503) of this Chapter, provided the industrial activity is permitted in the underlying zone.

(3) Water dependent industrial development shall not be required to maintain a shoreline setback.

(4) Water related industrial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the water related development provides limited public access or public access.

(5) Non-water related industrial development shall maintain a shoreline setback of either seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark or thirty (30) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides limited public access. This shoreline setback may be reduced to either twenty (20) feet from the ordinary high water mark or ten (10) feet from the edge of the floodway, whichever is greater, if the non-water related development provides public access.

(6) Piers, moorages, floats or launching facilities may be permitted accessory to industrial development, provided,

(a) the structure will serve a water dependent use,

(b) the structure does not constitute a hazard to navigation.

SECTION 513. SHORELINE PROTECTION. (1) Shoreline Protection may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the shoreline protection provisions (Section 413) of the Urban Environment;

(2) Breakwaters shall not be permitted.

SECTION 514. FILLING AND EXCAVATION. Filling and excavation may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the fill and excavation provisions (Section 414) of the Urban Environment provided: (1) fill or excavation below the ordinary high water mark shall be permitted only to serve a water dependent use or when necessary to mitigate conditions which endanger public safety or fisheries resources.

(2) Channelizing, straightening or relocating rivers or streams shall not be permitted.

SECTION 515. RECREATION. Recreational Development may be permitted in the Rural Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 503) of this Chapter and the Recreation provisions (Section 415) of the Urban Environment, provided that any pier, moorage, float or launching facility constructed in conjunction with a recreational development shall be governed by the pier and moorage regulations for Commercial Development (Section 507) in this Chapter.

CHAPTER VI. CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT.

SECTION 601. PURPOSE. Conservancy areas are intended to maintain their existing character. This designation is designed to protect, conserve, and manage existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas. The preferred uses are those nonconsumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area.

SECTION 602. DESIGNATION CRITERIA. (1) Shoreline areas, regardless of the underlying zoning which has biophysical limitations to development which include but are not limited to:

(a) Shoreline areas which are 100 year flood plains and areas which have flooding potential,

(b) shoreline areas with soils that have poor drainage,

(c) shoreline areas subject to severe erosion,

(d) shoreline areas with unstable banks,

(e) shoreline areas subject to slide hazard.

(2) Shoreline areas used as commercial forest land.

(3) Shoreline areas which are free from extensive development.

(4) Shoreline historic areas.

(5) Shoreline area of high scenic value.

(6) Shoreline areas used for low intensity agricultural uses such as range lands and pastures.

(7) Shoreline areas which are designated agricultural lands pursuant to Ordinance 3064.

(8) Areas which play an important part in maintaining the ecological balance of the region such as:

(a) Areas rich in quality and quantity of life forms.

(b) Areas important to the maintenance of the natural quality and flow of the water.

(c) Marshes, bogs and swamps.

(d) Class I beaches.

(e) White water rapids and waterfalls.

(f) Virgin timber stands.

(g) Wilderness areas.

SECTION 603. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Non-water related, water related and residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

(2) Except in those cases when the height requirements of the underlying zone are more restrictive, no structure except agricultural structures may exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level.

(3) All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the construction period.

(4) Development shall maintain the first fifty (50) feet of property abutting a Natural Environment as required open space.

(5) Parking facilities except parking facilities associated with detached single family and agricultural development shall maintain a shoreline setback of one-hundred (100) feet from the ordinary high water mark and retain existing vegetation or be planted in conformance with the landscape standards enumerated in the General Requirements (Section 403) of the Urban Environment.

(6) Collection facilities to control and separate contaminents shall be required where storm water runoff from impervious surfaces would materially degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.

(7) The regulations of this Chapter have been categorized in a number of sections; regardless of the categorization of the various regulations, all development must comply with all applicable regulations.

(8) Development proposed in shorelines of the state shall maintain setbacks, provide easements or otherwise develop the site to permit a trail to be constructed or public access to continue where:

(a) there is a proposed trail in the King County Trail System, or

(b) part of the site is presently being used and has historically been used for public access.

(9) Along shorelines of the state on Lake Sammamish no building shall be placed on lands below thirty-two and one-half (32.5) feet Mean Sea Level.

SECTION 604. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES. Agricultural practices may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the agricultural provisions (Section 404) of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 605. AQUATIC RESOURCE PRACTICES. Aquatic Resource practices may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the Aquatic Resource provisions (Section 405) of the Urban Environment, except that mechanical harvesting of shellfish shall not be permitted.

SECTION 606. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Forest Management Practices may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the Forest Management Practices provisions (Section 506) of the Rural Environment.

SECTION 607. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Commercial development shall not be permitted in the Conservancy Environment.

SECTION 608. SIGNS. Signs, except educational signs of no more than 25 square feet erected within recreational developments and signs as permitted by KCC 21.08.030(8) , are not permitted in the Conservancy Environment.

SECTION 609. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. (1) Multi-family development is prohibited in the Conservancy Environment, except that the clustering of dwelling units into multi-family development may be permitted to avoid development of sensitive or hazardous areas such as marshes, swamps, bogs, floodplains, or steep or unstable slopes, provided that the density standards enumerated in Section 610 shall not be exceeded. This provision is not intended to promote intensive development in the Conservancy Enrivonment. The intent of this provision is to permit development which would have less adverse impact on sensitive or hazardous areas than traditional lot by lot development.

(2) Single-family residential development may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the General Requirements of this Chapter and the single family provisions (Section 409) of the Urban Environment, provided; single-family development shall maintain a shoreline setback of fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the upland edge of the floodway or from the edge of areas of steep slopes, slide hazard or unstable soils, whichever is greater.

(3) Any pier, moorage, float or launching facility permitted accessory to single family development or common use facility accessory to subdivision, short subdivision or planned unit development in the Conservancy Environment shall be subject to the pier, moorage, float and launching facility provisions (Section 409) of the Urban Environment, provided; no such authorized structure shall be located within 200 feet of any other such structure.

SECTION 610. SUBDIVISION. The lot standards enumerated in this subsection apply to any lot which has buildable area within the shorelines of the state. Buildable area means that area of the lot, exclusive of any required open space,

yards or setbacks upon which a structure may be constructed. (1) The minimum required lot area in the Conservancy Environment shall be five acres, provided however; the minimum lot area may be reduced to 40,000 square feet when:

(a) all lots are part of an approved subdivision or short subdivision,

(b) all lots are served by an approved sewage disposal system,

(c) all lots are served by public water,

(d) all lots have a minimum width of 150 feet,

(e) the base units per acre for that portion of a site under Shoreline Management jurisdiction in this case for a planned unit development or multi-family development shall be one.

(2) Any lot located wholly or partially within the shorelines of the state shall be considered a legal building site, provided that such lot(s) shall be subject to the substandard lot provisions of KCC 21.48.

(3) Submerged land within the boundaries of any waterfront parcel shall not be used to compute lot area, lot dimensions, yards, open space or other similar required conditions of land subdivisions or development, except where specifically authorized by ordinance, such land may be used in area computations as an incentive to encourage common open space waterfront areas.

(4) The foregoing lot area and width standards may be further reduced in direct proportion to the amount of usable area dedicated as common open space within the shorelines of the state as long as the net density remains the same. The common open space shall provide physical access to the ordinary high water mark for the residents of an approved subdivision, short subdivision or planned unit development provided that in no case may the lot standards be reduced below the lot standards required by Title 21 (The Zoning Code) for the zone classification in which the lot(s) is (are) located.

(5) The lot averaging provisions of KCC 21.08 shall not apply to any lot wholly or partially within the shoreline.

SECTION 611. UTILITIES. Utility facilities may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 603) of this Chapter and

the Utility provisions (Section 411) of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 612. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. Industrial development shall not be permitted in the Conservancy Environment.

SECTION 613. SHORELINE PROTECTION. (1) Shoreline Protection may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment only to protect:

(1) public improvements

(2) Class II or III soils or, lands in agricultural use

(3) legally constructed residences

(4) legally constructed substantial accessory structures

(2) Breakwaters shall not be permitted.

SECTION 614. FILLING AND EXCAVATION. Filling and excavation may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment, subject to the filling and excavation provisions (Section 414) of the Urban Environment provided: (1) fill or excavation below the ordinary water mark shall be permitted only to mitigate conditions which endanger public safety or fisheries resources.

(2) Channelizing, straightening or relocating rivers or streams shall not be permitted.

(3) Excavation of marshes, swamps or bogs shall not be permitted.

SECTION 615. RECREATION. Recreational development may be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the General Requirements of this Chapter (Section 603) and the Recreation provisions (Section 415) of the Urban Environment provided;

(1) The recreational development will not require any significant filling, excavation or regrading involving more than twenty-five percent of that portion of the site within the shorelines of the state.

(2) The construction of indoor swimming pools, gyms and other indoor recreational facilities is prohibited.

(3) Piers, moorages, floats or launching facilities constructed in conjunction

with Recreational Development shall not be:

(a) longer than 120 feet, or

(b) larger than 1350 square feet in surface area.

CHAPTER VII. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

SECTION 701. PURPOSE. The purpose of designating the Natural Environment is to preserve and restore those natural resource systems existing relatively free of human influence. These systems require severe restrictions of intensities and types of uses permitted so as to maintain the integrity of the Natural Environment.

SECTION 702. DESIGNATION CRITERIA.

(1) A shoreline area that provides food, water or cover and protection for any rare, endangered or diminishing species;

(2) A seasonal haven for concentrations of native animals, fish or fowl, such as a migration route, breeding site or spawning site.

(3) Shoreline areas considered to best represent the basic ecosystem and geologic types which are of particular scientific interest.

(4) Shorelines areas which best represent undisturbed natural areas.

(5) Shoreline areas with established histories of scientific research.

(6) Those shoreline areas having an outstanding or unique scenic feature in their natural state.

(7) Shoreline areas having a high value for wilderness experience.

(8) In addition to the above criteria, the following should be considered when designating Natural Environments:

(a) Areas where human influence and development are minimal.

(b) Areas capable of easily being restored to a natural condition.

(c) Saltwater marshes, bogs and swamps.

(d) Class I beaches.

(e) White water rapids and waterfalls.

(f) Virgin timber stands.

(g) Wilderness areas.

SECTION 703. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Non-water related, water related and residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.

(2) No structure shall exceed a height of thirty feet;

(3) All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the construction period.

(4) Collection facilities to control and separate contaminants shall be required where storm water run-off from impervious surfaces would materially degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.

(5) Parking areas must maintain a shoreline setback of two-hundred feet from the ordinary high water mark and retain existing vegetation or be planted to conform to the landscape standards enumerated in the General Requirements (Section 403) of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 704. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES. Agricultural Practices shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 705. AQUATIC RESOURCE PRACTICES. Aquatic Resource Practices shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 706. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Forest Management Practices shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 707. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Commercial Development shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 708. SIGNS. Signs, except educational signs of no more than 25 square feet within recreational developments and signs which are permitted by KCC 21.08.030(8), are not permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 709. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. (1) Multi-family and accessory development is prohibited in the Natural Environment.

(2) Single-family residential development may be permitted in the Natural Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 703) of this Chapter and the single family provisions (Section 409) of the Urban Environment, provided;

single family residences shall maintain a shoreline setback of one hundred feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the upland edge of the floodway or from the edge of areas of steep slopes, slide hazard or unstable soils, whichever is greater.

(3) Piers, moorages, floats or launching facilities accessory to single family development shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 710. SUBDIVISION. (1) The minimum required area in the Natural Environment shall be five acres.

(2) The minimum required lot width in the Natural Environment shall be three hundred thirty feet.

(3) Any lot located wholly or partially within the shorelines of the state shall be considered a legal building site, provided that such lot(s) shall be subject to the substandard lot provisions of KCC 21.48.

(4) Submerged land within the boundaries of any waterfront parcel shall not be used to compute lot area, lot dimensions, yards, open space or other required conditions of land subdivision or development, except, where specifically authorized by ordinance, such lands may be used in area computations as an incentive to encourage common open space waterfront areas.

SECTION 711. UTILITIES. Utility facilities may be permitted in the Natural Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 703) of this Chapter and the Utility Requirements (Section 411) of the Urban Environment.

SECTION 712. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. Industrial Development shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 713. SHORELINE PROTECTION. Shoreline Protection shall not be permitted in the Natural Environment.

SECTION 714. FILLING AND EXCAVATION. Filling and excavation may be permitted in the natural environment subject to the filling and excavation provisions (Section 414) of the Urban Environment, provided: (1) fill or excavation below the ordinary high water mark shall be permitted only to mitigate conditions

which endanger public safety or fisheries resources;

(2) Fill or excavation above the ordinary high water mark shall be permitted only to the extent permitted and necessary to construct development allowed in the Natural Environment.

(3) Channelizing, straightening or relocating rivers or streams shall not be permitted.

(4) Excavation of marshes, swamps or bogs shall not be permitted.

SECTION 715. RECREATION. Recreational Development may be permitted in the Natural Environment subject to the General Requirements (Section 703) of this Chapter, provided;

(1) The recreational development will not require any significant filling, excavation or regrading involving more than fifteen percent of that portion of the site within the shorelines of the state,

(2) The construction of indoor swimming pools, gyms and other indoor recreational facilities is prohibited.

(3) Piers, moorages, floats or launching facilities constructed in conjunction with recreational development shall not be permitted, except that floating walkways or other similar over water pedestrian structures facilitating access to observation points or viewing areas may be permitted.

CHAPTER VIII. PROCEDURES.

SECTION 801. SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT - PERMIT REQUIRED _ EXEMPTION.

(1) No development shall be undertaken by any person on the shorelines of the state unless such development is consistent with the policy of Section 2 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, and, after adoption and approval, the guidelines and regulations of the Washington State Department of Ecology and the King County Shoreline Master Program.

(2) No substantial development shall be undertaken by any person on the shorelines of the state without first obtaining a substantial development permit

from the director; provided, that such a permit shall not be required for the development excepted from the definition of substantial development in RCW 90.58.030 and for developments exempted by RCW 90.58.140(9) and (10).

(3) Any person claiming exemption from the permit requirements of this chapter as a result of the exemptions described in subsection (2) above may make an application to the director for such an exemption in the manner prescribed by the director. Development within the shorelines of the state which does not require a permit shall conform to the master program. Conditions requiring such conformance may be imposed prior to granting exemption from the permit requirement.

SECTION 802. PERMITS - PREREQUISITE TO OTHER PERMITS. In the case of development subject to the permit requirements of this Title, King County shall not issue any other permit for such development until such time as approval has been granted pursuant to this Title. Any development subsequently authorized by King County shall be subject to the same terms and conditions which apply to the development authorized pursuant to this Title.

SECTION 803. PERMITS - APPLICATION - FEE - NOTICE - BURDEN OF PROOF OF COMPLIANCE. (1) Applications for substantial development permits, on forms prescribed by the director, shall be made with the director by the property owner, or by an authorized agent of the owner.

(2) A fee in the amount of one hundred dollars shall be paid at the time an application is submitted for proposed development with an estimated total cost of less than one hundred thousand dollars. A fee in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars shall be paid for proposed development with an estimated total cost of one hundred thousand dollars or more. A fee in the amount of one hundred dollars shall be paid upon request for an extension of a permit. Provided, no fee shall be required for King County sponsored projects.

(3) Upon receipt of proper application, the director shall instruct the applicant to publish notices of the application at least once a week on the same day of the

week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The director may also require publication through other appropriate newspapers and information media. Within thirty days of the last publication of such notice (as used hereinafter, this term shall mean the last publication of such notice in the newspaper of general circulation within the county), any interested person may submit their views on the application in writing or may notify the director of their desire to be notified of the action taken by the director. All published notices of applications shall be in a form satisfactory to the director. Notices of application shall not be published prior to the actual submission of the application to the director. Affidavits of publication shall be transmitted to the director within seven days of their final publication. In addition, notice of the application for a shoreline development management substantial development permit shall be given as follows:

(a) the department will notify by mail the owners of property within three hundred feet (300) of the project site.

(b) for utility lines, linear recreation facilities such as trails and other developments of unusual size or configuration, the department may substitute other appropriate notification for the method set forth above.

(4) The burden of proving that the proposed development is consistent with the criteria set forth in Sections 103 and 801 of this Title shall be on the applicant.

SECTION 804. VARIANCE. (1) The Director is authorized to grant a variance from the performance standards of this master program only under the conditions enumerated WAC 173-14-150 (REVIEW CRITERIA FOR VARIANCES).

(2) A Variance from county zoning code requirements shall not be construed to mean a variance from shoreline master program use regulations and vise versa.

(3) Shoreline Variances may not be used to permit a use that is specifically prohibited in an Environment Designation.

(4) The burden of proving that a proposed variance meets these conditions shall be on the applicant; absence of such proof shall be grounds for denial of

the application.

SECTION 805. CONDITIONAL USE. (1) The director is authorized to issue shoreline conditional use permits only under the following circumstances:

(a) the development must be compatible with uses which are permitted within the master program environment in which the development is proposed.

(b) the use will cause no unreasonable adverse effects on the shoreline or surrounding properties and uses.

(c) the use will promote or not interfere with public use of surface waters.

(d) the development of the site will not be contrary to the policies of the master program.

(2) The burden of proving that a proposed shoreline conditional use meets the criteria enumerated in subsection (1) of this section shall be on the applicant. Absence of such proof shall be grounds for denial of the application; PROVIDED, however, that the director is authorized to determine and impose, on a case-by-case basis those conditions and standards which may be required to enable any proposed shoreline conditional use to satisfy the criteria established in subsection (1) of this section.

SECTION 806. ALTERATION OF NON-CONFORMING USE OR DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Applications for substantial development or building permits to modify a non-conforming use or development may be approved only if:

(a) The modifications will make the use or development less non-conforming, or

(b) The modifications will not make the use or development more non-conforming.

(2) The review of applications for the modification of a non-conforming use or development shall be subject to the guidelines enumerated in KCC 21.51 (Non-conforming Buildings and Uses).

SECTION 807. PERMITS - PUBLIC HEARING - DIRECTOR'S DECISION.

(1) Decisions on applications for substantial development permits shall not be made until at least one public hearing has been held if:

(a) a public hearing before either the Zoning Adjustor or Zoning and Subdivision Examiner is required by County law, or

(b) the director determines that the proposed development is one of broad public significance within fifteen days of the date of the notice pursuant to subsection 803(a) or 803(3)(b). Broad public significance shall be assumed if there exists an organized group in opposition with more than fifty (50) participants.

(2) The public hearing required under subsection (1) herein shall be conducted by the director, except that the director's hearing may be conducted in accordance with Section 808.

(3) If, for any reason, testimony on any matter set for public hearing, or being heard, cannot be completed on the date set for such hearing, the director may before adjournment or recess of such matters under consideration, publicly announce the time and place of the continued hearing and no further notice is required.

(4) When the director renders a decision, he shall make and enter written findings from the record and conclusions thereof which support his decision and the findings and conclusions shall set forth the manner in which the decision is consistent with the criteria set forth in Sections 103 and 801 of this Title.

(5) The director shall have the power to prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of hearings before him; and also to issue summons for and compel the appearance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to preserve order. The privilege of cross-examination of witnesses shall be accorded all interested persons or their counsel in accordance with the rules of the director.

(6) The decision of the director shall be the final decision of the county on all applications and the director shall render a written decision and transmit copies of his decision to the persons who are required to receive copies of the decision pursuant to Section 809 of this Chapter.

SECTION 808. COMBINED HEARING AUTHORITY. (1) In those cases when

proposed development under the jurisdiction of this Title also requires a public hearing before either the Zoning Adjustor or the Hearing Examiner, the Adjustor or the Examiner may, pursuant to agreement between the director and the Adjustor or Examiner, act as the director for the purposes of the public hearing and decision provided for in Section 807. Acting as the director, the Adjustor or Examiner shall conduct a public hearing to receive evidence relating to the issuance of a Substantial Development Permit or exemption therefrom, a Shoreline Management Conditional Use Permit and/or a Shoreline Management Variance.

(2) The Adjustor or Examiner shall conduct the hearing in accordance with the provisions of Section 807 and shall exercise the powers therein.

(3) The decision of the Adjustor or Examiner shall be the decision of the director and shall be the final decision of the County with regard to Shoreline Management.

SECTION 809. PERMITS - APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL - NOTIFICATION - ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS - LIMITATIONS. (1) The director shall notify the following persons in writing of his final approval, disapproval or conditional approval of a substantial development permit application within five days of his final decision:

(a) the applicant

(b) the Washington State Department of Ecology;

(c) the Washington State Attorney General;

(d) any person who has submitted to the director written comments on the application;

(e) any person requesting notification prior to permit action.

(2) In granting or extending a permit, the director may attach thereto such conditions, modifications and restrictions regarding the location, character and other features of the proposed development and related development and activity outside of the shoreline as he finds necessary to make the permit compatible with the criteria set forth in Sections 103 and 801 of this Title. Such conditions may include requirement to post a performance bond assuring compliance with permit requirements, terms and conditions.

(3) Issuance of substantial development permit does not constitute approval pursuant to any other federal, state or county laws or regulations.

SECTION 810. APPEALS. (1) Appeals from the final decision of the County with regard to Shoreline Management shall be governed solely by the provisions of RCW 90.58.180.

(2) The effective date of King County's decision shall be the date of filing with the Department of Ecology as defined in RCW 90.58.140.

(3) When a hearing and decision has occured pursuant to Section 808 of this chapter and the Examiner's recommendation with regard to disposition of a proposed development pursuant to Titles 19, 20 and 21 of this Code requires King County Council action, the final decision of the County pursuant to this Title shall be effective on the date of filing as defined in RCW 90.58.140 for the purposes of appeal as provided in RCW 90.50.140. However, no development may occur until the King County Council has taken final action on the Examiner's recommendation required by Titles 19, 20 and/or 21 of this Code.

SECTION 811. RULES OF DIRECTOR. The director is authorized to adopt such rules as are necessary and appropriate to implement this chapter. The director may prepare and require the use of such forms as are necessary to its administration.

SECTION 812. ENFORCEMENT. (1) The director is authorized to enforce the provisions of this Title, the ordinances and resolutions codified in it, and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder pursuant to the enforcement and penalty provisions of Title 23.

(2) Any person found to have willfully engaged in activities on the shorelines of the state in violation of this Title or the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 or in violation of the master program, rules or regulations adopted pursuant thereto is guilty of a gross misdeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days, or by both fines and imprisonment;

provided that the fine for the third and all subsequent violations in any five-year period shall be not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars.

(3) The King County prosecuting attorney shall bring such injunctive, declaratory, or other actions as are necessary to insure that no uses are made of the shorelines of the state in conflict with the provisions of this Title or the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 or in conflict with the master program, rules or regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and to otherwise enforce the provisions of this chapter and the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

(4) Any person subject to the regulatory provisions of this Title who violates any provision of this Title or the provisions of a permit issued pursuant thereto shall be liable for all damage to public or private property arising from such violation, including the cost of restoring the affected area, within a reasonable time, to its condition prior to such violation. The King County prosecuting attorney shall bring suit for damages under this subsection on behalf of the county. Private persons shall have the right to bring suit for damages under this subsection on their own behalf and on behalf of all persons similarly situated. The court on its discretion may award attorney's fees and costs of the suit to the prevailing party.

SECTION 813. SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT REDESIGNATION. (1) Shoreline environments designated by the Master Program may be redesignated by the County Council upon finding that such a redesignation will be consistent with:

(a) the policy of Section 2 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971; and

(b) the goals, objectives and policies of the Master Program; and

(c) the designation criteria of the Shoreline Environment Designation requested.

(2) Application for redesignation shall be made on forms and in a manner

prescribed by the Director.

(3) Upon the filing of an application for a shoreline environment redesignation a fee of one hundred twenty five dollars ($125) shall be paid.

(4) Redesignations may be initiated by:

(a) the verified application of the owner(s) of the property requested to be redesignated; or

(b) the adoption of a motion by the council requesting the Executive to set the matter for hearing and recommendation.

(5) Applications for redesignation shall not be accepted by the Department if a request for redesignation involving the same designation for substantially the same property has been denied within the last year.

(6) Upon receipt of a properly filed application for redesignation the Department shall prepare a report to the Zoning and Subdivision Examiner.

(7) The report and recommendation of the Department shall be forwarded to the Zoning and Subdivision Examiner for consideration together with all relevant testimony at a public hearing to be held consistent with the procedures for a zone reclassification as provided in KCC 20.24.

SECTION 814. REPEALER. Sections 1,2 and 3, Ordinance 2901 and KCC 20.12.160; Sections 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15 and 16, Ordinance 1402 and Section 1, Ordinance 2535 and Sections 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11 and 13, Ordinance 2795 and Section 4(part), Ordinance 2910 and 20.40.010, 20.40.020, 20.40.030, 20.40.050, 20.40.060, 20.40.070, 20.40.080, 20.40.090, 20.40.100,

20.40.140, 20.40.145, 20.40.150, 20.40.160 and 20.40.170 are each hereby repealed.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 23rd day of January, 1978.

PASSED this 1st day of May, 1978.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Bernice Stern
Chairman

ATTEST:

Dorothy G. Owen DEPUTY
Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 2d day of May, 1978.

King County Executive

GOALS POLICIES OBJECTIVES

KING COUNTY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM

Department of Planning and Community Development

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August 2, 1977 Introduced by: BERNICE STEIN

78-56

ORDINANCE NO. 3692

AN ORDINANCE relating to Shoreline Management, adopting the goals, objectives and policies of the Master Program as an addendum to the Comprehensive Plan.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this ordinance is to adopt the goals, objectives and policies of King County's Shoreline Master Program, as required by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, RCW 90.58, for all areas subject to the jurisdiction of King County. The council finds that the master program has been developed in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act, including 10 of the Act (RCW 90.58.100), and the State Environmental Policy Act, RCW 43.21C, through the utilization of county departments, other public agencies, a Citizens Advisory Committee, the Environmental Development Commission, other members of the public and all available and relevant plans, studies, surveys and inventories. The council further finds that adequate public hearings on this ordinance have been held after proper notice given and that the Department of Ecology has completed review of the Master Program as required by RCW 90.58.090 and has approved the goals, policies and objectives of the Master Program.

SECTION 2. ADOPTION. The policies, objectives and goals of the Shoreline Management Master Program, attached, are adopted as an addendum to the Comprehensive Plan for King County. As an addendum to the Comprehensive Plan, such policy statements constitute the official policy of King County regarding areas of the County subject to shoreline management jurisdiction.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or the Master Program hereby adopted or its application to any person or circumstances

is declared unconsitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance or the Master Program.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 23rd day of January, 1978.

PASSED this 1st day of May, 1978.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Bernice Stern
Chairman

ATTEST:

Dorothy M. Owens DEPUTY
Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 2d day of May, 1978

KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE

The houses know about riverside living. Even the modern weekend summertime places have learned. The old houses, the very old houses that were built of cedar shake and lodgepole by the first settlers at the turn of the eighteen-hundreds, were long ago jacked up and dragged back from the bank by borrowed teams of horses and logging oxen. Or, if they were too big to move, were abandoned to tip headlong into the water as the river sucked away the foundations.

Many of the settlers' houses were lost this way. They had all wanted to build along the river's edge in those first years, for convenience's sake, to be close to their transportation, their "Highway of Water," as the river is referred to frequently in yellowed newspapers in the Wakonda Library. The settlers had hurried to claim bankside lots, not knowing at first that their highway had a habit of eating away its banks and all that those banks might hold. It took these settlers a while to learn about the river and its habits.....

A while to learn about the river and to realize that they must plan their homesites with an acknowledged zone of respect for its steady appetite; surrender a hundred or so yards to its hungry future. No laws were ever passed enforcing this zone. None were needed.

--Ken Kesey in <u>Sometimes a Great Notion</u>

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MASTER PROGRAM ELEMENTS

The Shoreline Management Act of 1971, identifies seven land and water use elements that are to be dealt with in the development of areawide shoreline goals. They include: shoreline use, economic development, public access, conservation, recreation, historical/cultural and circulation. Master Programs are also encouraged to include any other elements which, because of present uses or future needs, are deemed appropriate to effectuate the policy of the Act.

Residential land use of shorelines of the state in King County makes up the largest share of the developed shorelines in the County. Much of the undeveloped shoreline is in private ownership, subdivded into small lots and presently zoned to allow for residential use. Because of present and future needs of residential shoreline use, goals and policies have been formulated as part of a residential element to guide and plan for that development.

The following comprehensive set of shoreline goals provide the foundation and framework on which the balance of the Master Program has been developed. These goals and policies are reflective of the level of achievement believed to be intrinsically desirable for all shoreline uses, needs and developments, and establish a program policy commensurate with the intent and objectives of the Shoreline Management Act.

SHORELINE USE ELEMENT

An element which deals with the distribution, location and extent of: 1) the use of shorelines and adjacent areas for housing, commerce, industry, transportation, public buildings and utilities, agriculture, education and natural resources, 2) the use of the water for aquaculture, recreation and transportation, and 3) the use of the water, shoreline and uplands for other categories of land and water uses and activities not specified in this Master Program.

> GOAL: PRESERVE OR DEVELOP SHORELINES, ADJACENT UPLANDS AND ADJACENT WATER AREAS IN A MANNER THAT ASSURES A BALANCE OF SHORELINE USES WITH MINIMAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT.

Objectives

1. Shoreline land and water areas particularly suited for specific and appropriate uses should be designated and reserved for such uses.

2. Shoreline land and water uses should satisfy the economic, social and physical needs of the regional population, but should not exceed the physical carrying capacity of the shoreline areas.

3. Where appropriate, land and water uses should be located to restore or enhance the land and water environments.

4. Location of new development shall be prioritized as follows:

a. First priority should be given to those uses which are shoreline dependent and will have no adverse effect on the land and water environment.

b. Next priority should be given to those uses which are shoreline dependent and which will have minimal adverse effect on the land and water environment.

c. Next priority should be given to those uses which are shoreline dependent which may have significant adverse effect on the land and water environment.

d. Next priority should be given to those uses which are shoreline dependent and which may have a substantial detrimental effect on either the land or water environment.

e. Lowest priority should be given to those uses which are not dependent on the shoreline.

5. Like or compatible shoreline uses should be clustered or distributed in a rational manner rather than be allowed to develop haphazardly.

6. Multiple uses of shoreline should be encouraged where location and integration of compatible uses or activities are feasible.

7. Unique and fragile areas of the shoreline should be protected from uses or activities that will have an adverse effect on the land or water environment.

8. Non-residential uses or activities which are not shoreline dependent should be encouraged to locate or relocate away from the shoreline.

9. King County shall consider the goals, objectives and policies within the Shoreline Master Program in all land use management actions regarding the use or development of adjacent uplands or the water areas, adjacent uplands and associated wetlands or streams with less than 20 cubic feet per second mean annual flow within its jurisdiction where such use or development will have an adverse effect on designated shorelines.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENTS

An element which deals with the location and design of those industries, fisheries, transportation facilities, port and tourist facilities, commerce

and other developments that are uniquely dependent upon the shoreline and water access.

GOAL: SHORELINE DEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT SHOULD PROVIDE LONG RANGE BENEFIT TO MAN AND HIS ECONOMIC PURSUITS WHILE ASSURING COMPATIBILITY WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL GOALS FOR SHORELINE AREAS.

Objectives

1. Rather than being dispersed, shoreline industry and commerce should be encouraged to locate in present publicly indentified and developed areas to the extent of the land and water carrying capacity.

Policy 1 - To relieve stress on less developed areas, new industry and commerce should be encouraged to locate in intensive use areas which can be upgraded and redeveloped.

Policy 2 - New economic development should be encouraged to cluster.

Policy 3 - Economic development should be designed to minimize actual shoreline space occupied.

Policy 4 - Economic development involving high intensity commercial land use should be confined to Urban Enironments.

Policy 5 - Economic uses and activities should place inland all non-shoreline dependent elements. Those non-shoreline dependent uses which are allowed to remain may have moderate modification and reconstruction.

Policy 6 - Cooperative use of docking, parking, cargo handling and storage facilities should be encouraged.

2. Shoreline economic development should provide public physical and visual availability to the water, consistent with public health and safety.

Policy 1 - Overlook points, historic areas, structures and points of public access to the waterfront should be incorporated in industrial site planning.

Policy 2 - Port facilities should be designed to permit viewing of harbor areas by means of viewpoints, waterfront restaurants and similar public facilities that would not interfere with port operations.

3. Shoreline economic development which may have significant or substantial

detrimental effect on either land or water environment should be constructed and operated in a manner to minimize these effects.

Policy 1 - New development should minimize temperature changes, accumulation of debris, bank erosion, turbidity and other changes in water quality.

Policy 2 - During excavation and other erosion and sediment activities, appropriate sediment control procedures and devices should be used to protect the watercourse.

Policy 3 - Structures placed in the water for economic purposes should be designed to minimize obstruction to natural circulation and movement of water, sediments and indigenous aquatic life.

Policy 4 - Economic development should be prohibited in identified unique and fragile areas.

Policy 5 - Economic development which reduces water surface or flood plain storage capacity should not be permitted, except where a shoreline dependent use serves an overriding public interest, the flood hazard is not increased, and there are no reasonable alternative construction sites.

4. Whenever feasible, waterfront economic sites should be planned so as to provide multiple uses of the shorelines of the state.

Policy 1 - Consistent with public safety, waterfront industrial developments should be encouraged to provide fishing piers, use of artificial reefs, boat ramps and other facilities.

Policy 2 - To lessen competition for landed sites, pens and structures for commercial aquaculture should be located away from Class I beaches.

Policy 3 - In siting economic development, that which is shoreline dependent should be given priority over economic development that is water-oriented.

5. Priority should be given those shoreline economic developments which maintain options for future users of the water.

Policy 1 - Economic activity which converts shoreline resources

to irreversible uses should be minimized.

6. Tidelands, shorelands, beds and waters especially valuable for aquaculture or natural production of fish or shellfish should be publicly identified and protected.

Policy 1 - King County support should be given to State Departments of Game and Fisheries to improve stream conditions and open new spawning areas.

Policy 2 - Development of all fisheries for commercial and recreational applications should be encouraged.

Policy 3 - Mining, dredging, channelizing or filling of these shoreline areas should be discouraged.

7. Priority should be given shoreline economic development of renewable over non-renewable resources.

Policy 1 - To maintain a long range economic base in King County, economic development in shoreline recreation, fisheries, silvaculture and agriculture should be encouraged.

Policy 2 - Prompt and effective regeneration should be accomplished after harvest to assure a sustained yield.

Policy 3 - Mining and other resource extraction should be discouraged in waterbodies and shoreline areas.

PUBLIC ACCESS ELEMENT

An element making provision for public access to publicly-owned shorelines and assessing the need for providing public access to shoreline areas.

GOAL: INCREASE PUBLIC ACCESS TO SHORELINE AREAS PROVIDED THAT PRIVATE RIGHTS, PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE NATURAL SHORELINE CHARACTER ARE NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

Objectives

1. Access development should respect and protect the enjoyment of private rights in shoreline property.

Policy 1 - Shoreline access areas should be planned to include ancillary facilities such as parking and sanitation when appropriate.

Policy 2 - Shoreline access and ancillary facilities should be designed and developed to provide adequate protection for adjacent private properites.

2. Public access should be maintained and regulated.

Policy 1 - Public access should be policed and improved consistent with intensity of use.

Policy 2 - The provision to restrict access as to nature, time, number of people and area may be appropriate for public pedestrian easements and other public access areas where there are spawning grounds, fragile aquatic life habitats or potential hazard for pedestrian safety.

Policy 3 - Facilities in public shoreline access areas should be properly maintained and operated.

3. Design of access should provide for the public health, safety and enjoyment.

Policy 1 - Appropriate signs should be used to designate publicly-owned shorelines.

Policy 2 - Within the shoreline environment pedestrian and non-motorized access should be encouraged.

Policy 3 - Public access to and along the water's edge should be available in publicly-owned shorelines that are tolerant of human activity.

4. Priority for access acquisition should consider resource desirability, availability and proximity of population.

Policy 1- A shoreline element in the parks acquisition and development program should be encouraged so that future shoreline access is acquired and developed by established criteria and standards as part of an overall master plan.

5. Public access should be provided in new shoreline development.

Policy 1 - There should be incentives to encourage private property owners to provide shoreline access.

Policy 2 - Public pedestrian easements should be provided in future land use authorizations and in the case of King County projects along lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and marinelands whenever shoreline features are appropriate for

public use. Shorelines of the state that include but are not limited to any of the following conditions should be considered for pedestrian easements:

a. Where a proposed trail in the King County Trail System utilizes a route along the shoreline.

b. Areas of significant, historical, geological and/or biological circumstances.

c. Areas presently being legally used or historically having been legally used by the public along the shoreline for access.

d. Where public funds have been expended on or related to the waterbody.

6. Shorelines of the state should be available to all people for sensory gratification.

Policy 1 - Viewpoints, lookouts and vistas of shorelines of the state and wetlands should be publicly accessible.

Policy 2 - New developments should minimize visual and physical obstruction of the water from shoreline roads and upland owners.

7. General Policies:

Policy 1 - Where appropriate, utility and transportation rights-of-way on the shoreline should be made available for public access and use.

Policy 2 - Publicly-owned street ends which abut the shoreline should be retained and/or reclaimed for public access.

Policy 3 - Shoreline recreational facilities and other public access points should be connected by trails, bicycle pathways and other access links where appropriate.

Policy 4 - Public pedestrian easements and access points should be of a nature and scale that would be compatible with the abutting and adjacent land use as well as natural features including aaquatic life.

Policy 5 - Access development should respect and protect ecological and aesthetic values in the shorelines of the state.

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

An element which deals with the preservation of natural shoreline resources, considering but not limited to such characteristics as scenic vistas, parkways, vital estuarine areas for fish and wildlife protection, beaches and other valuable natural or aesthetic features.

GOAL: ASSURE PRESERVATION OF UNIQUE AND NON-RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ASSURE CONSERVATION OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF EXISTING AND FUTURE GENERATIONS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Objectives

1. Shorelines which are of unique or valuable natural character should be acquired for public benefit commensurate with preservation of the ecosystem.

Policy 1 - Unique and fragile areas in shoreline areas should be designated and retained as open space. Access and use should be restricted or prohibited when necessary for their preservation.

Policy 2 - When appropriate, King County should acquire those shoreline areas which are unique or valuable. Subsequent use of such areas should be governd by their ecological carrying capacity.

2. All renewable natural resources should be managed so that use or consumption does not exceed replenishment.

Policy 1 - In shoreline areas, after logging operations have been completed, reforestation or other planting should be undertaken and completed within one year whenever possible.

Policy 2 - Through policies and actions, King county should encourage the management and conservation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, timber and other renewable resources.

3. Resource conservation should be an integral part of shoreline planning.

Policy 1 - When feasible, King County should initiate programs to reverse any substantial adverse impacts caused by existing shoreline development.

Policy 2 - All future shoreline development should be planned, designed and sited to minimize adverse impact upon the natural shoreline environment.

4. Scenic, aesthetic and ecological qualities of natural and developed shorelines should be recognized and preserved as valuable resources.

Policy 1 - When appropriate, natural flora and fauna should be preserved or restored.

Policy 2 - In shoreline areas, the natural topography should not be substantially altered.

Policy 3 - Shoreline structures should be sited and designed to minimize view obstruction and should be visually compatible with the shoreline character.

Policy 4 - Wildlife and aquatic habitats, including spawning grounds, should be protected, improved, and, if appropriate, increased.

5. Resources should be managed to enhance the environment with minimal adverse effect.

Policy 1 - Agriculture, aquaculture, and silvaculture in shoreline areas should be conducted with all reasonable precautions to insure the preservation of the natural character and quality of the shoreline.

Policy 2 - Shoreline activities, and developments should be planned, constructed and operated to minimize adverse effects on the natural processes of the shoreline, and should maintain or enhance the quality of air, soil, and water on the shorelines.

Policy 3 - Consumptive and extractive industries should allow the natural shoreline systems to function with a minimum of disruption during their operations and should return the shoreline to as near natural a state as possible upon their completion.

Policy 4 - Any structure or activity in or near the water should be constructed in such a way that it will minimize adverse physical or chemical effects on water quality, vegetation, fish, shellfish or wildlife.

Policy 5 - Uses or activities, which substantially degrade the natural resources of the shoreline should not be allowed.

RECREATION ELEMENT

An element for the preservation and expansion of all types of recreational opportunities through programs of acquisition, development and various means of less-than-fee acquisition.

> GOAL: PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SHORELINE DEPENDENT AND WATER ORIENTED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE DIVERSE. CONVENIENT AND ADEQUATE FOR THE REGIONAL POPULATION CONSISTENT WITH THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE LAND AND WATER RESOURCE.

Objectives

1. Areas containing special shoreline recreation qualities not easily duplicated should be available for public use and enjoyment.

   Policy 1 - Opportunities should be provided for the public to understand natural shoreline processes and experience natural resource features.

   Policy 2 - Public viewing and interpretation should be encouraged at or near industrial, commercial and governmental shoreline activities when consistent with security and public safety.

2. Shoreline recreational use and development should enhance environmental quality with minimal adverse effect on the natural resources.

   Policy 1 - Stretches of relatively inaccessible and unspoiled shoreline should be available and designated as low intensity recreational use areas with minimal development; service facilities such as footpaths, periphery car parks and adequate sanitary facilities should only be allowed where appropriate.

   Policy 2 - Beaches and other predominantly undeveloped shorelines already popular should be available and designated as medium intensity recreational use areas to be free from expansive development; intensity of use should respect and protect the natural qualities of the area.

   Policy 3 - Small or linear portions of the shoreline suitable for recreational purposes should be available and designated as transitional use areas that allow for variable intensities of use, which may include vista points, pedestrian walkways, water entry points, and access from the water; utilizing stream floodplains, streetends, steep slopes and shoreline areas adjacent to waterfront roads.

Policy 4 - At suitable locations, shorelines should be made available and designated as high intensive use areas that provide for a wide variety of activities.

Policy 5 - Overall design and development in shoreline recreational areas should be responsive to the site characteristics of those areas and be consistent with the level of use in the area concerned.

Policy 6- Recreation areas on the shoreline should have adequate surveillance and maintenance.

Policy 7 - The public should be provided with additional off-site and on-site guidance and control to protect the shoreline resource.

Policy 8 - Where a wide berm is needed for dry beach recreation, and physical conditions permit sand retention, consideration should be given to creating a Class I beach when such development does not destroy valuable biota or unique physical conditions.

Policy 9 - Access to recreational shoreline areas afforded by water and land circulation systems should be determined by the concept of optimum carrying capacity and recreational quality.

Policy 10 - Non water oriented recreational facility development should be kept inland away from the water's edge except where appropriate in high intensive shoreline use areas.

3. The provision of adequate public shoreline recreation lands should be based on an acquisition plan with clear public intent.

4. A balanced variety of recreational opportunities should be provided regionally for people of different ages, health, family status and financial ability.

Policy 1 - Appropriate specialized recreation facilities should be provided for the handicapped or others who might need them.

Policy 2 - Shoreline recreation areas should provide opportunities for different use intensities ranging from low (solitude) to high (many people).

Policy 3 - Opportunities for shoreline recreational experiences should include a wide range of accessibility and duration of use.

Policy 4 - Shoreline recreational experiences should include a wide range of different areas from remote-outdoor undeveloped areas to highly developed indoor-outdoor areas.

Policy 5 - Recreational development should meet the demands of population growth consistent with the carrying capacity of the land and water resource.

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL ELEMENTS

An element for the protection and restoration of buildings, sites and shorelines areas having historic, cultural, educational or scientific value.

GOAL: SHORELINE FEATURES HAVING HISTORIC, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL VALUE LOCALLY OR REGIONALLY, SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AND THEN RETAINED AND PROTECTED.

Objectives

1. Public and private cooperation in site preservation and protection should be encouraged.

Policy 1 - King County should create the means for establishing a County register of historic buildings, sites and districts including those on shorelines.

Policy 2 - There should be incentives to encourage private owners to preserve such designated sites.

Policy 3 - Heritage sites should be restored or modified as an aspect of King County's Heritage Site Program.

Policy 4 - Whenever possible, public or private developments should be prevented from destroying or destructively altering any designated site having historic, cultural, scientific or educational value as identified by the appropriate authorities.

Policy 5 - King County should attempt to preserve sites on County property with historic, cultural, educational or scientific value.

Policy 6 - King County should coordinate with adjacent municipalities in the preservation and enhancement of mutually relevant sites and areas.

Policy 7 - King County should consider the purchase of appropriate sites to assure the preservation of representative number of natural areas for scientific purposes as identified by the proper authorities.

2. Suspected significant and newly discovered sites should remain free from other intrusions until their value for retention is determined.

Policy 1 - An assessment of the historic, cultural, educational or scientific value of proposed substantial developments should be included as part of the shoreline permit process.

Policy 2 - As part of King County's continual updating of its Inventory and Master Program, sites of suspected or potential value should be inventoried.

3. Where appropriate, access to such sites should be made available to the general public and should be designed to give maximum protection to the resource.

Policy 1 - Parks, trails and other forms of recreational open space should be coordinated with such sites when appropriate for their protection.

Policy 2 - Access to areas of scientific significance should be restricted where appropriate to the resource being protected.

4. The need to provide clear interpretation of historical/cultural sites to visitors should be recognized.

Policy 1 - Such sites should be marked by appropriate signs noting the historical or cultural significance of the location. The signs should be designed to blend with the surrounding environment.

Policy 2 - When practical, and not in conflict with the objective of protection of the resource, more extensive interpretive services should be provided.

Policy 3 - Archeological sites should not be marked by signs or other interpretive data if this would greatly increae the danger of vandalism.

CIRCULATION ELEMENT

An element dealing with the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals and other public

facilities and coordinating those facilities with the shoreline use elements.

GOAL: CIRCULATION SYSTEMS IN SHORELINE AREAS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THOSE WHICH ARE SHORELINE DEPENDENT OR WOULD SERVE SHORELINE DEPENDENT USES AND THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECT OF THOSE SYSTEMS ON THE QUALITY OF WATER, LIFE OR ENVIRONMENT.

Objectives

1. New surface transportation development should be designed to provide the best possible service with the least possible infringement upon the shoreline environment.

Policy 1 - New transportation facilities and improvements to existing facilities that substantially increase levels or air, noise, odor, visual or water pollution should be discouraged.

Policy 2 - Transportation corridors should be designed to harmonize with the topography and other natural characteristics of the shoreline through which they traverse.

Policy 3 - Surface transportation facilities in shoreline areas should be set back from the ordinary high water mark far enough to make unnecessary such protective measures as rip-rap or other bank stabilization, landfill, bulkheads, groins, jetties or substantial site regrade.

2. Shoreline circulation systems should encourage alternative routes and modes of travel.

Policy 1 - Future development and maintenance of regional ferry services should be encouraged and integrated with the overall transportation system.

Policy 2 - Circulation routes should provide for non-motorized means of travel.

Policy 3 - The concepts contained in King County's Urban Trails Plan should be incorporated into the shoreline circulation system.

3. Circulation systems should be located and attractively designed so as not to unnecessarily or unreasonably pollute the physical environment or reduce the benefits people derive from their property.

Policy 1 - Motorized vehicular traffic on beaches and other natural shoreline areas should be prohibited.

Policy 2 - Transportation facilities providing access to shoreline developments should be planned and designed in scale and chracter with the use proposed.

4. Circulation systems disruptive to public shoreline access and other shoreline uses should be relocated where feasible.

Policy 1 - Transportation elements disruptive to the shoreline character which cannot feasibly be relocated should be conditioned or landscaped to minimize visual and noise pollution.

5. Shoreline circulation systems should be adaptable to changes in technology.

Policy 1 - King County should promote and encourage modes of transportation which consume the least amount of energy while providing the best efficiency with the least possible pollution.

6. General Policies

Policy 1 - New transportation developments in shoreline areas should provide turnout areas for scenic stops and offroad rest areas where the topography, view and natural features warrant.

Policy 2 - Shoreline roadway corridors with unique or historic significance or of great aesthetic quality should be retained and maintained for those characteristics.

Policy 3 - New transportation facilities crossing lakes, streams, rivers or wetlands should be encouraged to locate in existing corridors except where any adverse impact can be minimized by selecting an alternate corridor.

Policy 4 - Shoreline terminals and transfer points should be sited and designed to minimize their impact on the environment and adjacent shoreline uses.

RESIDENTIAL ELEMENT

An element dealing with housing densities, residential subdivisions, shoreline access, necessary support services and locations of single-family dwellings (including mobile homes), multi-family dwellings and houseboats without distinction between part-time or full-time occupancy.

GOAL: SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL AREAS SHALL PERMIT A VARIETY OF HOUSING TYPES AND DESIGN WITH DENSITIES AND LOCATION CONSISTENT WITH THE ABILITY OF PHYSICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.

Objectives

1. Residential developments should be excluded from shoreline areas known to contain development hazards.

Policy 1 - Residential development should be prohibited in flood plains within the 100 year flood level.

Policy 2 - Residential development should be prohibited in areas of of severe or very severe landslide or avalance hazard.

Policy 3 - Residential development should be prohibited in shoreline areas with slopes of 40% or greater which are hazardous.

Policy 4 - Shoreline areas containing other potential hazards (e.g., geological conditions, unstable subsurface conditions, ersion hazards, ground water or seepage problems) should be limited or restricted for development. The burden of proof that development of these areas is feasible, safe and ecologically sound is the responsibility of the developer.

2. Residential developments should have minimal impact on the land and water environment of the shoreline and minimize visual and physical obstruction.

Policy 1 - Residential development should be prohibited in identified unique and fragile areas.

Policy 2 - Residential development on piers or over water should not be permitted.

Policy 3 - Landfill for residential development which reduces water surface or flood plain capacity would not be permitted.

Policy 4 - In residential developments, the water's edge should be kept free of buildings and fences.

Policy 5 - Every reasonable effort should be made to insure the retention of natural shoreline vegetation and other natural features of the landscape during site development and construction.

Policy 6 - Planned unit developments that provide public access and open space for the general public as well as to residents of the project are preferred, whether single-family or multi-family developments.

3. Residential use of shorelines should not displace or encroach upon shoreline dependent uses.

Policy 1 - Housing should be located to prevent interference with shoreline dependent uses that are more important to the area.

4. Residential densities should be determined with regard for the physical capabilities of the shoreline areas, public services requirements and effects such densities have on the environment.

Policy 1 - Subdivisions and new developments should be designed to adequately protect the water and shoreline aesthetic characteristics.

Policy 2- New residential developments should only be allowed in those shoreline areas where the provision for sewage disposal and drainage ways are of such a standard that adjoining water bodies would not be adversely affected by pollution or siltation.

Policy 3 - Residential development along shorelines should be set back from the ordinary high water mark far enough to make unnecessary such protective measures as filling, bulkheading, construction groins or jetties, or substantial regrading of the site.

5. General Policies

Policy 1 - New floating homes should be prohibited in unincorporated King County.

Policy 2 - Residential developments should be designed to enhance the appearance of the shoreline and not substantially interfere with the public's view and access to the water.

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENTS

In order to more effectively implement the goals, objectives and policies of this Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act, the shorelines of the state within King County have been categorized into five separate Environment designations. The purpose of these designations is to differentiate between areas whose geographical features imply differing objectives regarding their use and future develoment.

Each environment represents a particular emphasis in the type of uses and the extent of development which should occur within it. The system is designed to encourage uses in each Environment which enhance the character of the Environment while at the same time requiring reasonable standards and restrictions on development so that the character of the Environment is not destroyed.

The determination as to which designation should be given to any specific shoreline area has been based on and is reflective of the existing development pattern, the biophysical capabilities and limitations of the land and the goals and aspirations of the local citizenry.

Each environment category includes: 1) a definition describing the development, use and/or features which characterize the area, 2) a purpose which clarifies the meaning and intent of the designation. and (3) general policies designed to regulate use and development consistent with the character of the Environment.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The Urban Envronment is an area of high-intensity land use including residential, commercial, recreational and industrial development. The Environment is particularly suitable to those areas presently subjected to extremely intensive use pressure, as well as areas planned to accommodate urban expansion. Shorelines planned for future urban expansion should present few biophysical limitations for urban activities and not have a high priority for designation as an alternative environment.

The purpose of designating the Urban Environment is to ensure optimum utilization of shorelines within urbanized areas by permitting intensive use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains the shoreline for a multiplicity of urban uses. The Environment is designed to reflect a policy of increasing utilization and efficiency of urban areas, to promote a more intensive level of use through redevelopment of areas now under-utilized and to encourage multiple use of the shoreline if the major use is shoreline dependent.

General Policies

1. Emphasis should be given to development within already developed areas.

2. Priority should be given to shoreline dependent and water oriented uses over other uses. Uses which are neither shoreline dependent or water oriented should be discouraged except for residential.

3. Emphasis should be given to developing visual and physical access to the shoreline in the Urban Environment.

5. To enhance the waterfront and insure maximum public use, industrial and commercial facilities should be designed to permit pedestrian waterfront activities consistent with public safety and security.

6. Multiple use of the shoreline should be encouraged.

7. Redevelopment and renewal of substandard areas should be encouraged in order to accommodate future users and make maximum use of the shoreline resource.

8. Aesthetic considerations should be actively promoted by means of sign control regulations, architectural design standards, planned unit development standards, landscaping requirements and other such means.

9. Development should not significantly degrade the quality of the environment, including water quality and air quality, nor create conditions which would accentuate erosion, drainage problems or other adverse impacts on adjacent Environments.

RURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Rural Environment is intended for shoreline areas characterized by agricultural uses, low density residential where most urban services are not available, and areas which provide buffer zones and open space between predominently urban areas. Undeveloped shorelines not planned for urban expansion or which do not have a high priority for designation in an alternative Environment and recreational uses compatible with agricultural activities are appropriate for the Rural Environment.

The purpose of designating the Rural Environment is to preserve agricultural land, restrict intensive development along undeveloped shorelines, function as a buffer between urban areas, and maintain open spaces and opportunities for recreational uses within the ecological carrying capacity of the land and water resource. New developments in a Rural Environment should reflect the character of the surrounding area by limiting density, providing permanent open space and by maintaining adequate building setbacks from water to prevent shoreline resources from being destroyed for other rural types of uses.

General Policies

1. Industrial and commercial uses should be restricted to those associated and in character with this Environment.

2. Industrial, commercial and residential development should not encroach on prime agricultural lands.

3. Recreational access to the shorelines should be encouraged. Recreational facilities should be located and designed to minimize conflicts with agricultural activities.

4. Agricultural practices should be conducted in a manner that will prevent pollution of the water and minimize erosion and sedimentation within the shoreline area.

5. New developments should reflect the character of the surrounding area by limiting residential density, providing permanent open space and maintaining adequate building setbacks from the water.

CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT

The Conservancy Environment consists of a shoreline areas which are primarily free from intensive development. It is the most suitable designation for shoreline areas of high scenic or historical values, for areas unsuitable for development due to biophysical limitations and for commercial forest lands.

Conservancy areas are intended to maintain their existing character. This designation is designed to protect, conserve, and manage existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas. The preferred uses are those which are nonconsumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area.

General Policies

1. New developments should be restricted to those which are compatible with the natural and biophysical limitations of the land and water.

2. Commercial and industrial uses other than commercial forestry, agriculture, fisheries and mining should be discouraged.

3. Diverse recreational activities which are compatible with the Conservancy Environment should be encouraged.

4. Development which would be of a hazard to public health and safety or would materially interfere with the natural processes should not be allowed.

5. Residential development should be regulated to maintain an overall density of less than one dwelling unit per acre.

6. The flood hazard overzone regulations shall apply to development within flood plains.

7. Structural flood control devices should be strongly discouraged in the Conservancy Environment.

8. In areas with poorly draining soils developments should not be allowed unless connected to a sewer line.

9. Developments should be regulated so as to minimize the following: erosion or sedimentation, the adverse impact on aquatic habitats and substantial degradation of the existing character of the Conservancy Environment.

10. King County should encourage sustained yield management of natural resources within the Conservancy Environment.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Natural Environment consists of areas characterized by the presence of some unique natural features considered valuable in their undisturbed or original condition and which are relatively intolerant of intensive human use. Such areas should be essentially free from development or be capable of being easily restored to natural condition, and they should be large enough to protect the value of the resource.

The purpose of designating the Natural Environment is to preserve and restore those natural resource systems existing relatively free of human influence. These systems require severe restrictions of intensities and types of uses permitted so as to maintain the integrity of the Natural Environment.

General Policies

1. Natural areas should remain free from all development which would adversely affect their natural character.

2. The intensity and type of uses permitted should be restricted in order to maintain the natural systems and resources in their natural condition.

3. Limited access should be allowed to those areas in the Natural Environment.

4. Uses which are consumptive of the physical and biological resources or which may degrade the actual or potential value of the Natural Environment should be prohibited.

5. Uses and activities in locations adjacent to natural areas should be strictly regulated to insure that the integrity of the Natural Environment is not compromised.

SHORELINE USE ACTIVITIES

Shoreline use activities are specific uses or groups of similar uses that have been outlined by the Department of Ecology Final Guidelines as being characteristic of the shorelines of the state. They have been formulated as implementing tools to further carry out the intent and policy of this Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act. They also represent a major criterion to be used in evaluating proposed development and alterations to the shoreline environment, with their ultimate influence, to a large extent, dependent upon how well they are enforced.

The policies that make up each use activity have been developed, founded on the premise that all reasonable and appropriate uses require regulatory control. Other provisions such as a view enhancement, public access, erosion control, water quality, long term benefits and aesthetic considerations have also been reflected in policy statements.

Shoreline uses and activities not specifically identified, and for which policies have not been developed, will be evaluated on a case by case basis and will be required to meet the intent of the goals and objectives of this Master Program, the policy of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, and shall be consistent with the management policy and character of the shoreline Environment in which they propose to locate.

AGRICULTURE

The best farming soils of King County are predominantly located in the river valleys where many years of river flooding have formed flat floored lowlands of fertile alluvial deposits. These soils, the Oridia-Seattle-Woodinville Association, covering about seven percent of King County, require little or no irrigation and lie over a gravelly subsoil below which the water table drops during the growing season.

Agricultural activities have tended to locate along the river edge in places where the ground water table is accessible and drainage is good. Dairy farms, mostly pasture dependent, are located on the Enumclaw plateau and along the Snoqualmie River Basin. They provide for about 25% of the Puget Sound demand for milk and milk products. Vegetable and small fruit crops are grown in portions of the Green River Valley, Sammamish Valley and on Vashon Island, accounting for up to 50% of the celery, cabbage, lettuce, rhubarb and blueberries grown and sold in the State.

Allocating land to agriculture is a vital commitment of resources although some agricultural land is being lost to other uses. Prime agricultural land lost through conversion must be replaced through additional applications of energy to less naturally productive lands (for example, a ton of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer requires the burning of more than 40,000 cubic feet of natural gas).

Essentially, all rural shorelines agricultural activities include some source of non-point water pollution. In King County, seven pollution types are characteristic and need control considerations: sediment, nutrient, additives, pesticides, salt loads, organic loads and microbial (pathogens).

Alluvial soils which make good farmlands and found in river valleys generally are small particles of earth. They have been deposited over long periods of time through natural erosion. Because of the size of soil particles and the intermittent absence of vegetative cover, croplands and other farmlands are highly susceptible.

Urbanization on plateaus surrounding valleys increases the rate and amount of runoff increasing the potential for erosion of valley soils. As a result, cropland may be the principal source of the total sediment yield in rivers. This source of sediment may contain pollutants. Additionally, commercial fertilizers and pesticides applied to crops may permeate into the water table of the subsoil and concentrate in ground water storage where normal valley drainage is impaired.

Both dairy and cropland farming methods may result in herbicide and pesticide pollution in both the soil and water element. Microbial and organic loads are particularly characteristic of dairy activity surrounding feedlots. Water soluble ammonia from cattle nitrogenous waste may be carried in the breeze close to the ground for hundreds of feet to pollute adjoining waters.

Public access to the shorelines of farms pose additional problems. Public safety from farm machinery and chemicals is a major concern of farm owners. Liability for accidents makes farmers cautious to allow public access to rivers. Farm security is also of concern where damage to crops and animals as well as structures may occur. Extensive areas of farms and continuous operation requirements make supervision of public access difficult for the farm owner.

General Policies

1. Property owners in agriculture areas should be encouraged to provide shoreline recreational opportunities consistent with the goal, objectives and policies of the public access element.

2. Shoreline areas with soil particularly suitable for agriculture should be protected from activities which would compromise the agricultural potential of those areas.

3. Lakes and bogs surrounded by farmlands should be maintained and protected as wildlife habitats.

4. In agricultural areas where cattle could gain access to the water body, fences should be constructed upland of a natural vegetation strip to preclude

potential pollution from animal wastes, and sediment created through destruction of the stabilized soil.

5. In agricultural areas abutting the shoreline, a strip of natural vegetation should exist above the ordinary high water mark between the water and agricultural activity to stabilize the soil and entrap sediment.

6. In agricultural areas subject to the dangers of a high water table or flooding, consideration should be given to those activities, crops, or open space which would require no new bank stabilization or flood control measures.

AQUATIC RESOURCE PRACTICES

Despite expanding world consumption and harvesting of fish and shellfish products, U.S. fish & shellfish landings have been nearly constant over the last twenty years. As a result, the U.S. catch has provided less than a quarter of the fish and shellfish consumed in the United States while national import has been increasing at an annual rate of 14%. During this period, Washington State has accounted for about 6% of the national landings and ranked 8th in dollar value.

Of all facets of economic shoreline activity, production from fisheries is the most vulnerable to massive destruction from an error in environmental control. Close monitoring of water quality and an agressive policy of pollution abatement and control are mandatory for full realization and sustenance of this economic base.

King County shares a responsibility for the fisheries in three of the seven major Puget Sound estuaries. These three estuaries have much to do with the biological productivity of Puget Sound, the only large estuary in the United States. This estuary is one of only three in the world not dead to commercial fish harvesting.

Aquaculture addresses state hatcheries, commercial hatcheries and beds, and natural hatcheries and beds within King County shorelines. Underwater aquaria are considered as aquaculture although the use is principally recreational.

Aquaculture has two modes:

1. The harvest of uncontained plant and animal populations that exist on the nutrients and foods available in the environment, restock themselves according to the fecundity of the population, and survive as the food and nature allow. On King County shorelines, clam and geoduck digging are examples.

2. Artificial stocking or raising of stock in feedlots or pens using selective breeding and controlled feeding programs for increasing

production and rearing a uniform product. In King County, state hatcheries and state distribution of oyster spat are examples.

Pen culture requires confinement and the presence of fixed structures that compete for space. Pens, rafts and hatcheries require certain environmental conditions to assure the survival of their contained populations. Some of these conditions are small wave forces, good flow, good water quality, temperature limits, good anchoring ground and accessibility and, possibly, good natural food and nutrient supply.

The confinement of fish or shellfish in concentration imposes an extreme biological load in a small area. Dense populations degrade and water quality and deposit heavy fecal sediments below the pens or on the floor of embayments. The principal impacts of aquacultural activity within the shoreline are:

1. Pollutants in the water body such as fish organic wastes and additives for feeding and disease control.

2. Navigation hazards such as holding pens, rafts, nets and stakes.

3. Watercourse alteration to supply water.

4. Netting and flooring of river beds for spawning channels.

5. Shoreline access limitations where shellfish are being protected and contained.

General Policies

1. King County support should be given to State Departments of Fisheries and Game to improve stream conditions, open new spawning areas, and establish new fish runs.

2. Pens and structures for commercial aquaculture should not be located on Class I beaches, or swimming beaches.

3. Aquacultural enterprises should be located in areas which would not significantly restrict navigation.

4. In aquaculture enterprises, development of multiple aquaculture systems should be encouraged.

5. Aquacultural structures should use open pile construction where significant littoral drift occurs.

6. Prior to use of an area for aquacultural enterprises, consideration should be given to the capability of the water body to absorb potential wastes.

7. Shoreline areas having extremely high natural potential for aquaculture

should be preserved for that purpose.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Almost fifty percent of the total land area of King County is forest land, and of this over sixty percent is classified as principal forest. At the same time these forest lands contain a bountiful resource. As a result, industries based on timber and fish resources have flourished in the County since pioneer days. Today, both industries are still vitally important to our economy. If they are to flourish in the future, however, the resources must be managed wisely.

The West Coast Douglas-Fir Region supports five species of anadromous salmon and two species of anadromous trout as well as resident fish. Resident fish live in fresh water streams and lakes all year, and several anadromous species spend up to their first year in such areas before going to the ocean. Salmon and trout require a high quality environment, preferring clean, cool, well-oxygenated streams, and they have been known to use streams wish flow as little as 0.01 cfs. In order to preserve our fish resource in forested areas, we must protect all streams at all times of the year. This means not only wise stream management but wise forest management. The following set of general policies is aimed at controlling the activities of forest harvesters for the protection of forest and fish resources for present and future use, not only by timber and fisheries interests, but for all the residents of the County and the state.

1. All forest management and harvesting practices in shoreline areas should be conducted to cause the least possible adverse impacts on the land and water environment, should respect the natural character of the shoreline, and should make every effort to preserve wildlife, aquatic life, and their habitats.

2. Shorelines having outstanding scenic qualities should be left in a substantially natural condition. Timber harvest in such areas should be limited to selective cutting, and logging roads which would destory the natural views of these areas should be prohibited.

3. Timber harvest in unique and fragile areas should be prohibited, except as a measure to enhance or protect the area.

4. All roads, railroads and trails should be constructed and maintained to minimize or preclude erosion.

5. Road and bridge construction should be carried out in that time of year which will prevent harmful effects on wildlife, aquatic life and their habitat, and serious soil erosion.

6. All cut, filled, and side cast slopes should be planted or seeded with appropriate ground cover or otherwise treated to prevent erosion of the slope.

7. All ruts and erodable soil conditions caused by timber harvest operations should be water-barred or planted with appropriate ground cover.

8. All road design and construction should minimize the number of waterway crossings and avoid unnecessary duplication of road systems by making use of existing roads where practical. Where roads traverse land in another ownership, but still adequately serve the operation, attempts should be made to negotiate with the owner for use of such roads before construction of new roads.

9. Land being harvested of timber prior to changing the land to a non-timber production use need not be regenerated if the new use is substantially within one year of the harvest. However, proper erosion control measures should be taken in cases where stream degradation is possible in the interim period.

10. In shoreline areas which are unsuited for the production of wood fibre, such as lakes, marshes, bogs, swamps, springs, wet meadows or grasslands, protective and vegetative cover should be maintained as wildlife habitats.

11. Whenever seeding, planting, or other soil stabilizing measures are specified, it should be done as soon as practical according to good forest practices.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Commercial development pertains generally to the use or construction of facilities for transaction and sale of goods and services as opposed to industrial development (treatment together with ports) which pertains to the design and fabrication of products.

Commercial uses which are not shoreline dependent or water oriented are encouraged to site on upland plateaus.

Commercial developments in King County shorelines range from small businesses within residences to high-rise office buildings. In general shoreline dependent and water oriented commerce are one or a combination of two types: commercial non-sales and commercial sales.

Commercial non-sales consist primarily of commercial moorage and boat launching. Terminal transfer facilities which are a form of non-sales commerce, are addressed in the "Ports and Industry" Use Activity. Commercial sales include storage, rental and sales of water vehicles and equipment, access, shoreline artifacts, food and services.

The principal impact factors upon the shoreline from commercial development are pollutants (e.g., erosion, sedimentary, chemical and microbial) and aesthetic destruction. Erosive pollutants from commercial development are generated from surface runoff and both surface and sub-surface subsidence. Chemical pollution is derived from fuel spillage. Microbial loading arises from poor containment of organic wastes associated with human habitation and recreational activities.

General Policies

1. Boat moorage, launching facilities amd other services should be located where existing vehicular access and parking are available or can be made available without disruption of the shoreline environment.

2. Shoreline embankments of launching and servicing facilities should be stabilized both above and below the water's edge.

3. Consideration should be made of the effect a structure will have on a scenic value.

4. Commercial structures and ancillary facilities that are not shoreline dependent or water-oriented should be placed inland away from the immediate water's edge.

5. Overwater commercial structures should be discouraged but, where allowed, should provide safe public access to the water and promote aesthetic and visual values for public benefit.

6. The use of porous materials should be encouraged for paved areas to allow water to penetrate and percolate into the soil. Use of holding systems should be encouraged to control the runoff rate from parking lots and roof tops.

7. Commercial enterprises locating within shoreline areas should be constructed to withstand normal rain and flooding conditions without contributing pollution to the watercourse or shoreline.

8. Commercial development which is not shoreline dependent should provide a buffer zone of vegetation for erosion control.

PLEASURE BOAT MARINAS

Marinas are essentially port facilities for land-water transfer that provide launching, storage, moorage supplies and service for pleasure boats, as well as parking areas for automobiles. They also serve as fueling stops,

havens of refuge, and destination points for boaters. In addition to their utilitarian use, they offer a great variety of activities for just watching. Marina construction is of two basic types: open-type construction (floating breakwater and/or open pile work), and solid-type construction (bulkhead and/or landfill). Boat storage associated with marinas can be wet, dry, covered, uncovered or stacked.

Due to a high percentage of boat ownership in King County and the Puget Sound area, and the great demand for boat storage and launching facilities, the County's shorelines will continue to be heavily pressured for this type of use.

Depending on their size, marinas are hubs of activity for boat and automobile traffic. They generate noise, air and water pollution and are prominent space users of land, shoreline and water. Depending on the type of construction, marinas affect fish and shellfish habitats.

The following policies are directed toward marina and other boat launch development on King County shorelines. They should take minimal shoreline space, be separated from swimming areas and be designed to protect fish and shellfish habitats and water quality.

General Policies

1. Marinas should be distributed regionally for convenient and water access only to the extent of the region's land and water carrying capacity and balanced against other shoreline dependent uses.

2. Local governments should coordinate in the planning and development of regional marina facilities for multi-jurisdictional use.

3. Marinas should be located with regard to most favorable physiographic conditions, such as wind and current protection, and adequate water depth for expected boat drafts.

4. Shallow water embayments with poor flushing action should not be considered for overnight and long-term moorage facilities.

5. Marinas should be located and designed in a manner than will minimize environmental pollution.

6. Marinas should be located within existing or potential high intensity use areas and at shoreline locations adjacent to waters used for navigation.

7. Marina development and ancillary facilities should be designed to use minimal shoreline.

8. Vehicular access to marinas should be confined so that which supports a shoreline dependent use.

9. Parking areas that serve marinas shall conform to the parking regulations of the "Transportation Facilities" Use Activity".

10. Land-water access to marinas should be planned to minimize traffic congestion and to minimize pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.

11. Boats should be dry stored whenever possible to retain shoreline for other shoreline dependent uses or so that the greatest number of boats per front foot of shoreline can be accommodated.

12. The general public should be allowed use of the marina except in specific areas that may require security.

13. Viewpoints, walkways, picnic facilities, benches, telephones, restrooms, drinking fountains and other public use facilities should be encouraged.

14. Covered moorage should be discouraged except for repair or construction activity.

MINING

The Puget Sound area is particuarly rich in reserves of non-metallic minerals. Sand, gravel, clay, coal, cement, and stone are produced in quantity for the construction industry, and comprise over ninety-six percent of the total recorded mineral production value in the area.

Although the total amount of land that is presently occupied by mines or will be needed for future mineral industries is extremely small, the need for land for these industries is extremely critical.

In King County, in the 115 years of mining, a total of approximately 700 acres of land has been disturbed by surface mining activities (or about one square mile), and although the land area involved is very small, the dollar value of minerals produced is rather large. Thus there is tremendous pressure to exploit further our mineral resources.

Many of the most valuable deposits of sand and gravel are located on the marine shoreline and in or near the beds of rivers. The conflicts between economic interest and environmental concern in these situations is obvious, but with good management of both the shoreline resource and the mineral resource those conflicts can be addressed and resolved without harm to either. These policies do not attempt to disallow utilization of the mineral resource. Rather, their intent is to protect the shoreline resource.

General Policies

1. Mining in unique and fragile areas should not be allowed.

2. Consumptive and extractive industries should allow the natural shoreline systems to function with a minimum of disruption during their operations and should return the site to as near natural a state as possible upon their completion.

3. Mining in or under the waters of shorelines of the state in King County should be discouraged.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS

Outdoor advertisements and signs are publicly displayed messages designed to provide information, direction or advertising, and may be pleasing or distracting depending upon their number, design and location. The proliferation of signs has generally resulted in the reduced effectiveness of individual signs as well as having caused dangerous conflicts between advertising signs and traffic control signs. The uncontrolled use of signs and their insistent demand for attention can be detrimental to surrounding property values and may serisously detract from the enjoyment, pleasure, and the natural beauty of the shoreline. The following policies and regulations are written from the perspective that the shoreline character and attractiveness should be protected to the greatest extent possible from the ill effects of signs.

General Policies

1. Vistas and viewpoints should be free from unnecessary signs.

2. Signs, when permitted, should be placed so as not to impair view of the water or impair view upland from the water except where dangerous conditions require warning signs.

3. Warning signs should be installed by King County or by other appropriate entities where hazardous conditions may exist.

4. Advertising signs when permitted should be limited to shoreline areas of high intensity use.

5. Signs in shoreline areas should be maintained in a state of security, safety and repair.

6. Any new sign codes for King County should recognize the unique aesthetic character and ecological qualities of shoreline areas.

UTILITIES

Few, if any, utility systems could be installed completely without coming under the jurisdiction of this Master Program. The focus of the policies

in this section is on how these utility facilities within the wetland area can be planned, designed, constructed, maintained and rehabilitated to be consistent with the intent of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

Types of utility facilities in King County vary from regional transmission by trunklines, pipelines and transmission lines to subregional distribution facilities. These are essentially pipes and wires. Regional facilities generally are high voltage or high pressure systems with substantial potential impact in case of failure. Their impacts on the environment are generally greater also because of their scale and safety requirements.

The types of utilities covered are communications (radio, T.V., telephone), energy distribution (petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity), water, sanitary sewers, and storm sewers. Solid waste utilities are disucssed as a separate Use Activity in this Master Program.

General Policies

1. Utilities which lead growth should not be extended into any wetland or along shorelines without prior approval of such extension by appropriate land use authority.

2. Utilities located in wetlands inappropriate for development should not make service available to those areas.

3. In developed wetlands not served by utilities, utility construction should be encouraged to locate where it can be shown that water quality will be maintained or improved.

4. King County should be consulted prior to or at the time of application for construction of regional utility facilities to be located in or along shorelines or wetlands.

5. Utility corridors crossing shorelines of the state should be encouraged to consolidate and concentrate or share rights-of-way where:

   a. Public access (including view) would be improved.

   b. Concentration or sharing would not hinder the ability of the utility systems to be installed, operated or maintained safely.

   c. Water quality would be as good or better than if separate corridors were present.

6. Public access consistent with public safety and security should be encouraged where rights-of-way for regional utility facilities cross shorelines of the state.

7. New utility facilities should be located so as neither to require extensive shoreline protection nor to restrict water flow, circulation or navigation.

8. Utility facilities and rights-of-way should be selected to preserve the natural landscape and minimize conflicts with present and planned uses of the land on which they are located.

9. New utility routes should be designed to minimize detrimental visual impact from the water and adjacent uplands.

PORTS AND INDUSTRIES

King County principal port lands extend up the Duwamish River a little over a mile and one-half from Seattle City Limits. An Industrial Development District, authorized by Legislation in 1951, in Seattle and King County is being developed by the Port of Seattle. Financial support of the District is achieved primarily through fees for facility or land leasing, tax levies, bonds, and a percentage of State tidelands lease money.

The right bank of the waterway is lined with large industries, some of which are neither shoreline dependent nor water oriented. The left bank is largely undeveloped flat land backed by a major thoroughfare, West Marginal Way South. Users of this land have little interaction with the water course, but are so located for access to the thoroughfare. A navigable channel one hundred feet wide is maintained to depths of nine to thirteen feet.

A wide variety of deep and shallow water oriented industries could be located along the Duwamish Waterway. These Industries may compete for the shoreline when the Duwamish River is adequately prepared for them. Examples are: Public and private terminal facilities, marine construction, boat builders, sand and gravel, etc.

Puget Sound will be impacted by changing bulk shipping technology. By 1980, 200,000 to 300,000 ton bulk carriers requiring channel depths from 60 to 90 feet will be standard. The unique deep water of Puget Sound will be attractive for the operation of these ships. Obviously, increasing pressure will be brought to bear for accommodation such as:

1. Off-shore facilities, floating docks, artificial islands, submerged pipes, barges and other mechanisms for loading and unloading ships.

2. Deep water piers or docks established along the coastline where no harbor exists.

Other industrial shoreline concentrations exist on streams, lakes and marine waters in King County. A number of these industries are not water oriented. The principal impacts upon the shoreline from port and industrial users are

pollutants (e.g., sedimentary, chemical, thermal and microbial), intensive use, erosion, aesthetic destruction and natural habitat alteration.

General Policies

1. To preclude wasteful use of the shoreline, allocation for port use should be made on a regional basis.

2. Industrial docks and piers should be designed to minimize adverse impact of such facilities upon other shoreline dependent uses and other shoreline resources.

3. Ports and shoreline dependent industry should be encouraged to provide public access to the watercourse, consistent with public safety, public health, and security.

4. Industrial and commercial activities should share overwater structures and shoreline facilities.

5. Maintenance of continuous, good quality water flow in cut-off oxbows resulting from channel alteration for port use should be considered to help retain available fish and wildlife habitats, and increase recreational opportunities.

6. Erosion resistant vegetation cover should be planted between cleared land and the shoreline to protect the water element.

7. Industrial uses which are not shoreline dependent should be located away from the shoreline.

8. Shorelines of the State in King County should not include port and storage facilities for deep draft oil tankers.

9. Offshore facilities, floating docks and artificial islands for deep water port expansion should not be permitted until it is known with certainty that such development or expansion will not harm the marine environment or diminish the natural productivity of the estuarine system of Puget Sound.

10. Water reclamation and power plants and sewage treatment facilities should be located where they are compatible and do not interfere with recreational, residential, or other public uses of the shoreline.

BREAKWATERS

Breakwaters are off-shore structures often linked to the shore, designed to absorb and reflect back onto the water body the energy of waves so as to protect the shore behind them. They are generally constructed either as

solid walls which tend to be most effective in reducing wave energy behind the structure, or as floating structures which often are not sufficient to withstand waves of high energy. In that beach accummulation and general sand mobility is caused by wave, current and tidal action, breakwaters may have dramatic effects on beach formation and sand movement. Solid breakwaters tend to have a greater impact on sand movement than do floating breakwaters. Conversely, floating breakwaters tend to be more expensive.

General Policies

1. Breakwater construction should only be considered in marine shoreline environments where protection from high wave action is desirable and essential.

2. Breakwaters should be constructed only where shoreline dependent users are located seaward of the existing shoreline.

3. Reduction of the opportunity to use surface water area which may result from breakwater construction, should be weighed against the benefits of reduced wave action.

4. Applicants for breakwaters should consider both solid and floating breakwaters and the advantages and disadvantages of each type on debris accumulation, sand movement and aquatic habitats at the proposed location.

5. Breakwater design should include provisions for compatible recreational uses when consistent with navigation and when public safety can be assured.

6. Care should be exercised in location, design, construction and expansion of breakwaters relative to the shoreline environment and other shoreline dependent uses.

JETTIES & GROINS

Jetties and groins are structures constructed primarily to affect the movement of sand. Jetties are constructed of rock, steel or concrete at the mouths of rivers to prevent sand from blocking river channels and hindering navigation. Groins, on the other hand, are barrier-type structures of rock, wooden piling or other materials constructed across the beach itself and extending into the water. The effects of both jetties and groins is to obstruct the sand contained in the littoral drift. Jetties trap it away from navigation routes while groins trap it for beach purposes. Where there is a relatively small amount of sand available in the littoral drift, both types of structures may tend to starve those areas down drift.

Trapping sand, similar to beach feeding and some other types of land augmentation, will have an effect upon plant and animal life to some degree. In areas of significant sand migration along the shoreline sand may cover

aquatic life while the consequential effects in other areas may be very small. In each case, seasonal changes in wind direction, the locations of sources of beach parent material and the quantity of sand trapped by such structures effect the impacts they may have.

General Policies

1. Beach feeding should be considered where jetties or groins starve down drift shorelines.

2. Jetties and groins should not be constructed in areas where they tend significantly disturb the natural cycles of aquatic and terrestrial biota.

3. Public access for shoreline dependent or water oriented activities to jetties and groins should be encouraged when consistent with public safety.

4. Care must be exercised in location, design, construction and expansion of jetties and groins relative to the shoreline environment and other shoreline dependent uses.

LANDFILL

The earth's surface evolved over several million years producing a topography constantly in a state of natural fluctuation. Man, among his other activities on the earth's surface, has participated in manipulating surface substance adding his own influence to the fluctuation. Land fill has been used within King County to create usable land by adding or displacing material in order to remove obstructions for development. Since the purpose has been to create land usable for specific developments from land not previously usable for the developments, seldom were the natural systems considered. Fill commonly destroys vegetation subsequently eliminating habitat. It may also cover animal life or breeding and spawning grounds. The policies contained herein are intended to focus on these and other aspects of natural systems affected by man-made landfill, cuts, excavations and site grading actions, while at the same time, recognizing man's needs.

General Policies

1. Landfill, except for beach feeding, should be discouraged in areas of high shoreline erosion potential.

2. Landfill should be deposited so as to minimize disruption of normal surface and ground water passage.

3. Landfill should allow surface water penetration into the ground water supply where such conditions existed prior to fill.

4. Landfill should be located landward of the ordinary high water mark,

except for beach feeding and for landfill serving shoreline dependent or public uses having an over-riding public interest, provided that such landfill shall be allowed only after full consideration is given to factors such as total water surface reduction, impediment to water flow and circulation, reduction of water quality and destruction of habitat. Landfill within the 100 year flood plain should not reduce the river channel or flood plain water storage capacity or in any way increase flood hazard so as to endanger public safety.

5. Land should be filled only after some ultimate use of the property is approved by King County in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan and this Shoreline Master Program.

6. Landfill should be done at such time as to minimize damage to water quality and aquatic life.

7. Beach feeding areas may be established and approved by King County on Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish and the marine shoreline.

8. Landfill should be permitted only in conjunction with shoreline dependent uses; landfill for uses not so dependent should be discouraged.

SOLID WASTE

King County is Washington's most populous county. In addition, it lies within an area which is rapidly growing and urbanizing. As such, King County generates the largest volume of solid waste in the state. However, urban pressures make disposal of such waste and ever-increasing problem. As more vacant land gives way to urban expansion, there is not only the problem of more people and more solid waste, but there is at the same time becoming less and less space available for the disposal of waste. This does not mean that we need be careless in siting solid waste disposal facilities. Rather, it points to the necessity of coordinated planning for those facilities.

Solid waste disposal can be a threat to health and safety wherever it occurs, but it poses particular problems in shoreline areas. Not only is it a physical and visual blight, but leachate from solid waste landfill can contaminate lakes and streams, thus endangering public health and wildlife. It is the intent of the following policies to protect the shoreline resource from the potential of solid waste.

General Policies

1. Shorelines should not be used for transfer stations, storage or disposal of solid waste. Where such activities are presently on shorelines they should be phased out and rehabilitated as soon as possible.

2. King County shall endorse and assist in the implementation of a regional solid waste disposal comprhensive plan.

DREDGING

Dredging is one of the most extensive construction activities in the rivers and harbors of the Pacific Northwest. Each year dredging operations remove the redeposit millions of cubic yards of materials in Washington alone. Dredge spoil varies from clean river sand to organic sludge. Some of this material is deposited on land, but a significant portion is dumped back into the water or immediately adjacent to the water.

Of all activities on shorelines, dredging poses one of the largest threats to water quality and aquatic life. In most cases, dredging occurs in shallow areas and may disturb the aquatic environment in the following ways: (1) temporary reduction of water clarity from suspended sediments, (2) loss of aquatic plants and animals by direct removal or from the sedimentation of suspended materials, (3) alternation of the nutrient and oxygen levels of the water column, and (4) suspension of toxic materials from the sediments into the water column.

General Policies

1. Dredging and excavation in unique and fragile areas should not be allowed.

2. In all cases, dredging and excavation operations should be conducted to minimize adverse effects on the shoreline development.

3. Dredging operations should be scheduled so as to not materially interfere with the movements of fish.

4. When dredge spoil has suitable organic and physical properties, dredging operators should be encouraged to recycle dredged material into areas of the County suitable for agricultural practices.

5. Local and regional planning for development of long-term disposal sites for dredging spoils should be initiated by King County.

6. Shoreline areas where dredging and excavation and the disposal of dredge and excavation spoil are prohibited should be defined and designated.

SHORELINE PROTECTION

Shoreline protection is action taken to reduce adverse impacts caused by current, flood, wake or wave action. This action includes all structural and non-structural means to reduce these impacts due to flooding, erosion, and accretion. Specific structural and non-structural means included in this use activity are bulkheads, rip-rap, bank stabilization and other revetments, dikes, levees, flood control dams, berms and other means of shoreline protection.

The means taken to reduce damage caused by erosion, accretion and flooding must recognize the positive aspects of each, so that the benefits of these natural occurrences will be retained, even as the problems are dealt with. Valleys are caused by erosion over time during which a river establishes its drainageway. Erosion does not exist without accretion of material eroded, be it a bench or a sandbar. Likewise, accretion cannot occur unless material has been eroded. Floods may be reduced by structural means to prevent flooding of specific areas. Dams may reduce flooding over a larger area. Damage from floods can often be reduced simply by restricting the type of development within a 100 year flood plain. While floods produce damage, it it is the flood-borne silt which created the alluvial flood plain soils.

General Policies

1. Structural solutions to reduce shoreline damage should be allowed only after it is demonstrated that non-structural solutions would not be able to reduce the damage.

2. Planning of shoreline protection should encompass entire river systems and/or sizeable stretches of lake or marine shorelines. This planning should consider off-site erosion, accretion or flood damage that might occur as a result of shoreline protection strctures or activities.

3. Shoreline protection on marine and lake shorelines should not be used as the reason for creating new or newly usable land.

4. Shoreline protection structures should allow passage of ground and surface waters into the main water body.

5. Shoreline protection should not reduce the volume and storage capacity of rivers and adjacent wetlands or flood plains.

6. River shoreline protection should be planned, designed and constructed to allow for channel migration whenever possible.

7. Whenever shoreline protection is needed, natural berms and vegetation should be favored over artificial means.

8. The burden of proof for the need for shoreline protection to protect existing or proposed developments rests on the applicant(s).

9. Shoreline protection activities which may necessitate new or increased shoreline protection on the same or other affected properties where there has been no previous need for protection, should be discouraged.

10. New development not shoreline dependent should be encouraged to locate so as not to require shoreline protection.

11. Urban areas requiring a stabilized land-water boundary may use shoreline protection measures.

12. Areas of significance in the spawning, nesting, rearing or residency of aquatic and terrestrial biota should be given special consideration in reviewing of shoreline protection actions.

13. Shoreline protection actions should be discouraged in areas where they would block beach parent material.

14. Multiple use of shoreline protection structures or non-structural solutions should be encouraged.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The circulation network use category, comprising transportation facilities such as roads [1], railroads, airports, bridges, trails and related terminals, accounts for only one percent of the total shoreline inventory of land uses in King County[2]. However, the impact of those facilities on shorelines has been substantial. Many of the existing facilities were constructed to serve transportation needs of the moment with a minimum expenditure and very little assessment of their primary or secondary imacts on shoreline aesthetics, public access to the water and resultant effects on adjacent properties and water quality. Planning for new transportation facilities within the shoreline area today requires a greater awareness of the environmental impacts those transportation facilities will have on shorelines in addition to the necessity for integrating future shoreline land use plans with the transportation system that serves developments on the shoreline.

General Policies

1. Pedestrian access should be built where access to public shorelines is desirable and has been cut off by linear transportation corridors. New linear facilities should enable pedestrian access to public shorelines where access is desirable.

2. New surface transportation facilities not related to and necessary for the support of shoreline activities should be set back from the ordinary high water mark far enough to make unnecessary protective measures such as rip rap or other bank stabilization, landfill, bulkheads, groins, jetties or substantial site regrade.

3. Shoreline transportation facilities should be encouraged to include in their design and development multi-modal provisions where public safety can be assured.

4. Shoreline transportation facilities should be planned to fit the topography, to minimize cuts and fills, and should be designed, located and maintained to minimize erosion and degradation of water quality and to give special

consideration to shoreline aesthetics.

5. Transportation and utility facilities should be encouraged to coordinate joint use of rights-of-way and to consolidate crossings of water bodies when adverse impact to the shoreline can be minimized by doing so.

6. Transportation facilities should avoid shoreline areas known to contain development hazards (e.g. slide and slump areas, poor foundation soils, marshes).

7. Transportation facilities should minimize shoreline rights-of-way by orienting generally perpendicular to the shoreline where topographic conditions will allow.

8. Shoreline roadways should have a high priority for arterial beautification funds.

9. Transportation facilities crossing 100 year flood plains should be constructed on a low profile design so as not to serve as dikes or levees to flood waters.

10. Water surface mass transit should be encouraged.

11. Abandoned road or railroad rights-of-way which contain unique shoreline amenities should be acquired for public benefit.

12. Roads should not be cantilevered over any streamway in King County if there are feasible alternatives.

13. King County should extend its trail and bicycle trail system, particularly as it relates to shorelines, to eastern King County.

14. All transportation facilities in shoreline areas should be constructed and maintained to cause the least possible adverse impacts on the land and water environments, should respect the natural character of the shoreline, and should make every effort to preserve wildlife, aquatic life and their habitats.

PIERS & MOORAGES

A pier is a structure built over or floating upon the water extending from the shore. Some are used as a landing place for marine transport or for recreational

1. Logging road standards and regulations are part of the "Forest Management Practices" Use Activity.

2. King County Summary Shoreline Inventory, December 1972.

watercraft. Piers are designed and constructed as either water (floating) or pile supported, both of which have positive and negative environmental aspects. Floating piers generally have less of a visual impact than those on piling and they provide excellent protection for swimmers from boat traffic. Floating piers, however, interrupt littoral drift an can starve down current beaches where pile piers do not. Pile piers can provide a diverse habitat for marine life and both types create impediments to boat traffic and near-shore trolling. Pier construction requires regulation to protect navigation rights, to preserve shoreline aesthetics and to maintain the usable water surface and aquatic lands for life forms characteristic and important to those areas.

1. Open pile pier construction should be preferred where there is significant littoral drift, where scenic values will not be impaired and where minimal alternation to the shoreline and minimal damage to aquatic resources can be assured.

2. Floating pier construction should be preferred in those areas where scenic values are high.

3. Piers should be discouraged where conflicts with recreational boaters and other recreational water activities would be created by pier construction.

4. The random proliferation of single purpose piers should be discouraged. Preference should be given to shared use of piers in all shoreline areas.

5. Temporary moorages should be permitted for vessels used in the construction of shoreline facilities. The design and construction of such moorages shall be such that upon termination of the project the aquatic life can be returned to their original condition within one year at no cost to the environment or the public.

6. Shoreline structures that are abandoned or structurally unsafe should be abated.

7. Substantial additions or alterations, including but not limited to substantial developments should be in conformance with the policies and regulations set forth in the Master Program.

8. Piers on streamways under King County's jurisdiction should be limited to piers for shoreline dependent uses and should only be located within navigable segments of estuarine classified zones[1] of those streamways.

9. Piers, docks, bouys and other moorages should only be authorized after consideration of:

a. The effect such structures have on wildlife and aquatic life, water

1 King County Shoreline Summary, December 1972

quality, scenic and aesthetic values, unique and fragile areas, submerged lands, and shoreline vegetation.

b. The effect such structures have on navigation, water circulation, recreational and commercial boating, sediment movement and littoral drift and shoreline access.

10. The policies contained herein should be enforced through the applicable chapter of the King County Code.

11. Moorage buoys should be preferred over floating and pile constructed piers on all tidal waters.

RECREATION

Recreational experiences that depend on or utilize the shoreline include: harvesting activities of fish, shellfish, fowl, minerals and driftwood; various forms of boating, swimming and shoreline pathways; watching or recording activities, such as photography, painting, or the viewing of water dependent commercial, industrial or port activities. Principal focal points are at parks and access beaches, road ends, viewpoints, features of special interests, water-access points and destination points for boaters. Additional focal points could be at commerical, industrial, and port-activity areas. Facilities at these focal points may include fishing piers, swimming floats, paths, and parking areas; boat ramps; moorings and marinas, and accessory recreational facilities.

The management of recreational land is determined by balancing the recreational carrying capacity (or impact of the environment on people), and the ecological carrying capacity (the impact of people on the environment). Measures to accomplish this are by designation of areas for use-intensity, interpretation and regulation. The use-intensity areas range from low development and low-use intensity, to more refined and intensive development and high-use intensity. These different recreational-use areas very generally coincide with the four Environments -- Natural, Conservancy, Rural and Urban. There are multiple benefits derived from the park program; for example: recreational lands contribute substantially to open space by conservation of land, preserving historic sites, offering aesthetic relief and variety, contributing to a healthful, environment, and shaping and preserving the regional form. In addition to the provisions of recreational opportunities, King County coordinates with other governmental agencies, commercial and volunteer groups to provide these opportunities for the public. The policies are directed toward providing an optimum variety of shoreline dependent and water oriented recreational opportunities. They are also directed at protecting health and safety by separating incompatible activities and channeling them into their most appropriate Environments.

General Policies

1. The development of recreational acquisition plans should give emphasis to the acquisition of prime recreation lands prior to their being preempted for other uses.

2. In open spaces having an established sense of nature, improvements should be limited to those that are necessary and unlikely to detract from the primary values of the site.

3. The siting of all developments should aim to enhance and protect the area concerned.

4. Structural forms should harmonize the topography, reinforce the use area, minimize damage to natural resources, and support recreation with minimal conflict.

5. New buildings should be made sympathetic to the scale, form, and proportion of older development, to promote harmony in the visual relationships and transitions between new and older buildings.

6. Whenever possible, natural materials should be used in developing shoreline recreational areas.

7. Artificial irrigation and fertilization should be restricted to high-intensity use areas.

8. Existing buildings that enhance the character of the shoreline should be used for recreation wherever possible.

9. Underwater parks should be extensions of shoreline parks, or be created by or enhanced by artificial reefs where natural conditions or aquatic life could be observed minimally interfered with.

10. Public recreational shoreline areas should serve as emergency havens of refuge for boaters.

11. Physical and/or visual access to the water should use steep slopes, view points from bluffs, stream valleys, and features of special interest, where it is possible to place pathways consistent with public safety without requiring extensive flood or erosion protection.

12. The acquisition of public easements to the shoreline through private or quasi-public shorelines should be encouraged.

13. Existing public recreation shorelines should be restored where it is possible to revegetate, re-site roads and parking areas that are close to the

shoreline, remove stream channelization and shoreline protection devices, when the facility has either deteriorated or is inconsistent with the general goals of this program.

14. Prime fishing areas should be given priority for recreational use.

15. Boating activities that increase shore erosion should be discouraged.

16. Effective interpretation should be provided to raise the quality of visitor experiences and to provide an understanding of the resource.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The developed shorelines in King County are currently more widely used for residential purposes that for any other competing use. Much of the undeveloped shoreline is privately-owned, subdivided into small lots and zoned to permit residential development.

The pressure to develop additional shorelines for residential uses has continued to result in property subdivision and escalating waterfront land values. Residential development of shorelines is accomplished in a variety of ways from large plats and subdivisions for multi-family dwellings to single lot development for recreational housing any of which, if poorly planned, can culminate in the degradation of the shoreline environment and water resource.

The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 specifically exempts "construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or the use of his family..." from its permit requirements. However, even though single family homes are not considered substantial developments the intent of the Act has established the basis for planning and regulating them.

General Policies

1. Residential developments should be permitted only where there are adequate provisions for utilities, circulation, access, site layout and building design.

2. The use of the planned unit development (PUD) concept should be encouraged for residential developments within the shoreline area so that all facets of the development can be examined at the time of initial application.

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

4. Residential development plans submitted for approval should contain provisions for protection of groundwater supplies, erosion control, landscaping and maintenance of the shoreline integrity.

5. Residential subdivisions should be designed so as to protect water quality, shoreline aesthetic characteristics, vistas and normal public use of the water.

6. Subdivisions should provide public pedestrian access to the shorelines within the development in accordance with Public Access Element of this Master Program.

7. The established velocity, quantity and quality of storm water discharge should be considered in terms of the sensitivity of the proposed receiving environment. The disposal mode selected should minimize changes in infiltration, runoff and groundwater recharge.

8. Developers of recreational projects such as summer homes, cabins, campgrounds and similar facilities should satisfactorily demonstrate:

(a) the suitability of the site to accommodate proposed development without adversely affecting the shoreline environment and water resource.

(b) adequate provisions for all necessary utilities including refuse disposal,

(c) the compatibility of the development with adjacent properties and surrounding land uses, and

(d) that recreational opportunity exists on the site and does not depend on adjacent public land to furnish the activity.

9. Streets, roadways and roadway easements, whether publicly or privately owned, within the boundaries of any waterfront parcel, should not be used to compute lot area, lot dimensions, yards, open space or other required conditions of land subdivision or development.

GLOSSARY

Billboard - A sign containing a message, commercial or other visual communication unrelated to any use or activity on the property on which the sign is located.

Buffer Zone or Buffer Strip - An area of land which (1) serves to reduce the adverse impacts between land uses of different intensities or (2) serves to separate or identify transitions between land uses of the same intensity.

Campground - An outdoor recreational facility or resort with permanent camping sites or installations.

Cull - Defective or low grade timber.

Designated Shorelines - Shorelines and shorelines of statewide significance.

Embankment Fill Slopes - Fill slopes compacted by equipment.

End Haul - The transportation of excess excavation material along the road surface to construct a road of balanced design.

Fetch - The distance from one shore to the opposite shore measured perpendicular to the shoreline.

Forest Management - The application of scientific, economic, and social principles to the administration and working of a forest property for specific objectives.

Freestanding Sign - A single or multiple-faced sign, supported from the ground by one or more columns, uprights or braces.

Ground Water Table (Level) - The upper surface of the underground zone of saturation.

Impervious - Impenetrable, not allowing fluid flow.

Jetty - An artificial barrier used to change the natural littoral drift to protect inlet entrances from clogging by excess sediment.

Landing - A place at which logs are assembled for transportation in loads or rafts.

Left Bank - The left shore of a river or stream as determined by facing downstream.

Merchantable - That portion of a tree or stand which can be marketed under given economic conditions, even if so situated as not to be immediately accessible for logging.

Mulching - The addition of materials (usually organic) to the land surface to curtail erosion or to retain soil moisture.

Multiple Use - The combining of compatible uses within one development. The major use or activity must be shoreline dependent. The major use or activity must be in terms of both dollar value and commitment of land.

Node - A concentration of activity or development generally located at a point along a route.

Non-designated Shorelines - (a) those shorelines on streams, upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty (20) cubic feet per second or less the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and (b) shorelines on lakes less than twenty (20) acres in size and the wetlands associated with such lakes.

Regeneration - The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means.

Right Bank - The right shore of a river or stream as determined by facing downstream.

Run-off - That part of precipitation that flows over the land surface from the area upon which it falls.

Side Cast Slopes - Slopes compacted by natural settling over time.

Shorelands - Lands bordering on the shores of a navigable lake or river not subject to tidal flow, between the line or ordinary high water and the line of navigability.

Shoreline Dependent and Shoreline Dependent Uses - All uses which can only exist in a location where the land water interface provides biological or physical conditions necessary for the use.

Specific Gravity - The weight per unit of a material by the weight per unit of water. Materials with a specific gravigy less than 1.0 float on water.

Subdivision - For the purpose of this Master Program subdivision means the division of land into two or more lots, tracts, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease, transfer or development and shall include all re-subdivision of land and planned unit developments.

Stringer Bridge - A bridge constructed of lengths of timber supporting a number of small transverse members.

Tidelands - The beds and shores of navigable tidal waters lying between the line of ordinary high tide and the line of extreme low tide.

Tolerant of Human Activity - Those areas that are not ecologically sensitive, hazardous or scientifically significant.

Unique and Fragile Areas - Those portions of the shoreline which (1) contain or substantially contribute to the maintenance of endangered or valuable forms of life; or (2) contain steep slopes, marshes or other areas having unstable or potentially hazardous topographic, geologic or hydrologic features; or (3) have significant historical, cultural, scientific or educational value.

Water Barring - Diverting surface water by a berm, ditch, log or other diversion method away from an area.

Water Oriented Uses - All uses which gain substantial benefit from the proximity of water but are able to function independent of the water environment.

Yarding - The operation of transporting timber from the cutting area to a yard or landing.

Supplement

KING COUNTY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM

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KING COUNTY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM

SUPPLEMENT

APRIL, 1978

Department of Planning and Community Development

Building & Land Development Division

August 8, 1977 Introduced by BERNICE STERN

78-53

ORDINANCE NO. 3689

AN ORDINANCE relating to Shoreline Management, adopting written descriptions of the boundaries of the various Shoreline Environments along the Shorelines of the State.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this ordinance is to adopt written descriptions of the boundaries of the various Shoreline Environments assigned to the Shorelines of the State by King County's Shoreline Management Master Program. The written descriptions are intended to aid in determining precisely where Shoreline Environments begin and end along the Shorelines of the State.

SECTION 2. ADOPTION. The written descriptions of the boundaries of the various Shoreline Environments assigned the Shorelines of the State contained in the King County Shoreline Management Master Program Supplement (attached) are adopted as part of King County's Shoreline Management Master Program as the basis for applying the development goals, policies, objectives and regulations of the King County Shoreline Management Master Program. The boundaries of the Environment Designations assigned to the Shorelines of the State by the Shoreline Master Program Supplement may be amended by the adoption of revised descriptions of the boundaries of the Environment Designations.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this

ordinance or the Master Program or its application to any person or circumstances is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance or the Master Program.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 23 day of January, 19 78.

PASSED on this 1st day of May, 19 78.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Bernie Stern
Chairman

ATTEST:

Dorothy M. Owens DEPUTY
Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 22 day of May, 1978.

John D. Spellman
King County Executive

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KING COUNTY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM

SUPPLEMENT

DEFINITION OF SHORELINE ENVIRONMENTS

This volume supplements the King County Shoreline Management Master Program, by defining, using legal descriptions, the limits of the shoreline environmental designations.

The location of changes in environmental classification of the Shoreline segments are defined by commonly used descriptive terms. These textural descriptions will be of aid in determining the Shoreline Classification of small land parcels located near changes of designated environment.

KING COUNTY SHORELINES-ENVIRONMENT TEXTUAL DESCRIPTIONS

I. MARINE WATERS PUGET SOUND

A. Vashon and Maury Islands

Island Segment	Environment Designation
From the northwesterly line of Lot 4, Block 2, Plat of Vashon Heights in Section 6,T23N,R3E southeasterly around the island to the southeasterly line of Lot 1, Block 1 of Plat of Vashon Heights in Section 5,T23N,R3E.	RURAL
From the southeasterly line of Lot 1, Block 1 of Plat of Vashon Heights in Section 5,T23N,R3E southerly around the island to a point 600± feet north of the south line of Section 17,T23N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point 600+ feet north of the south line of Section 17,T23N,R3E southerly around the island to a point 550± feet north of the south line of Section 21,T23N,R3E.	RURAL
From a point 550± feet north of the south line of Section 21,T23N,R3E southerly around the island to the extension of 79th Avenue S.W. (Irving Avenue) in W 1/2 of Section 4, T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From the extension of 79th Avenue S.W. (Irving Avenue) in W 1/2 of Section 4,T22N,R3E southerly around the island to the north line of the SW1/4 of Section 9,T22N,R3E.	RURAL
From the north line of the SW1/4 of Section 9, T22N,R3E southerly around the island to the northeasterly line of Lot 8 of Plat of Gold Beach No. 3, Section 28,T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From the northeasterly line of Lot 8 of Plat of Gold Beach No. 3, in Section 28,T22N,R3E southerly around the island to a point 730± feet westerly of the North/South centerline of Section 28,T22N,R3E.	RURAL

Island Segment	Environment Designation
From a point 730± feet westerly of the North/South centerline of Section 28,T22N,R3E southerly around the island to the East/West centerline of Section 30,T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From the East/West centerline of Section 30,T22N, R3E northerly around the island to the Dockton County Park westerly boundary (North/South centerline of NW 1/4 of Section 29,T22N,R3E).	RURAL
From the westerly line of Dockton County Park, (North/South centerline of NW 1/4 of Section 29,T22N, R3E) northerly around the island to a point 80± feet north of the East/West centerline of the SW 1/4 of Section 16,T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point 80± feet north of the East/West centerline of the SW 1/4 of Section 16,T22N, R3E northerly along Oysterland Slough on Puget Sound to a point 460± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 16,T22N,R3E.	RURAL
From a point 460± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 16,T22N,R3E northerly then southerly around Oysterland Slough on Puget Sound to the easterly line of Lot 9, Plat of Kingsbury Beach No. 1 in Section 16, T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From the easterly line of Lot 9, Plat of Kingsbury Beach No. 1 in Section 16,T22N,R3E northerly around the island to a point 530± feet south of the north line of the SW 1/4 of Section 9,T22N,R3E.	RURAL
From a point 530± feet south of the north line of the SW 1/4 of Section 9,T22N,R3E westerly around the island to a point 300± feet west of the west line of the SE 1/4 of Section 8,T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point 300± feet west of the west line of the SE 1/4 of Section 8,T22N,R3E westerly to the east Section line of Section 18,T22N,R3E.	RURAL
From the east Section line of Section 18,T22N R3E westerly, thence southerly around the island to S.W. 228 Street extended in Section 18,T22N, R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From S. W. 228th Street extended in Section 18, T22N,R3E southerly around the island to Burton Acres Park northerly boundary on Puget Sound in Section 17,T22N,R3.	RURAL

Island Segment	Environment Designation
From the northerly boundary on Puget Sound of King County Burton Acres Park in Section 17,T22N,R3E southerly around the island to a point 400± feet east of the west Section line of Section 20,T22N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point 400± feet east of the west Section line of Section 20, T22N,R3E westerly to the East/West centerline of Section 24,T22N,R2E.	RURAL
From the East/West centerline of Section 24,T22N, R2E southerly around the island to the North/South centerline of Section 1,T21N,R2E.	CONSERVANCY
From the North/South centerline of Section 1,T21N, R2E westerly around the island to a point 200± feet west of the North/South centerline of Section 2, T21N,R2E.	RURAL
From a point 200± feet west of the North/South centerline of Section 2,T21N,R2E northerly to S.W. 222 Street extended, 600± feet north of the south Section line of Section 11,T22N,R2E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point 600± feet north of the south Section line of Section 11,T22N,R2E (S.W. 222 Street) northerly around the island 350± feet north of S.W. 222 St. in Section 11,T22N,R2E.	RURAL
From a point 350± feet north of S.W. 222 Street extension in Section 11,T22N,R2E northerly around the island to a point 300± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 24,T23N,R2E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point 300± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 24,T23N,R2E northerly around the island to a point 400± feet west of the east Section line of Section 13,T23N,R2E.	RURAL
From a point 400± feet west of the east Section line of Section 13,T23N,R2E northerly around the island to the northwesterly line of Lot 4, Block 2, Plat of Vashon Heights in Section 6,T23N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY

B. Eastside Puget Sound

Location North of City of Seattle	Environment Designation
From the King-Snohomish County line in Section 2,T26N,R3E southerly along the coast to a point approximately 600± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 2,T26N,R3E.	URBAN
From a point approximately 600± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 2,T26N,R3E southerly along the coast to the south line of the Plat of Innis Arden No. 2 in Section 11, T26N,R3E.	RURAL
From the south line of the Plat of Innis Arden No. 2 in Section 11,T26N,R3E southerly along the coast to the Seattle City Limits, north line of Section 24,T26N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
Location South of City of Seattle	
From the southerly city limits of Seattle on Puget Sound (Seola Beach Drive SW) southerly along the coast to a point approximately 1200± feet south of the north line of Section 13,T23N, R3E. (North boundary of Seahurst County Park).	URBAN
From a point approximately 1200± feet south of the north line of Section 13,T23N,R3E, (North boundary of Seahurst County Park) southerly along the coast to the south line of Lot 88 of Plat of Seahurst Park Unrecorded in W 1/2 of Section 24,T23N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From the south line of Lot 88 of Plat of Seahurst Park Unrecorded in W 1/2 of Section 24, T23N,R3E southerly along the coast to the north line of Section 36,T23N,R3E (Northerly city limits of City of Normandy Park on Puget Sound).	URBAN

Location	Environment Designation
From the southerly city limits of Des Moines (S.227 Street) in Section 17,T22N,R4E southerly along the coast to the south line of Section 17,T22N,R4E.	URBAN
From the south line of Section 17,T22N,R4E southerly along the coast to the north boundary of Saltwater State Park in Section 20,T22N, R4E (approximately 1200± feet north of south line of Section 20,T22N,R4E).	CONSERVANCY
From the north boundary of Saltwater State Park in Section 20,T22N,R4E (approximately 1200± feet north of south line of Section 20,T22N,R4E) southerly along the coast to a point approximately 300± feet east of the North/South centerline of Section 6, T21N,R4E (7th Ave. SW extended).	URBAN
From a point approximately 300± feet east of the N/S centerline of Section 6, T21N,R4E (7th Ave. S.W. extended) southerly along the coast to 12th Ave. S.W. extended (west boundary of Plat of Buenna) in Section 6, T21N,R4E.	CONSERVANCY
From 12th Ave. S.W. extended in Section 6, T21N, R4E (west boundary of Plat of Buenna) southerly along the coast to west section line of Section 6,T21N,R4E.	URBAN

Location	Environment Designation
From the west Section line of Section 6,T21N,R4E southerly along the coast to a point approximately 660± feet east of the North/South centerline of Section 1,T21N,R3E.	RURAL
From a point approximately 660± feet east of the North/South centerline of Section 1,T21N,R3E southerly along the coast to easterly line of the plat of Lakota (approximately 820± feet west of the North/South centerline of Section 1, T21N,R3E).	CONSERVANCY
From the easterly line of the Plat of Lakota (approximately 820± feet west of the North/South centerline of Section 1,T21N,R3E) southerly along the coast to a point approximately 930± feet east of the North/South centerline of Section 11,T21N, R3E (Easterly boundary of Dumas Bay County Park on Puget Sound).	RURAL
From a point approximately 930± feet east of the North/South centerline of Section 11,T21N, R3E (easterly boundary of Dumas Bay County Park on Puget Sound) westerly along the coast to the westerly boundary on Puget Sound of Dumas Bay County Park in Section 11,T21N,R3E (approximately 460+ feet east of North/South centerline of Section 11,T21N,R3E).	NATURAL
From the westerly boundary on Puget Sound of Dumas Bay County Park in Section 11,T21N,R3E (approximately 460± feet east of the North/South centerline of Section 11,T21N,R3E) southerly along the coast to west section line of Section 11,T21N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY
From the west section line of Section 11,T21N,R3E southerly along the coast to the east boundary line of Dash Point State Park on Puget Sound in Section 10,T21N,R3E.	RURAL
From the easterly boundary line of Dash Point State Park on Puget Sound in Section 10,T21N,R3E southerly along the coast to the King/Pierce County line in Section 10,T21N,R3E.	CONSERVANCY

II. LAKES

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
Alice (Section 27, T24N,R7E)	
The Plat of Lake Alice Beach from Lot 1 through Lot 50 inclusive in Sections 26 and 27,T24N,R7E.	RURAL
From the westerly line of Lot 50, Plat of Lake Alice Beach in SE 1/4 of Section 27,T24N, R7E, westerly, thence northerly, thence easterly around the lake to the westerly line of Lot 1, Plat of Lake Alice Beach in SE 1/4 of Section 27,T24N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY
Ames (Section 19,T25N,R7E)	RURAL
Angle (Section 3,T22N,R4E)	URBAN
Bass (Section 2,T20N,R6E)	RURAL
Beaver (Section 2,T24N,R6E)	
From a point on the north shore of the lake 420+ feet westerly of the east line of Section 2,T24N, R6E northeasterly, thence southwesterly around the lake to the northerly line of Lot 77 of the Plat of East Shore Beaver Lake Tracts in W 1/2 of Section 1,T24N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the northerly line of lot 77 of the Plat of East Shore Beaver Lake Tracts in W 1/2 of Section 1, T24N,R6E southerly, thence northerly around Beaver Lake to a point on the north shore of the lake 420+ feet westerly of the east line of Section 2,T24N,R6E.	RURAL
Black (Section 13,T25N, R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Boyle (Section 3,T23N,R8E) including all associated wetlands	CONSERVANCY
Bridges (Section 35,T25N,R8E) including all associated wetlands	CONSERVANCY
Burien (Section 19,T23N,R4E)	URBAN
Calligan (Section 32,33,T25N,R9E, Section 3, T24N,R9E)	CONSERVANCY

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
Caroline (Section 10,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Chester Morse Reservoir (T22N, R8E, and T22N,R9E) including all associated wetlands	CONSERVANCY
Cottage (Section 7,T26N,R6E)	RURAL
Crystal (Section 1,T26N,R5E)	CONSERVANCY
Deep (Section 29,T21N,R7E)	
From a point on the lake 200± feet north of the south line of Section 29,T21N,R7E southerly, thence northerly around the lake to a point on the lake 555± feet north of the south line of Section 29,T21N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point on the lake 555± feet north of the south line of Section 29,T21N,R7E northerly, then southerly around the lake to a point on the lake 200± feet north of the south line of Section 29,T21N,R7E.	NATURAL
Derrick (Section 2,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Desire (Section 36,T23N,R5E)	RURAL
Dolloff (Section 10,T21N,R4E)	
From the north line of Lot 5, Lake Dolloff Tracts Plat No. 2 northwesterly, thence southerly, around the lake to the westerly line of Lot 9, Lake Dolloff Tracts, all in the NW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R4E.	RURAL
From the westerly line of Lot 9, Lake Dolloff Tracts, southerly, thence northerly around the lake to the north line of Lot 5, Lake Dolloff Tracts Plat No. 2 all in the NW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R4E.	URBAN
Eagle Lake (Section 13,T21N,R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Findley (Section 7,T21N,R10E)	NATURAL
Five Mile Lake (Section 27,T21N,R4E)	URBAN
Geneva (Section 22,T21N,R4E)	URBAN
Hancock (Section 8,T24N,R9E)	CONSERVANCY
Howard Hansen Reservoir (Section 27,T21N,R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Iceberg (Section 11,T23N,R12E)	NATURAL
Joy (Section 35,T26N,R7E)	RURAL
Kaleetan (Section 23,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Kathleen (Section 18,T23N,R6E)	RURAL

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
Killarney (Section 27,T21N,R4E)	URBAN
Klaus (Section 11,T24N,R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Kulla Kulla (Section 32,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Langlois (Section 22,T25N,R7E)	CONSERVANCY
Lock Katrine (Section 24,T25N,R9E)	NATURAL
Lock Katrine (Upper) (Section 25,T25N,R9E)	NATURAL
Loop (Section 13,T25N,R7E)	CONSERVANCY
Lucerne (Section 28,T22N,R6E)	RURAL
Lynch (Section 25,T26N,R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Margaret (Section 3,T26N,R7E)	RURAL
Marten (Section 2,T24N,R10E)	NATURAL
Mason (Section 5,T22N,R10E)	NATURAL
Masonry Pool Reservoir (Section 11,T22N,R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Meridian (Section 27,T22N,R5E)	URBAN
Moneysmith (Section 23,T21N,R5E)	CONSERVANCY
Moolock (Section 22,T24N,R9E)	CONSERVANCY
Morton (Section 7,T21N,R6E)	RURAL
Mud Mountain Reservoir (Section 17,T19N,R7E)	CONSERVANCY
North (Section 15,T21N,R4E)	
From a point on the lake marked by the East/West centerline of Section 15,T21N,R4E southwesterly around the lake to the north line of Lot 53, State Plat in Section 16,T21N,R4E.	CONSERVANCY
From the north line of Lot 53, State Plat in Section 16, T21N,R4E southerly, thence northerly to a point on North Lake marked by the East/West centerline of Section 15,T21N,R4E.	URBAN

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
Panther (Section 5,T22N,R5E)	CONSERVANCY
Phillippa (Section 35,T25N,R9E)	NATURAL
Pine (Section 9,T24N,R6E)	RURAL
Pipe (Section 28,T22N,R6E)	RURAL
Rattlesnake (Section 34,T23N,R8E)	
From a point on the lake marked by the North/South centerline of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 3, T22N,R8E southerly, thence northerly around the lake to a point on the lake approximately 200 feet west of center of Section 34,T23N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point on the lake approximately 200 feet west of center of Section 34,T23N,R8E, Southeasterly, thence southwesterly around the lake to a point on the lake marked by the North/South centerline of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 3,T22N,R8E.	RURAL
Retreat (Section 32,T22N,R7E)	RURAL
S.M.C. (Section 22,T24N,R9E)	CONSERVANCY
Lake Sammamish	
From the Bellevue City Limits (the North line of Section 1,T24N,R5E south along the lake to the west boundary of Timberlake County Park, (approximately 120± feet west of the W 1/2 of W 1/2 of Section 18,T24N,R6E).	URBAN
From the west boundary of Timberlake County Park, (approximately 120± feet west of the W 1/2 of W 1/2 of Section 18,T24N,R6E) southerly to west city limits of Issaquah on Lake Sammamish in Section 20,T24N,R6E.	RURAL
From the east city limits of Issaquah on Lake Sammamish in Section 20,T24N,R6E easterly along the lake to the North/South centerline of Section 20,T24N,R6E including all associated wetlands.	CONSERVANCY
From the North/South centerline of Section 20, T24N,R6E easterly along the lake to the north section line of Section 20,T24N,R6E excluding all wetlands more than 200' from the ordinary high water mark.	RURAL

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
From the north section line of Section 20, T24N, R6E northerly along the lake to the northern boundary of Lake Sammamish State Park, approximately 450± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 16,T24N,R6E including all associated wetlands.	CONSERVANCY
From the northern boundary of Lake Sammamish State Park approximately 450± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 16,T24N, R6E northerly to the south line of Section 6, T24N,R6E.	RURAL
From the south line of Section 6, T24N,R6E, northerly along the lake to the north line of Government Lot 4 in Section 6,T24N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the north line of Government Lot 4 in Section 6,T24N,R6E northerly along the lake to the north line of Government Lot 2 in Section 29,T25N,R6E.	RURAL
From the north line of Government Lot 2, in Section 29, T25N,R6E northerly along the lake to a point approximately 250± feet west of the east line of Section 19, T25N, R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point approximately 250± feet west of the east line of Section 19,T25N,R6E northerly along the lake to a point approximately 470± feet south of the north line of Section 19,T25N,R6E.	RURAL
From a point on the lake approximately 470± feet south of the north line of Section 19, T25N, R6E to the King County Marymoor Park southerly boundary, approximately 680± feet north of the East/West centerline of Section 18, T25N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the King County Marymoor Park southerly boundary approximately 680± feet north of the East/West centerline of Section 18,T25N,R6E westerly to the west line the E 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 13,T25N,R5E.	NATURAL
Sawyer (Section 4,T21N,R6E)	RURAL
Shadow (Section 7,T22N,R6E)	
From the south line of Lot 1, Shadow Lake Estates No. 2 southeasterly to the west line of the SE 1/4 of Section 7,T22N,R6E and all associated wetlands.	CONSERVANCY

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
Shadow Lake	
From the west line of the SE 1/4 of Section 7,T22N,R6E, southerly, thence northerly, thence southerly around the lake to the south line of Lot 1, Shadow Lake Estates No. 2.	RURAL
Shady (Section 1,T22N, R5E)	RURAL
Snoqualmie Mill Pond (Section 29,T24N, R8E)	CONSERVANCY
Snow (Section 19,T23N,R11E)	NATURAL
Spring/Otter (Section 31,T23N, R6E)	
From the southerly line of Lot 155 of Plat of Spring Lake in Section 31,T23N, R6E southerly thence northerly around the south end of the lake to south line of Lot 63A of Plat of Spring Lake in Section 31,T23N, R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the south line of Lot 63A of Plat of Spring Lake in Section 31,T23N,R6E, northerly thence southerly around the north end of the lake to the southerly line of Lot 155 of Plat of Spring Lake in Section 31,T23N,R6E.	RURAL
Star (Section 34,T22N,R4E)	URBAN
Steel (Section 9,T21N,R4E)	URBAN
Thompson (Section 19,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Tolt Reservoir (Section 32,T26N,R9E)	CONSERVANCY
Lower Tuscohatchie (Section 35,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Twelve (Section 12,T21N,R6E) and all associated wetlands.	CONSERVANCY
Walsh (Section 9,T22N,R7E) and all associated wetlands.	NATURAL
Washington	
From the Seattle City Limits (N.E. 145 Street) in Section 22,T26N,R4E northerly along the lake to the mouth of the Sammamish River approximately the North/South centerline of Section 11,T26N, R4E (excluding segments within incorporated Lake Forest Park).	URBAN

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
From the south line of Section 11,T26N,R4E southerly along the lake to the north line of Lot 1 of Plat of Ronderra in Section 14, T26N,R4E.	URBAN
From the north line of Lot 1 of Plat of Ronderra in Section 14,T26N,R4E southerly to a point on the lake approximately 225± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 14,T26N,R4E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point on Lake Washington approximately 225± feet south of the East/West centerline of Section 14,T26N,R4E south to a point on the lake approximately 1140± feet north of the south section line of Section 14,T26N,R4E.	URBAN
From a point on the lake approximately 1140± feet north of the south section line of Section 14,T26N, R4E south to the East/West centerline of Section 23,T26N,R4E.	CONSERVANCY
From the East/West centerline of Section 23,T26N, R4E southerly around the lake to the mouth of an unnamed creek, approximately the northwesterly line of Lot 24 of Plat of Court Commissioners in Section 31,T26N,R5E.	URBAN
From the mouth of an unnamed creek, approximately the northwesterly line of Lot 24 of Plat of Court Commissioners in Section 31,T26N,R5E southerly around the lake to the Kirkland City Limits, N.E. 112 Street, in Section 31,T26N,R5E including all associated wetlands.	CONSERVANCY
From south city limits of Beaux Arts in Section 8, T24N,R5E south to the Bellevue City Limits in Section 8,T24N,R5E.	URBAN
From south city limits of Bellevue on Lake Washington in Section 20,T24N,R5E south along the lake to the Renton City Limits in Section 29,T24N,R5E.	URBAN
From the Renton City Limits in Section 7,T23N,R5E northwesterly along Lake Washington to the southerly city limits of Seattle in Section 1,T23N,R4E.	URBAN
White River Mill Pond (Section 28,T20N,R7E)	CONSERVANCY

Lake Name and Location	Environment Designation
Wildcat (Upper) (Section 11,T23N,R10E)	NATURAL
Wilderness (Section 22,T22N,R6E)	CONSERVANCY
Youngs Reservoir (Section 11,T22N,R5E)	CONSERVANCY

III. RIVER SYSTEMS

SNOQUALMIE RIVER SYSTEM

North and East Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 33, T24N,R8E downstream to the Snohomish County line in Section 6,T26N,R7E including all associated flood plain, (excluding those segments within incorporated Carnation and Duvall).	CONSERVANCY

South and West Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 33, T24N,R8E downstream to the crest of Snoqualmie Falls in the NW 1/4 of Section 30,T24N,R8E including all 100 year associated flood plain, (excluding those segments within incorporated Snoqualmie).	CONSERVANCY
From the crest of Snoqualmie Falls in the NW 1/4 of Section 30,T24N,R8E to a point approximately 800+ feet north of the south line of Section 19, T24N,R8E (Approximate tailout of falls pool).	NATURAL
From a point approximately 800+ feet north of the south line of Section 19,T24N,R8E (approximate tailout of falls pool) to the east bank of Raging River at the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Raging River in Section 14, T24N,R7E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY
From the east bank of the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Raging Rivers in Section 14, T24N,R7E to the bridge in Section 15,T24N, R7E.	RURAL
From the bridge in Section 15,T24N,R7E to a point approximately 500 feet north of the center line of SE 42 Street extended in Section 15, T24N,R7E.	URBAN

River Segment	Environment Designation
From a point approximately 500 feet north of the center line of SE 42 Street extended in Section 15,T24N,R7E to the King-Snohomish County line in Section 6,T26N,R7E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO THE SNOQUALMIE RIVER

A. NORTH FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVER

Both Banks

River Segments	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 12,T25N,R9E downstream to the confluence of the North and Middle Forks of the Snoqualmie River in Section 34,T24N,R8E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO NORTH FORK OF SNOQUALMIE RIVER

1. SUNDAY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 13,T25N,R9E downstream to the mouth on the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 15,T25N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

2. PHILLIPPA CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in the SE 1/4 of Section 22,T25N,R9E delineating the beginning of the 20 cubic feet per second flow downstream to the mouth of the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 15, T25N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

3. CALLIGAN CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 3,T24N,R9E downstream to the mouth on the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 31,T25N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

4. HANCOCK CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in the NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 15,T24N,R9E downstream to the mouth on Lake Hancock thence downstream to the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 7,T24N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

5. UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO NORTH FORK OF SNOQUALMIE RIVER

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of an unnamed tributary and unnamed creek in Section 29,T24N,R9E downstream to the mouth on the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 19, T24N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

B. MIDDLE FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 26,T24N,R10E downstream to the west line of Section 17,T23N,R9E (excluding all Federal lands).	NATURAL
From the west line of Section 17,T23N,R9E to the confluence with the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 33,T24N,R8E. (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO MIDDLE FORK OF SNOQUALMIE RIVER

1. PRATT RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the east section line of Section 27,T23N,R10E downstream to the mouth on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 31,T24N,R10E.	NATURAL

2. GRANITE CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 11, T23N,R9E downstream to the mouth on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River in Section 10,T23N,R9E.	NATURAL

C. SOUTH FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVER

Northern Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 33,T23N,R11E downstream to approximately the North/South centerline of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24,T23N,R8E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY
From approximately the North/South centerline of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 24,T23N,R8E downstream to bridge on Cedar Falls Road in Section 22, T23N,R8E.	RURAL
From the bridge on the Cedar Falls Road in Section 22,T23N,R8E downstream to the confluence with the Main Fork of Snoqualmie River in Section 33,T24N,R8E, (exluding segments within incorporated North Bend).	CONSERVANCY

Southern Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 33,T23N,R11E downstream to east section line of Section 23, T23N,R8E, (exluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY
From the east section line of Section 23,T23N,R8E downstream to the bridge on the Cedar Falls Road in Section 22,T23N,R8E.	RURAL
From the bridge on the Cedar Falls Road in Section 22,T23N,R8E downstream to the confluence with the Main Fork of Snoqualmie River in Section 33,T24N,R8E, (excluding segments within incorporated North Bend).	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARY TO SOUTH FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVER

1. BOXLEY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 25,T23N,R8E downstream to the mouth on the South Fork of Snoqualmie River in Section 24,T23N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

D. KIMBALL CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Coal Creek and Kimball Creek in Section 31,T24N,R8E downstream to the mouth on Snoqualmie River in Section 30,T24N,R8E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

E. TOKUL CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Tokul Creek and Beaver Creek in Section 21,T25N,R8E downstream to the mouth on Snoqualmie River in Section 24,T24N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARY TO TOKUL CREEK

1. TEN CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of a light duty road and Ten Creek in Section 11,T24N, R8E downstream to the mouth on Tokul Creek in Section 9,T24N,R8E.	

F. RAGING RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Raging River and an unnamed stream in SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 in Section 25,T23N,R7E downstream to the 328 Avenue S.E. bridge crossing in the W 1/2 of Section 22,T24N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY
From the 328 Avenue S.E. bridge in Section 22,T24N,R7E, downstream to the mouth on Snoqualmie River in Section 14 T24N,R72.	RURAL

G. PATTERSON CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Patterson Creek and Canyon Creek in Section 8,T24N,R7E downstream to the mouth on the Snoqualmie River in Section 4, T24N,R7E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

H. GRIFFIN CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Griffin Creek and the East Fork Griffin Creek in Section 19,T25N,R8E downstream to the mouth on Snoqualmie River in Section 28,T25N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

I. TOLT RIVER

North Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the North Fork Tolt River and South Fork Tolt River in Section 31,T26N,R8E downstream to the east section line of Section 21,T25N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY
From the east section line of Section 21, T25N,R7E downstream to the bridge on Fall City-Monroe Highway 203 in Section 21,T25N, R7E.	RURAL
From the bridge on Fall City-Monroe Highway 203 in Section 21,T25N,R7E downstream to the mouth on the Snoqualmie River in Section 21,T25N,R7E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

South Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the North Fork Tolt River and South Fork Tolt River in Section 31,T26N,R8E downstream to the northerly extension of 328 Avenue N.E. in Section 22,T25N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Northerly extension of 328 Avenue N.E. in Section 22,T25N,R7E downstream to the bridge on Fall City-Monroe Highway 203 in Section 21,T25N,R7E.	RURAL
From the bridge on Fall City-Monroe Highway 203 in Section 21,T25N,R7E downstream to the mouth on the Snoqualmie River in Section 21,T25N,R7E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO THE TOLT RIVER

1. NORTH FORK TOLT RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence with Titicaed Creek in Section 12,T26N,R9E downstream to the mouth on Tolt River in Section 31, T26N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

a. NORTH FORK CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the beginning of the creek in a swamp in Section 18,T26N,R8E downstream to the mouth on the North Fork of Tolt River in Section 29,T26N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

2. SOUTH FORK TOLT RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 31,T26N,R10E downstream to Tolt Reservoir thence downstream to mouth on Tolt River in Section 31,T26N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

a. UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO SOUTH FORK TOLT RIVER

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of unnamed tributary on South Fork of Tolt River and another unnamed creek in Section 35,T26N,R8E downstream to mouth on South Fork of Tolt River in Section 35,T26N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

J. HARRIS CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of Harris Creek and Swan Mill Road in Section 34,T26N,R7E downstream to mouth on Snoqualmie River in Section 5, T25N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

K. CHERRY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Cherry Creek and Hannen Creek in Section 2,T26N,R7E downstream to the mouth on Snoqualmie River in Section 6,T26N,R7E including all associated 100 year flood plain.	CONSERVANCY

GREEN RIVER SYSTEM

Northerly Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of Tacoma Creek and Green River in Section 35,T20N,R11E, downstream to a point approximating the north line of the SE 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R7E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY
From a point on the river approximating the north line of the SE 1/4 of Section 10,T21N, R7E downstream to the mouth of Spring Creek in the NW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R7E.	RURAL
From the mouth of Spring Creek on the Green River in the NW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R7E downstream to a point approximating the north line of the SW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point on the river approximating the north line of the SW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N, R7E downstream to a point on the river approximating the East/West centerline of Section 27,T21N,R6E.	NATURAL
From a point on the river approximating the East/West centerline of Section 27,T21N,R6E downstream to a point approximately 350± feet east of the west Section of Section 28, T21N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point on the river approximately 350± feet east of the west Section line of Section 28,T21N,R6E downstream to the east Section line of Section 21,T21N,R5E.	RURAL
From the east Section line of Section 21, T21N,R5E downstream to the East/West centerline of Section 17,T21N,R5E.	CONSERVANCY
From the East/West centerline of Section 17, T21N,R5E downstream to the Burlington Northern Railroad bridge in Section 25, T22N,R4E, (excluding segments within incorporated Auburn and Kent).	RURAL

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Burlington Northern Railroad bridge in Section 25,T22N,R4E downstream to the Chicago-Milwaukee St. Paul and Pacific Railroad bridge in Section 25, T22N,R4E.	URBAN
From the Kent City limits (Frager Road) in Section 23,T22,R4E downstream to the Tukwila City limits (approximately S. 188 Street) in Section 35, T23N,R4E (unincorporated enclave between Kent and Tukwila).	RURAL
From the Tukwila City limits (approximately S. 188 Street) in Section 35,T23N,R4E downstream to Interstate Highway 5 in Section 14,T23N,R4E, (excluding segments within incorporated Tukwila and Renton).	URBAN
From Interstate Highway 5 in Section 14, T23N,R4E downstream to the 42 Ave. S. bridge (Allentown bridge) in Section 10,T23N,R4E, excluding segments within incorporated Tukwila).	RURAL
From the 42 Ave. S. bridge (Allentown bridge) in Section 10,T23N,R4E downstream to the Seattle City limits (approximately S. Kenyon Street) in Section 32,T24N,R4E.	URBAN

Southerly Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From intersection of Tacoma Creek and Green River in Section 35,T20N,R11E, downstream to a point on the river approximating the north line of the SW 1/4 of Section 10, T21N,R7E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY
From a point on the river approximating the north line of the SW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N, R7E downstream to a point on the river approximating the north line of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 27,T21N,R5E.	NATURAL

River Segment	Environment Designation
From a point on the river approximating the north line of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 27,T21N,R6E to the north line of the SE 1/4 of Section 28,T21N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the north line of the SE 1/4 of Section 28,T21N,R6E downstream to the east bank of Newaukum Creek at the confluence of Newaukum Creek and Green River in Section 29,T21N,R6E.	RURAL
From the east bank of Newaukum Creek at the confluence of Newaukum Creek and Green River in Section 29,T21N,R6E downstream to the east section line of Section 27,T21N,R5E.	CONSERVANCY
From the east section line of Section 27,T21N, R5E downstream to a point on the river approximating the north line of the SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 in Section 17,T21N,R5E, (excluding segments within incorporated Auburn).	RURAL
From a point on the river approximating the north line of the SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 in Section 17,T21N,R5E downstream to the north line of Section 17,T21N, R5E, (excluding segments within incorporated Auburn).	URBAN
From the north line of Section 17,T21N,R5E downstream to the Burlington Northern Railroad bridge in Section 25,T22N, R4E, (excluding segments within incorporated Auburn and Kent).	RURAL
From the Burlington Northern Railroad bridge in Section 25,T22N,R4E downstream to the Chicago Milwaukee-St.Paul and Pacific Railroad bridge in Section 25,T22N,R4E.	URBAN
From the east section line of Section 23, T22N,R4E downstream to the Kent City limits in Section 23,T22N,R4E (unincorporated enclave within the city of Kent).	RURAL

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Kent City limits (approximating S. 216 Street) in Section 10,T22N,R4E downstream to the Tukwila City limits (approximately S. 188 Street in Section 35,T23N,R4E (unincorporated unclave between Kent and Tukwila).	RURAL
From the 42 Ave. S. bridge (Allentown bridge) in Section 10,T23N,R4E downstream to the Seattle City limits (approximately S. Kenyon Street in Section 32,T24N,R4E).	URBAN

TRIBUTARIES TO THE GREEN RIVER

1. SUNDAY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 3,T20N,R11E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 18,T20N,R11E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

2. FRIDAY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Friday Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 18,T20N,R11E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 18,T20N,R11E.	CONSERVANCY

3. SAWMILL CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 30,T20N,R11E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 24,T20N,R10E, (Excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

4. ROCK CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the north line of Section 34,T20N, R10E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 21,T20N,R10E.	CONSERVANCY

5. CHAMPION CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Champion Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 28,T20N,R10E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 21,T20N,R10E.	CONSERVANCY

6. SMAY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 33,T21N,R10E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 13,T20N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

7. CHARLEY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 3,T20N,R8E downstream to the mouth at Howard Hansen Reservoir in Section 34,T21N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

8. NORTH FORK GREEN RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 18,T21N,R9E downstream to the mouth at the Howard Hansen Reservoir in Section 22 T21N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

9. GALE CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Gale Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 36,T21N, R8E downstream to the mouth on Howard Hansen Reservoir in Section 36,T21N, R8E.	CONSERVANCY

10. BEAR CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in NE corner of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 28,T21N,R8E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 20,T21N,R8E.	CONSERVANCY

11. NEWAUKUM CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Newaukum Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 7,T20N, R7E downstream to a point that approximates the crest of the Enumclaw plateau, approximately where Newaukum Creek intersects the east section line of Section 4,T20N,R6E.	RURAL
From a point that approximates the crest of the Enumclaw plateau, approximately where Newaukum Creek intersects the east section line of Section 4,T20N,R6E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 29, T21N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY

BIG SOOS CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Big Soos Creek and Little Soos Creek in Section 35,T22N,R5E downstream to the confluence of Big Soos Creek and Jenkins Creek in Section 2,T21N,R5E.	RURAL
From the intersection of Big Soos Creek and Jenkins Creek in Section 2,T21N,R5E downstream to the intersection of Big Soos Creek with Covington Creek in Section 11,T21N,R5E.	CONSERVANCY
From the intersection of Big Soos Creek and Covington Creek in Section 11,T21N,R5E downstream to the confluence of Big Soos Creek and West Branch Big Soos Creek in the SW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R5E.	RURAL
From the intersection of Big Soos Creek and West Branch Big Soos creek in the SW 1/4 of Section 10,T21N,R5E downstream to the mouth on the Green River in Section 16,T21N,R5E.	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO BIG SOOS CREEK

1. COVINGTON CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the waters of Lake Sawyer in Section 4,T21N,R6E downstream to the Kent-Black Diamond Road in Section 18,T21N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the Kent-Black Diamond Road in Section 18,T21N,R6E downstream to the mouth at Big Soos Creek in Section 11, T21N,R5E.	RURAL

2. JENKINS CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of Jenkins Creek and County road (Covington Way S.E.) in Section 36,T22N,R5E downstream to the mouth on Big Soos Creek in Section 2,T21N,R5E.	RURAL

CEDAR RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the East section line in Section 9 T21N,R10E downstream to the incorporated boundary of Renton in Section 21,T23N, R5E including all associated 100 year flood plain, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO THE CEDAR RIVER

1. REX RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 14,T21N,R9E downstream to the Chester Morse Reservoir in Section 20,T22N,R9E.	CONSERVANCY

2. TAYLOR CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the east section line of Section 13,T22N,R7E downstream to the mouth on the Cedar River in Section 13,T22N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

3. ROCK CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Rock Creek and the water from the diversion ditch in Section 16,T22N,R7E downstream to the mouth on the Cedar River in Section 17,T22N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

4. ROCK CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of County road, railroad R/W and Rock Creek (Section 22,T22N,R6E) downstream to Cedar River (Section 23,T22N,R6E).	CONSERVANCY

5. NORTH FORK OF CEDAR RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the Cedar River North Fork and unnamed creek in Section 7, T21N,R11E downstream to the mouth on the Cedar River in Section 10,T21N,R10E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

6. SOUTH FORK OF CEDAR RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary on the east line of Section 23,T21N,R10E downstream to the mouth on the Cedar River in Section 10,T21N, R10E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

WHITE RIVER (STUCK)

North Bank Only

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the White River and Greenwater River in Section 4,T19N,R9E downstream following the King-Pierce County line to the west section line of Section 36,T20N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY
From the west section line of Section 36, T20N,R6E downstream to the west section line of Section 34,T20N,R6E.	RURAL
From the west section line of Section 34, T20N,R6E downstream to the north line of Section 13,T20N,R5E (southerly boundary of Muckleshoot Indian Reservation).	NATURAL
From the north line of Section 13,T20N, R5E (southerly boundary of Muckleshoot Indian Reservation) downstream to the King-Pierce County line in Section 36,T21N,R4E, (excluding Indian reservation lands and segments within incorporated Auburn).	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO WHITE RIVER

1. GREENWATER RIVER

North Bank Only

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary on the west line of Section 32,T19N,R11E downstream to the mouth on White River in Section 4,T19N,R9E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

2. SCATTER CREEK

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Scatter Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 2,T19N,R7E downstream to the mouth on White River in Section 11,T19N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY

3. BOISE CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From an approximate point in the NW corner of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 28,T20N,R7E downstream to the east section line of Section 30,T20N,R7E (King County Park).	CONSERVANCY
From the east section line of Section 30, T20N, R7E (King County Park) downstream to the confluence with the White River in Section 34,T20N,R6E.	RURAL

SAMMAMISH RIVER

North Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From approximately the west line of the East 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 13, T25N,R5E downstream to the north/south centerline of Section 13,T25N,R5E	CONSERVANCY

East Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the north/south centerline of Section 13,T25N,R5E downstream to the Burlington Northern Railway R/W in Section 9, T26N, R5E, (excluding segments within incorporated Redmond).	RURAL
From the Burlington Northern Railway R/W in Section 9,T26N,R5E downstream to the westerly line of the City of Seattle-Skagit Transmission Line easement in Section 9,T26N,R5E.	URBAN

North Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the westerly line of the City of Seattle Skagit Transmission Line easement in Section 9, T26N,R5E downstream to the easterly line of Lot 17 of Lakewood Villa Tracts in Section 12,T26N,R4E, (excluding segments within incorporated Bothell).	RURAL
From the easterly line of Lot 17 of Lakewood Villa tracts in Section 12,T26N,R4E downstream to the mouth of the Sammamish River on Lake Washington in Section 11,T26N, R4E (approximately the north/south centerline of Section 11,T26N,R4E).	URBAN

Southwest Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Redmond City limits on the north/south centerline of Section 13,T25N,R5E downstream to a point on the river approximately 600± feet north of the south line of the NW 1/4 of Section 15,T26N,R5E, (excluding segments within incorporated Redmond).	RURAL

River Segment	Environment Designation
From a point on the river approximately 600+ feet north of the south line of the NW 1/4 of Section 15,T26N,R5E downstream to the westerly line of the City of Seattle-Skagit Transmission Line Easement in Section 9, T26N,R5E.	URBAN

South Bank

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the westerly line of the City of Seattle-Skagit Transmission Line easement in Section 9, T26N,R5E downstream to the 68 Ave. N.E. bridge in Section 12,T26N,R4E, (excluding segments within incorporated Bothell).	RURAL
From the 68 Avenue N.E. bridge in Section 12,T26N,R4E downstream to the westerly line of the Kenmore boat launch public park in Section 11,T26N,R4E.	URBAN
From the westerly line of the Kenmore Boat Launch Public Park in Section 11,T26N,R4E downstream to the mouth of the Sammamish River in Lake Washington (approximately the south line of Section 11,T26N,R4E) including Bird Island.	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO SAMMAMISH RIVER

1. BEAR CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Seidel Creek and Bear Creek in Section 20,T26N,R6E downstream to State Highway 522 in Section 12, T25N,R5E including associated 100 year flood plains (excluding segments within incorporated Redmond).	CONSERVANCY
From State Highway No. 522 in Section 12, T25N,R5E downstream to the mouth on Sammamish River in Section 11,T25N,R5E, (excluding segments within incorporated Redmond).	RURAL

2. EVANS CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of Evans Creek and the Redmond-Fall City Highway in Section 12,T25N,R5E upstream to the confluence of Evans Creek and an Unnamed Creek in Section 8,T25N,R6E.	CONSERVANCY

3. BEAR CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of Bear Creek and the east section line of Section 9,T26N,R5E downstream to the mouth on the Sammamish River in Section 9,T26N,R5E.	URBAN

4. NORTH CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Bothell City limits in Section 5, T26N,R5E downstream to the mouth on the Sammamish River Section 8,T26N,R5E.	RURAL

5. SWAMP CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the King-Snohomish County line in Section 2,T26N,R4E downstream to the northerly line extended of lot 22 of Alderwood Manor #14 in Section 12,T26N,R4E.	RURAL
From the northerly line extended of Lot 22 of Alderwood Manor #14 in Section 12,T26N,R4E downstream to the mouth on the Sammamish River in Section 12,T26N,R4E.	URBAN

SOUTH FORK SKYKOMISH RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of the Tye River and the Foss River in Section 31,T26N,R12E downstream to the King-Snohomish County line in Section 3,T26N,R10E, (excluding all federal lands and segments within incorporated Skykomish).	CONSERVANCY

TRIBUTARIES TO SOUTH FORK SKYKOMISH RIVER

1. TYE RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 26,T26N,R12E downstream to the mouth on South Fork of Skykomish River in Section 31,T26N, R12E (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

2. MARTIN CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 13,T26N,R12E downstream to the mouth on the Tye River in Section 25,T26N,R12E.	CONSERVANCY

3. CARROLL CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 35,T26N, R12E downstream to the mouth on the Tye River in Section 26,T26N,R12E.	CONSERVANCY

4. FOSS RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 8,T25N,R12E downstream to the mouth on the South Fork of Skykomish River in Section 31,T26N,R12E, (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

5. BECKLER RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the east line of Section 6,T26N,R12E downstream to the mouth on the South Fork of Skykomish River in Section 25,T26N,R11E (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

6. MILLER RIVER

Both Banks

River Segment	Environment Designation
From the south boundary of the Snoqualmie National Forest in Section 33,T26N,R11E downstream to the mouth on the South Fork of Skykomish River in Section 28,T26N,R11E (excluding all federal lands).	CONSERVANCY

7. MONEY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest Boundary in Section 28,T26N,R11E downstream to the mouth on the South Fork of Skykomish River in Section 20,T26N,R11E (excluding all federal lands).	

8. INDEX CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 10,T26N,R10E downstream to the mouth on the South Fork of Skykomish River in Section 2,T26N,R10E.	CONSERVANCY

9. UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO INDEX CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the Snoqualmie National Forest boundary in Section 10,T26N,R10E downstream to the mouth on Index Creek in Section 10,T26N,R10E.	CONSERVANCY

ISSAQUAH CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Holder Creek and Carey Creek in Section 25,T23N,R6E downstream to the mouth on Lake Sammamish in Section 17,T24N,R6E, (excluding segments within incorporated Issaquah).	CONSERVANCY

COAL CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the confluence of Coal Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 27,T21N,R7E downstream to approximately the east section line of Section 5,T20N,R7E.	CONSERVANCY
From a point approximately at the east section line of Section 5,T20N,R7E downstream to the mouth in Fish Lake in Section 31,T21N,R7E.	RURAL

MAY CREEK

Both Banks

Creek Segment	Environment Designation
From the intersection of May Creek and a light road in the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 32,T24N, R5E downstream to the mouth on Lake Washington in Section 32,T24N,R5E, (excluding those segments within incorporated Renton).	CONSERVANCY

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