SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

FOR

PIERCE COUNTY

Phase I

Adopted by the Board of
Pierce County Commissioners
March 4, 1974

FORWARD

The Shoreline Master Program which follows is the culmination of a planning project which began in July of 1973.

By virtue of the extensive citizen input utilized in formulating the Plan, it represents a democratic method of land use planning and regulation.

Much of the success of the project is attributed to the many individuals who served on the Shoreline Citizens Advisory Committee which was appointed by the Board of Pierce County Commissioners who unselfishly donated their time and expertise to aid the Planning Department Staff in the preparation of the Master Program. Without their valuable assistance this Master Program could not possibly have adequately reflected the views of the local citizenry.

The Shoreline Master Program is not the ideal of any one person or group, but rather it incorporates a consensus of a committee represented by a wide range of interests, all of which are interested in the future development of the shoreline areas of Pierce County.

It is understood that the Master Program is not a perfect document, but will have to be updated, amended, and augmented from time to time as its implementation points out its deficiencies.

Hopefully, it will help to generate an awareness of the many factors bearing on the ever increasing use of the shoreline resource in Pierce County.

(RESOLUTION)

Relating to the Development

Of the Master Program and Issuance of Permits

FILE NO. 160/399

Resolution Relating to the Development of a Master Program for Shoreline Management, the Issuance of Permits for Substantial Developments under The Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Prescribing Penalties and Declaring an Emergency - ADOPTED

Pursuant to Order of the Board of October 20, 1971 public hearing was held this date on the proposed resolution relating to the development of a Master Program for Shoreline Management, the issuance of permits for substantial developments under the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, prescribing penalties and declaring an emergency; and

WHEREAS, Mr. J. N. Shensky, Director, Pierce County Planning Department appeared before the Board and explained the proposed regulation; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Director, his staff, the Commissioners and members of the public in attendance offered various modifications to the proposed resolution; and

WHEREAS, the modifications as indicated in the attached Exhibit "A" were considered and approved by the Board.

On Motion of Commissioner Huntington which was duly seconded by Commissioner Sheridan, the Board unanimously adopted Resolution No. 15388 with the modifications as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Dated, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1971

RESOLUTION NO. 15388, as follows:

2422637

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FILE NO. 399 / 160 RESOLUTION NO. 15588

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF PIERCE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MASTER PROGRAM FOR SHORELINE MANAGEMENT AND THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1971, PRESCRIBING PENALTIES AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, the County has by letter directed to the State Department of Ecology expressed its intention to perform the functions imposed on local governmental units of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971; and

WHEREAS, protection of private property rights consistent with the public interest associated with the shorelines of the state requires that local, state and federal governments join in a concerted effort to utilize, protect, restore, and preserve the shorelines as among the state's most valuable and fragile natural resources; and to prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state's shorelines; and

WHEREAS, by enacting Chapter 286, Laws of 1971, 1st ex. sess., the Legislature has prescribed a method for accomplishing the aforesaid purposes, and has vested counties with the responsibility for the preparation of programs controlling the development of shorelines within their jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners deems the procedures, standards, controls, and penalties set forth in this resolution to be essential to the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Pierce County; Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF PIERCE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Section 1. DEFINITIONS:

As used in this resolution unless the context otherwise requires the following definitions and concepts apply:

a. "Board" shall mean the Board of County Commissioners of Pierce County.

b. "Committee" shall mean the Pierce County Shorelines Technical Advisory Committee.

c. "Development" means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alterations of structures, dredging, drilling, dumping, filling, removal of any sand, gravel or minerals, bulkheading, driving of piling, placing of obstructions, or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to this chapter at any state of water level.

d. "Extreme low tide" means the lowest line on the land reached by a receding tide.

e. "Master Program" shall mean the comprehensive shoreline plan for the unincorporated portion of Pierce County and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in Section 2 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

f. "Ordinary high water mark" on all lakes, streams, and tidal water is that mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to

vegetation as that condition exists on the effective date of this chapter or as it may naturally change thereafter: Provided, that in any area where the ordinary high water mark adjoining saltwater shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water.

g. "Permit" as used in this resolution shall mean the shoreline management substantial development permit.

h. "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of the state of local governmental unit however designated.

i. "Planning Department" means the Pierce County Planning Department.

j. "Shorelines" means all of the water areas within the unincorporated portion of Pierce County including reservoirs, and their associated wetlands, together with the lands underlying them, except

(1) Shorelines of State-wide Significance, including Nisqually Delta, American Lake, Alder Lake, and Lake Tapps;

(2) Shorelines on segments of a stream upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and

(3) Shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.

k. "Shorelines of the state" are the total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of state-wide significance" within the state.

l. "Shorelines of state-wide significance" means the following shorelines of Pierce County:

(1) That area of the Nisqually Delta within Pierce County between the ordinary high water mark and the line of extreme low tide between DeWolf Bight and Tatsolo Point;

(2) Those areas of Puget Sound within Pierce County laying seaward from the line of extreme low tide;

(3) Those lakes, whether natural, artificial or a combination thereof, with a surface acreage of one thousand acres or more measured at the ordinary high water mark;

(4) Those natural rivers or segments thereof within Pierce County west of the crest of the Cascade Range downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is measured at one thousand cubic feet per second or more;

(5) Those wetlands associated with (1), (3), and (4) of this subsection 1.

m. "Substantial Development" shall mean any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds one thousand dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shoreline of the state; except that the following shall not be considered substantial development for the purpose of this resolution.

1. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire or elements;

2. Construction of the normal protective bulkhead common

to single family residences;

3. Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements;

4. Construction of a barn or similar agricultural structure on wetlands;

5. Construction or modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys;

6. Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or for the use of his family which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this resolution.

n. "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 flood plains associated with the stream, lakes and tidal waters which are subject to the provision of this act; the same to be designated as to location by the Department of Ecology.

Section 2. INVENTORY

The Planning Department shall complete by November 30, 1972, a comprehensive inventory of that portion of the shorelines of the state located within

the unincorporated portion of Pierce County. Such inventory shall include but not be limited to the general ownership patterns of the lands located therein in terms of public and private ownership, a survey of the general natural characteristics thereof, present land uses conducted therein and initial projected uses thereof.

Section 3. MASTER PROGRAM

The Planning Department shall develop, within eighteen months after the adoption of state guidelines as required by Section 6 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, a master program for regulation of uses of that part of the shorelines of the state located within the unincorporated lands of Pierce County consistent with the guidelines adopted. Master programs or segments thereof shall be submitted to the Department of Ecology and shall become effective when adopted or approved by the Department of Ecology as appropriate. All guidelines, regulations, designations, or master programs adopted or approved under the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 and this resolution shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Planning Department and the office of the County Auditor.

Section 4. PERMITS REQUIRED FOR SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Before any person undertakes a substantial development on the shorelines of the unincorporated portion of Pierce County a permit authorized by the Board of County Commissioners must be obtained.

Section 5. POLICY RELATING TO PERMITS

A. From the effective date of this resolution until such time as an applicable master program has become effective, a permit shall be issued only when the proposed development is consistent with:

(1) The policy of Section 2 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971;

(2) After their adoption, the guidelines and regulations of the Department of Ecology; and

(3) So far as can be ascertained, the master program being developed for the unincorporated portion of Pierce County.

B. After adoption or approval, as appropriate, by the Department of Ecology of an applicable master program, a permit shall be granted only when the proposed development is consistent with:

(1) The applicable master program; and

(2) The policy of Section 2 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

C. With respect to timber situated within two hundred feet abutting landward of the ordinary high water mark within shorelines of state-wide significance within Pierce County, a permit shall be granted only for selective commercial timber cutting, so that no more than thirty percent of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten year period of time: PROVIDED, that other timber harvesting methods may be permitted in those limited instances where the topography, soil conditions, or silviculture practices necessary for regeneration render selective logging ecologically detrimental: PROVIDED FURTHER, that clear cutting of timber which is solely incidental to the preparation of land for other uses authorized by this resolution may be permitted.

D. Surface drilling for oil and gas is prohibited in the water of Puget Sound seaward from the ordinary high water mark and on all lands within one thousand feet landward from that mark.

E. A permit shall be denied if the proposed development is not consistent with the above enumerated policies.

Section 6. ADMINISTRATION OF PERMITS

The Planning Department is vested with the duty of administering the rules and regulations relating to permits.

Section 7. SHORELINE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Board shall appoint a Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee and it shall consider applications and make recommendations regarding permits, based on policies enumerated in Section 5 of this resolution. Thereafter, it shall transmit its recommendations in writing to the Board within a reasonable period of time after the required thirty (30) day notice period. The Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee shall consider the proposed substantial development based on information from: the application, comments from interested parties, independent study by the Committee and the Planning Department. The Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee may request from an applicant additional information which is not required in the permit application.

Section 8. SHORELINE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, COMPOSITION

The Committee shall consist of a representative of the Pierce County Planning Department, Pierce County Public Works Department (the Director or his representative having an expertise in flood control), a representative of industry, a representative of an ecological or environmental discipline, a representative of the Pierce County Planning Commission, and two citizens at large. The Committee shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from the membership.

Section 9. QUORUM

Four members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum to conduct business and make recommendations. A majority of those present shall be required to approve an application for a permit.

Section 10. MEETINGS

The Committee shall conduct a regular meeting at least once each month, however, when there is no business to be conducted such regular meeting may be cancelled. Further, regular meetings may be continued when deemed appropriate and special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee. Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 11. APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The Planning Department shall provide such forms as are essential to the application for a permit which shall include but not be limited to:

1. Application form
2. Affidavit form
3. Instructions for public notice
4. Notice of application for shoreline management substantial development permit.

Section 12. FILING FEE

A filing fee in the amount of $25.00 dollars shall be paid to the Planning Department at the time an application is filed.

Section 13. NOTICE REQUIRED

Subsequent to the filing of an application for a permit, the applicant shall publish notice at least once a week on the same day of the week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within Pierce County. Proof of publications shall be provided the Planning Department within one week after the publication of the second notice. Any interested person shall be allowed to submit, in writing, his views regarding an application, or notify the Planning Department of his desire to receive a copy of the action taken upon the application within thirty days of the last publication of such notice. All persons who so

submit their views and all others who so notify the Planning Department within thirty days of the last date of publication of the notice shall be entitled to receive a copy of the action regarding the application.

Section 14. AGENDA, NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS

The Planning Department shall prepare an agenda of matters to be considered by the Committee. A copy of the agenda shall be mailed to persons who have expressed an interest in expressing their views on an application. The agenda shall state the time and place where the Committee will conduct their public meeting and the notice to interested parties shall be sent not less than 10 days prior to the date of the public meeting.

Section 15. APPEALS TO BOARD

Any aggrieved person may file written appeal with the Board from any decision of the Committee within seven days from the date of the contested decision. Appeals shall be filed in duplicate in the office of the Planning Department.

Section 16. APPEALS TO BOARD - FILING FEE

A filing fee of $25.00 shall be paid to the Planning Department at the time a written appeal is filed.

Section 17. NOTICE TO BOARD - COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Department shall notify the Board in writing of the recommendation of the Committee, and shall transmit a copy of any appeal.

Section 18. BOARD ACTION

If the Board concurs with the recommendation by the Committee it may take final action on the permit application at a regular public meeting. However, if the Board does not concur in the recommendation by the Committee, or deems

further consideration necessary, it must follow the procedures set out in Section 19 and 20 of this resolution.

Section 19. PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED BY THE BOARD

If the Board determines that further consideration is necessary or does not concur in the recommendation of the Committee, the Board shall set a date for and conduct a public hearing on the matter prior to taking final action.

Section 20. PUBLIC HEARING BY BOARD, NOTICE REQUIRED

Prior to the date of a public hearing by the Board on an application for permit, the Board shall publish notice of the time, place and matter to be considered in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the public hearing.

Section 21. NOTICE OF FINAL ACTION

Within five days from the date the Board takes final action on any application for permit, copies of the action taken together with a copy of the application shall be submitted to the Washington Department of Ecology and the State Attorney General's Office. The applicant, appellant and any interested persons shall be notified of the action taken.

Section 22. APPLICABILITY

No person shall begin substantial development of all or any part of the shorelines of the county until forty-five (45) days after the approved permit has been filed with the appropriate state offices or until all review proceedings initiated within such forty-five (45) day period are terminated. Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the applicant from compliance with any other local, state, or federal statutes, resolutions or regulations applicable to the proposed substantial development.

Section 23. APPEALS TO THE STATE

Any person aggrieved by the granting, denying, or rescinding of a Shoreline Development Permit by the Board may seek review by filing a request for review with the Shorelines Hearings Board, the Department of Ecology, and the Attorney General within thirty (30) days of receipt of the final order.

Section 24. APPEALS TO THE STATE BY THE BOARD

The Board may appeal to the Shorelines Hearings Board for rules, regulations, guidelines, designations or master programs for shorelines of the state adopted or approved by the Department of Ecology within thirty (30) days of the date of the adoption or approval.

Section 25. PENALTIES

The Pierce County Prosecutor shall bring such injunctive, declaratory, or other actions as are necessary to insure that no uses are made of the shorelines of the state located within Pierce County in conflict with the provisions and programs of this resolution or the Shoreline Management Act of 1971; and to otherwise enforce the provisions of this resolution in accordance with Sections 21, 22, and 23 of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

Section 26. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this resolution or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this resolution or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

Section 27. DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

This resolution is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of county government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on the date of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 15388 (Cont'd) 2422687

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PASSED and APPROVED by the Board of Pierce County Commissioners this 16TH day of NOVEMBER, 1971.

Chairman

Board of Pierce County Commissioners

Approved as to form:

ARTHUR W. VERHAREN
Chief Civil Deputy
Prosecuting Attorney

Filed for record DEC 3 1971 9:9 AM
Request of County Commrs.
Richard A. Greco, Pierce County Auditor

(RESOLUTION)

Relating to Goals and Policies

Of the Master Program

FILE NO. 399 RESOLUTION NO. 16990

RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF PIERCE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ADOPTING AN AMENDMENT TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ENTITLED SHORELINES MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM GOALS AND POLICIES.

WHEREAS, the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, requires that each County have a Master Program which, at the County's option, either the County or the State would prepare, and

WHEREAS, on November 16, 1971, the Board adopted Resolution No. 15388 which expresses Pierce County's intention to prepare and complete the Master Program for Pierce County, and

WHEREAS, an 85-person Citizens Committee was appointed by the Board, which Committee is representative of a wide variety of interests and no special interest group or organization was in a majority position on said committee, and said committee held meetings and have adopted the first of three stages of the Master Program entitled "Goals and Policies", and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 1974, the Planning Commission, (by a vote of 4 ayes and 2 members abstaining) voted to recommend to the Board that the said "Goals and Policies" be adopted, and

WHEREAS, the Board thanks the persons serving on the Citizens Committee and the Planning Department for their many hours of dedicated service in preparing this initial stage of the Master Program, and

WHEREAS, the Board believes the Comprehensive Plan should be amended to add the initial element of the Master Program entitled "Goals and Policies" since it is in the public interest, health, and safety,

RESOLUTION NO. _____ (Con't.)

to have said Master Program in Pierce County, NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF PIERCE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

The attached initial element of the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Master Program entitled "Goals and Policies" is hereby adopted and shall amend the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan.

PASSED and APPROVED this 4th day of March, 1974.

CHAIRMAN

Board of Pierce County Commissioners

Approved as to form:

Chief Civil Deputy

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INTRODUCTION

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1971 - SUMMARY

General Purpose and Description

The 1971 Session of the Washington State Legislature expressed a strong concern that the shorelines in the state are among the most valuable and fragile of our natural resources and that we should be concerned about their protection and management. As a result, the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 was passed and went into effect as law on June 1, 1971. It was subsequently approved by the electorate of the State when it appeared as initiative 43B in the 1972 General Election.

The basic intent of this Act is to provide for the management of the state shorelines by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses and to insure, where development takes place, that it is done in a manner which will promote and enhance the best interest of the general public.

The law provides for both the State and local governments to engage in a coordinated effort for the planning and administration of the Act. In addition, it encourages full opportunity for citizen involvement in permit decisions as well as in preparing the plan itself, which in turn is expected to determine the degree of success of the total Shoreline Management Program.

Under the law, each city and county in the State of Washington having shorelines affected by the Act shall be responsible for the following:

1) Administration of a shoreline Permit System for proposed substantial development within 200 feet of designated water bodies.

2) Development of an Inventory of natural characteristics and land use patterns along those designated water bodies.

3) Preparation of a Master Program to best determine the future uses of all shorelines within their jurisdictional boundaries.

Scope of the Act

Generally, provisions of the Act cover the following:

1) All marine shorelines.

2) All streams, rivers, and their associated wetlands downstream from a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or greater.

3) All lakes and their associated wetlands which are twenty surface acres or larger in size.

Jurisdiction for these shorelines includes all land covered by water and those lands extending landward from the shoreline two hundred feet in all directions as measured perpendicular and on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark.

Shorelines of Statewide Significance

In addition to the above certain shorelines of statewide significance (lakes over 1,000 acres in area and rivers where the mean annual flow exceeds 1,000 cubic feet per second) have been designated by the state law.

They include in Pierce County:

Alder Lake
Lake Tapps
American Lake
Puyallup River (Mouth to confluence with Carbon River)
Nisqually River (Mouth to Elbe Bridge)
White River (Confluence with Puyallup River to confluence with Greenwater River)
Nisqually Delta

The Act identifies special policies for these shorelines which are intended to express the interest of all the people in Washington State. These policies are listed below in order of preference.

A.) Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interest by obtaining the advice and opinions from statewide interest groups, appropriate state agencies, experts from scientific fields pertinent to shoreline management, and the general public.

B.) Preserve the natural character of the shoreline as much as possible by designating shoreline environments and use regulations to minimize man-made intrusions and by upgrading and redeveloping intensively developed areas to reduce their adverse impact on the environment and to accommodate future growth rather than allowing high intensity uses to extend into low intensity use on underdeveloped areas.

C.) Plan for long-term over short-term benefit by preparing a master program designed to preserve the shorelines for future generations. This should be accomplished by limiting actions that would convert resources into irreversible uses or detrimentally alter natural conditions characteristic of shorelines of statewide significance by evaluating the short-term economic gain or convenience of developments in relationship to long-term and potentially costly impairments to the natural environment. Aesthetic considerations should also be considered when contemplating new development, redevelopment of existing facilities or for the general enhancement of shoreline areas.

D.) Protect the resources and ecology of shorelines by leaving undeveloped those areas which contain a unique or fragile natural resource by preventing erosion and sedimentation that would alter the natural function of the water system and by limiting excavations or other actions which would increase the likelihood of erosion.

E.) Increase public access to publicly owned areas of the shorelines by giving priority to developing paths and trails to shoreline areas developing linear access along the shorelines, developing upland parking, and locating development inland from the ordinary high water mark so that access is enhanced.

F.) Increase recreational opportunities for the public on the shorelines by planning for, and encouraging, development of facilities for recreational use of the shorelines.

A map and accompanying list of all Pierce County shorelines affected by the Shoreline Management Act appears on the next two pages.

TABLE 1 - PIERCE COUNTY SHORELINES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT

Marine

All marine waters in Pierce County with the exception of McNeil Island.

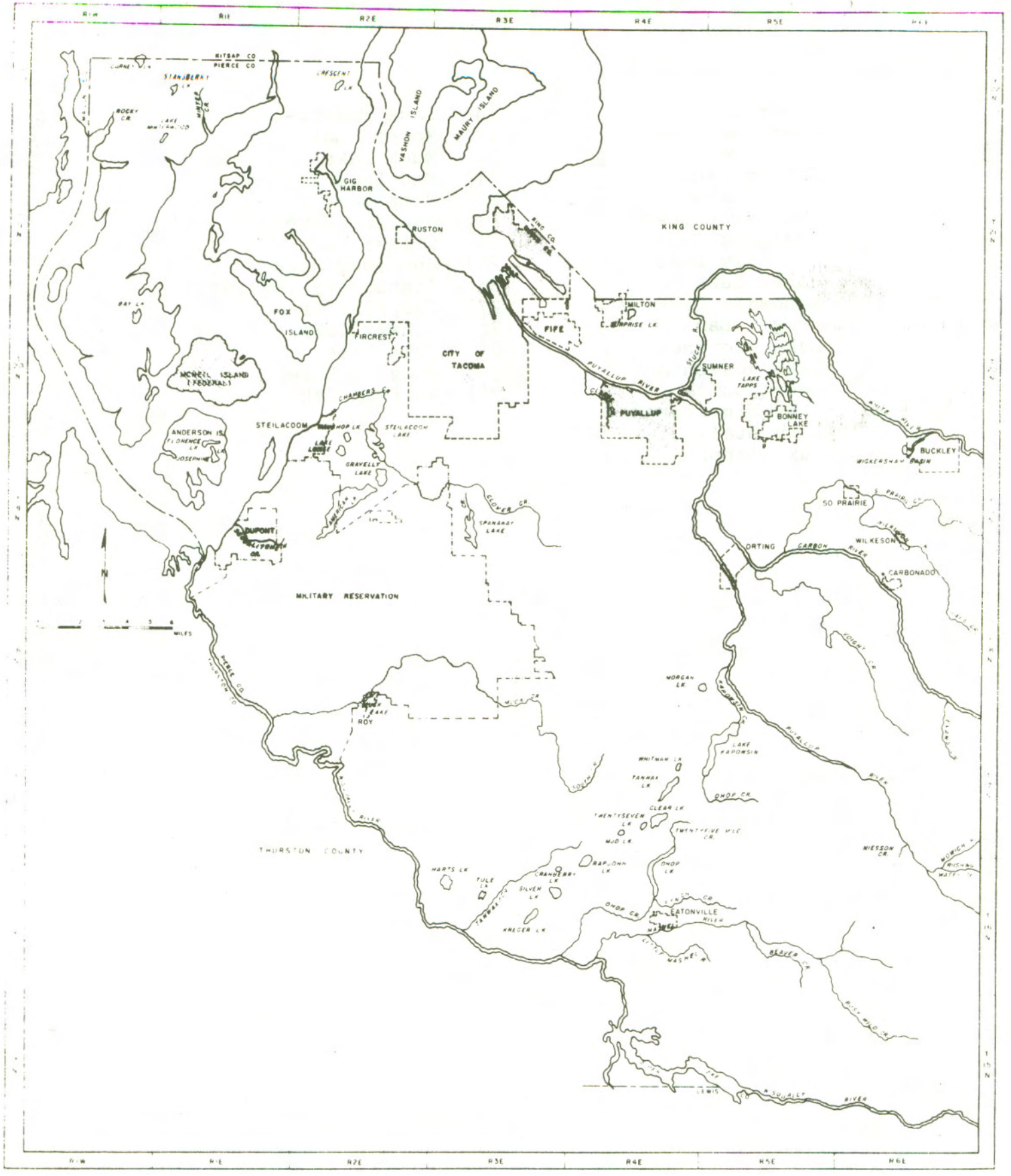
Rivers and Streams

1) Beaver Creek
2) Busy Wild Creek
3) Carbon River
4) Chambers Creek
5) Clark's Creek
6) Clearwater River
7) Clover Creek
8) Evans Creek
9) Gale Creek
10) Greenwater River
11) Kapowsin Creek
12) Little Mashel River
13) Lynch Creek
14) Mashel River
15) Milky Creek
16) Minter Creek
17) Mowich Creek
18) Muck Creek
19) Niesson Creek
20) Nisqually River
21) Ohop Creek
22) Ohop Creek
23) Puyallup River
24) Rocky Creek
25) Rushing Water Creek
26) South Creek
27) South Prairie Creek
28) Spanaway Creek
29) Tanwax Creek
30) Twenty-Five Mile Creek
31) Unnamed Tributary to Mashel River
32) Voight Creek
33) West Fork of the White River
34) White River
35) Wilkeson Creek

NOTE: Does not include Indian Reservations or Federally owned lands.

Lakes

1) Alder Lake
2) American Lake
3) Bay Lake
4) Carney Lake
5) Clear Lake
6) Cranberry Lake
7) Crescent Lake
8) Gravelly Lake
9) Harts Lake
10) Kapowsin Lake
11) Kreger Lake
12) Lake Florence
13) Lake Josephine
14) Lake Louise
15) Lake Minterwood
16) Lake Steilacoom
17) Lake Tapps
18) Lake Twenty-seven
19) Morgan Lake
20) Muck Lake
21) Mud Lake
22) Ohop Lake
23) Rapjohn Lake
24) Silver Lake
25) Spanaway Lake
26) Stansberry (Holiday) Lake
27) Surprise Lake
28) Tanwax Lake
29) Tule Lake
30) Waughop Lake
31) Whitman Lake



PIERCE COUNTY SHORELINES WITHIN JURISDICTION OF THE SHORELINES MANAGEMENT ACT.

DESCRIPTION OF PIERCE COUNTY SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

The Shoreline Management Act requires Pierce County to develop a Master Program for the future use of its shorelines. By its definition, a master program is general, comprehensive, and long-range in order to be applicable to the whole area for a reasonable length of time under changing conditions.

"General" means that the policies, proposals and guidelines are not directed towards any specific site.

"Comprehensive" means that the program is all inclusive toward land and water uses, their impact on the environment and logical estimates of future growth. It also means that the program should recognize plans and programs of other governmental units, adjacent jurisdictions and private developers.

"Long-range" means that the program is to be directed at least 20 to 30 years in the future, look beyond immediate issues, and follow creative objectives rather than a simple projection of current trends and conditions.

The policies of the Shoreline Management Act and all applicable goals, policies and use regulations of this Pierce County Master Program shall be considered in ruling upon applications for Substantial Development permits.

The Master Program consists of the following:

1.) Goal Statements
2.) Supporting Policies
3.) Environment Designations
4.) Use Regulations

Table number 2 which follows identifies these tasks more fully and groups them into phases.

TABLE 2 - SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM - PHASES

Phase I

1. Develop area-wide goals which relate to the following plan elements: Economic development, public access, circulation, recreation, shoreline use, conservation, and history/culture. Goals represent the ideal state a community seeks to attain and are usually set higher than the expected achievement.

2. Develop policies to clarify and amplify the goals. Policies are action oriented directives selected to guide activities towards realization of the desired use of county shorelines.

Phase II

1. Study the shoreline Environments (Natural, Conservancy, Rural, Rural Residential and Urban) and apply them to all Pierce County shorelines. Placement will reflect intent for future uses rather than the status quo.

2. Develop regulations for specific land and water uses within the environments mentioned above. The Use Regulations will deal with location and design criteria for specific development activities, and are intended to be more precise than the policy statements.

Phase III

1. Conduct detailed studies concerning plan elements, their implementation, and integration with related federal, state, and Pierce County policies and plans. This is intended to be a continuous, ongoing procedure, with no time frame.

GOAL AND POLICY STATEMENTS

Introduction

The Master Program as defined by the Act is a program that includes planning and regulation. The function of the Master Program is to develop a set of general and basic goals then to formulate more specific policies and lastly to implement these planning efforts by developing regulations which are a direct reflection of the goals and policies.

The goals and policy statements include the following aspects of the Master Program:

1. Familiarization of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the various aspects of the Shoreline Management Act by virtue of their involvement in goal and policy formulation.

2. Determining the locations and boundaries of the five shoreline environments.

3. Determining use regulations for shoreline activities.

4. Decision making on applications for substantial developments, variances, and conditional uses.

5. Coordination with other planning management and regulatory efforts both private and public.

6. Determination of future courses of study and research.

7. Coordination with the State Planning effort and similar efforts by adjoining jurisdictions.

8. A framework for the Master Program and other shoreline related problems and issues.

The goals are written around eight general land and water use elements. Also included in this section is a Preamble which states the basic goal of the citizens of Pierce County.

The plan elements are:

A. Economic Development
B. Public Access
C. Circulation
D. Recreation
E. Shoreline Use
F. Conservation
G. Historical/Cultural

The policy statements are intended to be refinements of the goals. (As stated above). The policy statements have been grouped around "uses" or "activities" that occur on or near shorelines or in the waters themselves. Each group of policy statements reflects the goals that pertain to a particular use or activity.

"Pierce County shall consider the goals, policies and use regulations of this Shoreline Master Program in all land use management actions regarding the use or development of adjacent uplands and non-designated shorelines within its jurisdiction in order to achieve the consistency required by the Shoreline Management Act."

GOAL STATEMENTS FOR LAND AND WATER USE ELEMENTS

It shall be the general goal of Pierce County to preserve and enhance the environment by regulating the conservation, recreation, circulation, public access, historical/cultural and economic development elements on shorelines and related surrounding areas to the end that they shall return to the community, state, private property owners and public-at-large the greatest good compatible with the least possible disturbance.

Economic Development Element

For the location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commercial and other developments that are particularly dependent on shoreland locations.

Goal: Permit only that shoreline economic development which will enhance the quality of life with maximum preservation of the natural environment.

Public Access Elements

For assessing the need for providing public access to shoreline areas.

Goal: Assure diversified access for the public to the shorelines of the county, widely distributed to avoid concentration of user pressure and compatible with retention of natural features; discourage those intrusions that will endanger life, property, or have adverse effects on fragile environments. Preserve and enhance views of the shoreline and water from upland areas.

Circulation Element

For assessing the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals and other public facilities and correlating those facilities with the shoreline use elements.

Goal: Encourage circulation systems that will satisfy public and economic needs while protecting the rights of affected property owners and the natural environment, and exist in harmony with the land use and shoreline planning.

Recreational Element

For the preservation and expansion of recreational opportunities through programs of acquisition, development and various means of less-than-fee acquisition.

Goal: Assure diverse, convenient and adequate water related recreational opportunities along the shorelines of the county with maximum preservation of the natural environment; encourage acquisition of additional shoreline property for recreational use.

Shoreline Use Element

For considering: (1) The pattern of distribution and location requirements of land uses on shorelines and adjacent areas, including, but not limited to, housing, commerce, industry, transportation, public buildings and utilities, agriculture, education and natural resources. (2) The pattern of distribution and location requirements of water uses including, but not limited to, aquaculture, recreation and transportation.

Goal: To promote the best possible pattern of land and water uses, to assure that individual uses are placed on sites appropriate to such uses, to assure that lands and waters of specific natures are available to uses which need such special types of lands and waters, and to generally devise a pattern beneficial to the natural and human environments on designated shorelines and adjacent lands including shorelines upstream from designated shorelines.

Conservation Element

For the preservation of the natural shoreline resources, considering such characteristics as scenic vistas, parkways, estuarine areas for fish and wildlife protection, beaches and other valuable natural or aesthetic features.

Goal: To insure continuous sound management in the preservation of unique, fragile, and scenic elements, and of non-renewable natural resources; encourage the best management practices for the continued utilization of renewable resources of the shorelines.

Historical/Cultural Element

For protection and restoration of buildings, sites and areas having historic, cultural, educational or scientific values.

Goal: Encourage the identification, protection, preservation and restoration of shoreline sites or structures having historical, cultural, educational, or scientific value with maximum preservation of the natural environment.

PIERCE COUNTY SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

Intent

In order to more effectively plan and manage shoreline resources through the development of the Shoreline Master Program, a system of categorizing shoreline areas through a classification to be known as "Environments" has been utilized. This system is being used as a mechanism for applying appropriate land use policies and regulations to distinctively different shoreline areas.

The application of this system is not intended to be a substitute for but rather a supplement to local planning and land use regulations. These environments will hopefully guide the use of all County shoreline areas by planning for development and development patterns which enhance the desired character of the specific environments rather than overtly precluding the presence of certain uses in designated environments. The "Environment" system will attempt to insure that different shoreline uses or types of development are designed and located so as to minimize conflicts between the proposed use and stated policies of the pertinent environment classification. It is a system that encourages uses which enhance the character of the environment and at the same time place reasonable standards and restrictions on developments which might disrupt the character of the environment.

The placement of an environment designation on a specific area or site is based on the existing development pattern, the biophysical limitations and capabilities of the shoreline area being considered and the Goals and Aspirations of the Citizens.

The following pages include a detailed description of each environment. This includes the definition and purpose, general regulations and policies, and preferred uses appropriate for each environment. Following this description is a list of all legal boundaries for each environment designation for all shorelines within Pierce County that are under Shoreline Management jurisdiction. A map of the Pierce County Shoreline Designations has also been included.

THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

A. Definition and Purpose

The Urban Environment is an area of high intensity land use including residential, commercial and industrial development. It is an environment designation that is particularly suitable for those areas which are presently subjected to intensive use pressure as well as those areas planned to accommodate urban expansion. The objective of assigning an area to an Urban Environment is to ensure optimum utilization of shorelines occurring within areas which are either presently urbanized or projected to be urbanized. This should be done by identifying areas physically suited to intensive use providing for intensive public use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains the shorelines for a variety of urban uses.

B. General Regulations and Policies

The following general regulations and policies should apply to all shoreline areas classified as belonging in an Urban Environment:

1. Shorelines planned for future urban expansion should present few biophysical limitations for urban activities.

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

3. Priority should be given to urban developments for public visual and physical access to water in the urban environment.

4. Planning for the acquisition of urban land for permanent public access to the water in the urban environment should be encouraged.

5. To enhance waterfront and ensure maximum public use, industrial and commercial facilities should be designed to permit pedestrian waterfront activities. When practical, access points should be linked to non-motorized transportation routes.

6. Designation for future urban expansion should include provisions for maintaining those features unique to urban shoreline areas.

RURAL-RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT

A. Definition and Purpose

The Rural-Residential Environment is an area of medium intensity land use: that is, having use types and densities which do not imply large-scale alterations to the natural environment it is an area that will serve as a buffer between the highly intensive development of the urban environment and the non-intensive development of rural environment. It is an Environment Designation that will allow medium intensity residential, commercial and agriculture development. The purpose of assigning an area to a Rural-Residential Environment is to allow for a natural transitional area between the sometimes incompatible intensive land uses of urban areas and the agricultural uses, recreational uses, and open space found in the rural environment.

B. General Regulations and Policies

The following general regulations and policies should apply to all shoreline areas classified in a Rural-Residential Environment:

1. Existing land use patterns that reflect a suburban environment and also by virtue of existing development do not have the potential for supporting intensive agricultural or recreational activities should be designated as a Rural-Residential Environment if urban expansion is not anticipated.

2. Medium intensity residential uses should be encouraged in the Rural-Residential Environment in order to relieve pressure from urbanized areas and provide living area for those wishing to enjoy a less densely developed shoreline.

3. Preferred Uses

Single Family residence

Neighborhood commercial uses such as small service

THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT

A. Definition and Purpose

The Rural Environment is intended for those areas which are presently used for intensive agricultural and recreation purposes or for those areas having the potential of supporting intensive agricultural and recreational development. The Rural Environment is intended to protect agricultural land from urban expansion, restrict intensive development along undeveloped shorelines, and encourage the preservation of open spaces and opportunities for recreational uses compatible with agricultural activities.

B. General Regulations and Policies

The following general regulations and policies should apply to all shorelines classified in a Rural Environment:

1. Prime agricultural land should be maintained for present and future agricultural needs.

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

C. Preferred Uses

Intensive agricultural uses
Intensive recreational uses
Low density residential uses

THE CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT

A. Definition and Purpose

The Conservancy Environment is designed to protect, conserve and manage existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas in order to ensure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and to achieve sustained resource utilization. This environment should also include areas of steep slopes which present potential erosion and slide hazards, areas prone to flooding, and areas which cannot adequately deal with sewage disposal.

B. General Regulations and Policies

The following general regulations and policies should apply to all shorelines classified as in a Conservancy Environment:

1. Areas should maintain their existing character.
2. Developments which do not consume the natural physical resource base should be encouraged.
3. Substantial and nonsubstantial developments which do not lead to significant alterations of the existing natural character of an area should be encouraged.

C. Preferred Uses

Outdoor recreation activities
Commercial timber harvesting
Passive agricultural uses (pasture and range lands)

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

A. Definition and Purpose

The Natural Environment classification is intended to preserve those dynamic natural systems in a manner relatively free of human influence and to discourage or prohibit those activities which might alter the natural characteristics which make these shoreline areas unique and valuable.

The designation of an area as a Natural Environment should be based on one or more of the following criteria:

1. There should be present some unique natural or cultural feature considered valuable in its natural or original condition.

2. The natural shoreline is relatively intolerant of intensive human use.

3. The shoreline is valuable as a historical, cultural, scientific or educational site by virtue of its natural unaltered original condition.

4. The site is unaltered and graphically depicts prevailing local physical systems such as feeder cliffs and spits.

5. The shoreline area, which by virtue of strongly expressed local and/or statewide need, should be preserved in its original condition.

B. General Regulations and Policies

The following general regulations and policies should apply in all shoreline areas classified as Natural Environments:

1. All developments which would potentially degrade or significantly alter the natural character should be regulated.

2. The main emphasis of regulation in these areas should be on the preservation of natural systems and resources which will not allow man to consider any type of development which will effect the natural condition of the area.

3. Physical alterations should only be considered when they serve to protect a significant, unique or highly valued feature which might otherwise be destroyed.

C. Natural Resource Systems to be considered

The following is a partial list of natural or cultural features which might be preserved through inclusion in a Natural Environment:

Spits
Bars
Lagoons
Typical river segments
High bank shorelines
Low bank shorelines
Sandy beaches
Wildlife habitats
Coves
Lakes
Marshlands
Swamps
Estuaries
Educational features
Scientific features
Historical features

USE ACTIVITY POLICIES

Shoreline use activities are specific classifications of the various types of activities which can be anticipated to occupy shoreline locations.

The Department of Ecology final guidelines for Master Program development established twenty-one use activities and set minimum guidelines for managing each activity. In addition to this the Citizens' Advisory Committee added four use activities which they felt were needed in order to effectively manage the shoreline areas of Pierce County.

Use activity policies are a means of guiding types, locations, designs, and densities of the future shoreline developments. These general policies are implemented by the use regulations which are included in Phase II of the Master Program.

The policies and regulations of each use activity have been developed on the premise that all appropriate shoreline uses require some degree of control in order to minimize adverse affects to the shoreline environment and adjoining properties.

Each project which falls within the jurisdiction of the Act will be evaluated to determine its conformance with the policies and regulations of the appropriate use activities.

POLICY STATEMENTS FOR SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT IN PIERCE COUNTY

Agricultural Uses:

(a) The application of agricultural chemicals should not result in direct violations of state water quality standards.

(b) Programs to promote access to and along shorelines in agricultural areas should be encouraged.

(c) Encourage the preservation of existing and potential agricultural and open space land uses in floodplains by comprehensive land-use planning. A soil classification system similar to the USDA Soil Conservation Services agricultural land capability classification should be used as a basis for the plan to determine land to be retained. Interspersed relatively small areas of land not suitable for agriculture should be retained as open space.

(d) Pierce County should provide assistance to agriculture for means of controlling the runoff of substances having a deleterious effect on water quality.

(e) Buffers of permanent vegetation between tilled areas and associated water bodies which will retard surface runoff and reduce siltation should be maintained.

(f) Sites for intensive use by stock should incorporate provisions to restrict the infiltration of water areas by animal wastes. Also the location of these sites should respect the problems of water contamination.

(g) Local governments should encourage the use of erosion control measures, such as crop rotation, mulching, strip cropping and contour cultivation in conformance with guidelines and standards established by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Aquacultural Practices:

(a) The use of shoreline areas for aquaculture should be encouraged for the production of commodities for human consumption and utilization.

(b) Shoreline areas having the extremely high prerequisite qualities for aquacultural uses should be preserved in order to protect Pierce County's aquacultural potential.

(c) Aquacultural operations should be encouraged to locate at the above mentioned sites (b) in order to effectively maximize our use of the shoreline resource.

(d) Aquacultural operations should be encouraged to locate and operate in a manner which will preclude damage to specific fragile areas and existing aquatic resources. These operations should generally maintain the highest possible levels of environmental quality.

(e) The processing of aquacultural products should not have significant detrimental effects on adjacent water areas and wetlands.

(f) Aquacultural enterprises should be located in areas where the navigational access of upland owners and commercial traffic is not significantly restricted.

(g) Recognition should be given to the possible detrimental impact aquacultural development might have on the visual access of upland owners and on the general aesthetic quality of the shoreline area.

(h) As aquaculture technology expands with increasing knowledge and experience, preference should be placed on underwater structures which do not interfere with navigation or impair the aesthetic quality of Washington Shorelines.

Effluent Disposal:

(a) The county should undertake a comprehensive water quality monitoring system to serve as an early warning system for the detection of pollution sources.

(b) County sanitary regulations regarding sewage treatment and disposal should be strictly enforced in shoreline areas. Measures should be taken to prevent the proliferation of septic tanks in areas of increasing residential density or where soils are not suitable.

(c) Sewage outfall should be prohibited in areas that are suitable for food production. Water treatment chemicals should not enter such waters.

(d) Effective steps should be taken to prevent leachate from sanitary landfills, other waste disposal sites, industrial installations or other sources of potential contamination from reaching shoreline waters.

Forest Management Practices:

(a) Seeding, mulching, matting and replanting should be accomplished where necessary to provide stability on areas of steep slope which have been logged. Replanted vegetation should be of a similar type and concentration as existing in the general vicinity of the logged area.

Logging should be avoided on shorelines with slopes of such grade that large sediment runoff will be precipitated, unless adequate restoration and erosion control can be expeditiously accomplished.

(b) All economic and social values including, but not limited to, natural resources, education, recreation and public health should be considered in determining and applying use regulations for forest management.

(c) In logging operations, slash and other debris should not be allowed to enter stream channels; if such debris does enter a channel, it should be removed by approved procedures.

(d) Forest practices have a definite impact on the environment, therefore, Use Regulations should set minimum acceptable operating standards for the following forest practices:

1) Regeneration
2) Logging practices and land clearing
3) Shoreline bank protection associated with logging
4) Slash and waste disposal
5) Road construction and maintenance
6) Bridge and culvert construction
7) Additional requirements for bridge and culvert installation in anadromous fish spawning streams
8) Chemical applications
9) Logging practices in shorelines of state-wide significance.

(e) Encourage logging practices on small streams which will maintain spawning and rearing habitat and water quality and which will not adversely affect downstream areas. State health standards for public water supplies should be maintained.

(f) Encourage application procedures and use regulations for fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and other chemical agents which will prevent harmful substances from entering public waters in quantities which will violate state water quality standards.

(g) Log storage and rafting should be conducted in a manner which will minimize adverse effects on public waters.

(h) Logging should be discouraged in areas which cannot be regenerated.

(i) Forest practice use regulations should take into account direct and indirect, quantifiable and unquantifiable, and known and reasonably suspected relationships between forest practices and diminished public use of our water resources. Effects on air and water quality, fish and wildlife resources, soil and geologic conditions, and water supplies should be considered.

(j) Shoreline areas having scenic qualities, such as those providing a diversity of views, unique landscape contrasts, or landscape panoramas should be maintained as scenic views in timber harvesting areas. Timber harvesting practices, including road construction and debris removal, should be closely regulated so that the quality of the view and viewpoints in shoreline areas of the state are not degraded.

(k) Logging within shoreline areas should be conducted to ensure the maintenance of buffer strips of ground vegetation, brush, alder and conifers to prevent temperature increases adverse to fish populations and erosion of stream banks.

Commercial and Light Industrial Development:

(a) Priority for commercial and light industrial development along shorelines should be given to water dependent uses, however, both related and non-water related uses may be allowed if a future higher priority use cannot be reasonably expected or if such use will be of appreciable public benefit by increasing public use, enjoyment or access to the shoreline.

(b) All water related and non-water related commercial and industrial developments should be encouraged to locate upland.

(c) Proposals for the location of all commercial and light industrial developments along shorelines should insure the protection of natural areas or systems which can be reasonably identified as having geological, ecological, biological, or cultural significance.

(d) An assessment should be made of the effect a commercial structure will have on a scenic view significant to a given area or enjoyed by a significant number of people.

(e) Encourage the location of commercial or light industrial facilities in a pattern which will eliminate sprawl and inefficient use of shoreline areas.

(f) Any parking facilities associated with the commercial development of shoreline areas should be located away from the shoreline and screened therefrom.

(g) Commercial development which increases the recreational opportunities of the citizens and which will be developed on the basis of a PUD or PDD concept should be encouraged.

(h) Multiple use concepts including open space and recreation should be encouraged in the development of commercial uses.

Marinas:

(a) Shallow-water embayments with poor flushing action should not be considered for overnight and long-term moorage facilities.

(b) The location and design of marinas should be accomplished in a manner that will maximize the usefulness of the facility and its compatibility with the local environment. Marinas should be discouraged from locating in areas of high aquatic resource values. State Department of Fisheries, along with other applicable government agencies, marina guidelines should be consulted.

(c) Prudent utilization of our shorelines implies the maximum physical and visual segregation of parking facilities and the shoreline resource.

(d) The responsibility for the adequate collection and dumping of marine originating sewage, solid waste, and petroleum waste should be that of local marinas. Facilities for the prevention and control of fuel spillage should be incorporated into marina proposals.

(e) Proposals for the location and expansion of marinas should include sufficient proof that the site has the flushing capacity required to maintain water quality.

(f) Marinas should be located so as to minimize the consumption of our limited shoreline resource. This implies dry land, inland marinas, when appropriate, and the discouragement of wetland filling for the creation of "usable" land.

(g) The design of marinas should not restrict the movement of sea life requiring shallow water.

(h) Marinas should not be located in fragile areas such as estuaries, nor on sites important to natural stocks of shellfish, finfish, including spawning, feeding and rearing areas.

(i) Areas displaying needs for marinas should be identified.

Mining:

(a) No materials should be removed from a floodway or lakebed for the primary purpose of obtaining the material.

(b) Removal of naturally occurring inorganic material from the intertidal area along marine beaches should be severely restricted.

(c) The removal of naturally occurring inorganic materials within designated wetland areas should require an Environmental Impact Statement.

(d) Any proposed mining activity within the geographical jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act should maintain public values by: 1) doing no permanent significant damage to the environment, 2) providing for adequate restoration subsequent to completion of the project, 3) maintaining effective visual and aural screening of the operation, 4) generally complying with the provisions of the Washington State Surface Mining Act.

(e) Operators should not leave pits subject to flooding and subsequent stranding of fish.

(f) When rock, sand, gravel and minerals are removed from shoreline areas, adequate protection against sediment and silt production should be provided.

(g) The exploration for and subsequent production of petroleum products within the geographical jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act should be considered incompatible with the intent of the Act.

Outdoor Advertising, Signs, & Billboards:

(a) The county should conduct periodic sign inspections to insure the adherance to standards of quality.

(b) Commercial signs, warning signs, informational signs, etc. should be designed, located, and maintained in a manner that will not restrict the enjoyment of the shoreline resource.

(c) Outdoor advertising and billboards should not be considered an appropriate use of the shoreline area under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act.

(d) When feasible, signs should be constructed against existing buildings to minimize visual obstructions of the shoreline and water bodies.

Residential Development:

(a) Recognizing that the location, density and design of residential development can have large impacts on hydrological systems, developers should be responsible for incorporating into their plans solutions to the problems of contamination of surface waters, depletion and contamination of ground water supplies, and the generation of increased surface runoff.

(b) The residential use of areas intrinsically unsuited for urban uses can have severe negative impacts on the environment along with creating conditions prone to natural disaster. Therefore, the County should prohibit the residential use of such unsuitable areas.

(c) Planning for residential development should consider the capabilities of the physical base and existing development patterns and utilities.

(d) New residential areas should not be developed where additional road construction would be required on shorelines.

(e) Where residential development is considered appropriate, Pierce County should encourage the use of Planned Unit Developments and Planned Development Districts along shorelines in order to protect and enhance the quality of the shoreline.

(f) Preference should be given to PDD's and PUD's which incorporate plans for increased public access to shorelines.

(g) Adequate distances between shorelines and structural developments should be maintained in order to protect water quality, maintain dynamic systems, prevent dangerous geological stresses, and insure aesthetic quality.

(h) Residential and other forms of urban development should be encouraged to locate in currently urbanizing areas in order to preserve existing natural areas and lessen the demand for costly utilities and other public services.

(i) Residential development over surface water should be prohibited.

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

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

(l) Sewage disposal facilities, as well as water supply facilities, must be provided in accordance with appropriate state and local health regulations. Storm drainage facilities should be separate, not combined with sewage disposal systems.

(m) Residential development should occur only when adequate water supplies are available so that the ground water quality will not be endangered by overpumping.

Utilities:

(a) Upon completion of installation/maintenance projects on shorelines, banks should be restored to pre-project configuration, replanted and provided with maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established. Plantings should be native species and/or be similar to vegetation in the surrouding area.

(b) Whenever these facilities must be placed in a shoreline area, the location and design should be chosen so as not to obstruct or destroy scenic views. Transmission facilities paralleling a shoreline should be placed underground. When such facilities cannot be placed underground the county should encourage their location outside the shoreline area.

(c) In cooperation with landowners, the county should attempt to incorporate major transmission line rights-of-way on shorelines into its program for public access to and along water bodies.

(d) Utilities should be located to re-enforce goals and policies of comprehensive land-use planning.

(e) Major generating facilities should be located with consideration for areas having high residential, recreational, agricultural and natural resource values.

(f) The State of Washington Department of Fisheries and Ecology should be encouraged to establish minimum flow requirements on major rivers. Utilities requiring withdrawals of water should be located only where such minimum flows can be maintained.

(g) Water discharged to rivers or marine waters should meet state water quality standards and should not present a thermal barrier to fish migration. Outfalls should not be located in important spawning, rearing or feeding areas, in estuaries or other fragile shorelines, or in close proximity to recreational shorelines.

(h) Consolidation of utility facilities in rights-of-way should be encouraged.

Ports & Water-Related Industries:

(a) Ports should be encouraged to develop master plans which would disclose future plans to utilize shoreline areas and serve long-range needs. Port developments should work in concert with other studies and plans including comprehensive land-use plans and Shoreline Master Programs.

(b) As publicly owned entities, ports should take into consideration the total impact of projected development on all factors contributing to public welfare of the region.

(c) Maximum use of existing port area should be accomplished prior to expansion into undeveloped areas.

(d) It is evident that within a period of five years, areas in the port district used for placement of dredged silt will be filled to capacity. It should be recognized that silt, when properly drained, can be a valuable resource for agricultural and forest lands within a period of three years. Therefore, port authorities should be encouraged to recycle dredged material, when feasible, into areas in the county suitable for deposit of such materials for agricultural, storage-stockpiling or beautification processes, with the intent of restoring natural vegetation or transfer for agricultural or landscaping purposes.

(e) Within shoreline areas, those industrial uses which are water dependent should have first priority over uses which are water-related in order to preserve shoreline area best suited for those intensive uses.

(f) Port & water-related industrial developments should occur in areas which are physically suited for such uses to promote a minimum need for large scale physical alteration of the environment and the prevention of a worsening environmental quality in the form of lower water and air quality.

(g) Ports should attempt to utilize to the fullest degree possible, existing transportation and industrial related services to prevent the needless proliferation of space and energy consuming land uses.

(h) Port & water-related industries should occur in areas capable of handling expansion without supplanting residential, commercial, and agricultural uses.

(i) Plans for expansion of ports & water-related industries should incorporate means of minimizing negative external effects on adjacent communities.

(j) Ports should serve to protect and encourage the local fishing industry.

(k) Expanded facilities for the handling of bulk crude petroleum should be discouraged.

(l) Ports should not be located in fragile areas such as estuaries, nor on sites important to natural stocks of shellfish, finfish, including spawning, feeding and rearing areas.

(m) In the development of new or expanded port facilities consideration should be given to resources and amenities existing on the proposed site. It should be the developer's responsibility to prove that the value of the proposed port development, to the people of the state, is greater than the tangible and intangible values which the public will be required to forfeit.

(n) Multiple use concepts including open space and recreation should be used in the development of port areas.

(o) Sewage treatment, water reclamation, desalinization and power plants should be located where they do not interfere with and are compatible with recreational, residential or other public uses of the water and shorelands. Waste treatment ponds for water-related industry should occupy as little shoreland as possible.

(p) Land transportation and utility corridors serving ports and water-related industry should follow the policies provided under the Master Program sections dealing with utilities and road and railroad design and construction. Where feasible, transportation and utility corridors should be located upland to reduce pressures for the use of waterfront sites.

(q) Since industrial docks and piers are often longer and greater in bulk than recreational or residential piers, careful planning must be undertaken to reduce the adverse impact of such facilities on other water-dependent uses and shoreline resources. The ultimate impacts of uses generated by the location of piers and docks should be considered in industrial dock and pier proposals.

(r) The cooperative use of docking, parking, cargo handling and storage facilities should be strongly encouraged in waterfront industrial areas.

Bulkheads:

(a) In order to maintian dynamic natural shore systems, owners of property containing feeder cliffs should be discouraged from constructing bulkheads in areas not already developed or not already subject to shoreline modification.

(b) Bulkheads should be permitted only to protect developed property from waterside erosion. They should not intrude beyond MHHW more than is necessary for installation with minimum alteration of adjacent banks.

(c) The construction of a bulkhead for the direct purpose of protecting created land should be prohibited.

(d) Bulkheads should be constructed of concrete, wood, rock riprap or other suitable materials which could serve to accomplish the desired end with maximum preservation of natural characteristics. Design and construction methods should consider aesthetics and habitat protection.

(e) The effect of proposed bulkheads on public access to publicly owned shorelines should be considered.

Breakwaters:

(a) The construction of breakwaters should be permitted only in special cases where social and technical consideration demonstrates overall public benefit and they can be supported by the findings of an Environmental Impact Study.

(b) Floating breakwaters are preferred to solid landfill types in order to maintain sand movement and fish habitat.

(c) Solid breakwaters should be constructed only where design modifications can eliminate potentially detrimental effects on the movement of sand and circulation of water.

(d) The restriction of the public use of the water surface as a result of breakwater construction must be recognized in the master program and must be considered in granting shoreline permits for their construction.

Jetties and Groins:

(a) The construction of jetties or groins should be permitted only in special cases where social and technical consideration demonstrates overall public benefit and they can be supported by the findings of an Environmental Impact Study.

(b) Sand movement and the effect of proposed jetties or groins on that sand movement must be considered. Provisions should be made to compensate for adverse effects on natural systems caused by groins, which compensation costs should be borne by the person who develops the groin.

(c) Special attention should be given to the effect these structures will have on wildlife propagation and movement, and to a design of these structures which will not detract from the aesthetic quality of the shoreline.

Landfill:

(a) The construction of landfills should be permitted only in special cases where social and technical consideration demonstrates overall public benefit and they can be supported by the findings of an Environmental Impact Study.

(b) Landfills should be accepted for water-dependent uses only.

(c) Shoreline fills or cuts should be designed and located so that significant damage to existing ecological values or natural resources, or alteration of local currents will not occur, creating a hazard to adjacent life, property, and natural resources systems.

(d) All perimeters of fills should be provided with vegetation, retaining walls, or other mechanisms for erosion prevention.

(e) Fill materials should be of such quality that it will not cause problems of water quality. Shoreline areas are not to be considered for sanitary landfills or the disposal of solid waste.

(f) In evaluating fill projects and in designating areas appropriate for fill, such factors as total water surface reduction, navigation restriction, impediment to water flow and circulation, reduction of water quality and destruction of habitat should be considered.

Solid Waste Disposal:

(a) Shoreline areas should not be considered for solid waste disposal or transfer.

(b) Existing shoreline solid waste disposal and transfer facilities should be expeditiously phased out and rehabilitated.

(c) Solid waste disposal policies and regulations should be consistent with the Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan and with applicable state regulations.

(d) All developments, public and private, should provide for solid waste disposal facilities adequate for maximum estimated usage. Department of Ecology regulations should be followed.

(e) All shoreline areas should be kept litter free. Private shoreline owners should be encouraged to maintain litter free beaches. Littering by trespassers should be restricted by strict enforcement of no trespassing rules by law enforcement officials.

(f) The Washington State Litter law (RCW 70.93) should be strictly enforced in shoreline areas. Private organizations and individuals should be encouraged to support this effort.

(g) State-wide regulations requiring holding tanks on boats and pump-out stations at landings and marinas should be introduced as soon as possible to insure water quality.

(h) Programs for the recycling of solid waste should be encouraged.

Dredging:

(a) It is evident that within a period of five years, areas in the port district used for placement of dredged silt will be filled to capacity. It should be recognized that silt, when properly drained, can be a valuable resource for agricultural and forest lands within a period of three years. Therefore, port authorities should be encouraged to recycle dredged material, when feasible, into areas in the county suitable for deposit of such materials for agricultural, storage-stockpiling or beautification processes, with the intent of restoring natural vegetation or transfer for agricultural or landscaping purposes.

(b) Dredging should be permitted only in special cases where social and technical consideration demonstrates overall benefit and it can be supported by the finding of an Environmental Impact Study.

(c) Dredging for the primary purpose of obtaining material should be prohibited.

Shoreline Protection:

(a) Rivers existing in their natural state, which are not now influenced by urban growth and channelization, should be preserved in their natural state free of shoreline modification.

(b) Maintaining the natural character of our rivers and streams should be justified by the following reasons:

1) It allows natural flood plains to absorb flood waters,
2) It allows recharge of aquifers,
3) It prevents scouring of spawning beds for economically valuable commercial and sport fish runs,
4) It retains vital food-chain connection between rivers and their associated wetlands,
5) It prevents increased water temperature and lower dissolved oxygen levels resulting from unshaded riprapped banks,
6) It prevents trapping of natural surface runoff behind dikes,
7) It prevents downstream flood damage from increased surge velocity caused by channelizing structures,
8) It preserves the recreational value of public waters,
9) It reduces demand on taxpayers to subsidize private flood-plain development.

(c) In the rare instances in which structural flood controls are permitted to protect private property, the cost of such devices should not be subsidized by the taxpayers of Pierce County unless there is a demonstrated public benefit.

(d) Construction designed to protect the shoreline in conservancy and rural environments should be permitted only when necessary to protect life, buildings in existence on December 20, 1973, or land committed to intensive agricultural use.

(e) All effort should be made to minimize the need for structural flood controls through a variety of programs, including limitation of building in historically flood prone areas, regulations on design of structures and limitation of increased peak flows from new developments on uplands.

(f) Bank stabilization by planting of native vegetation should be encouraged.

(g) Riprapping and other bank stabilization measures, when permitted, should be located, designed and constructed so as to avoid the need for channelization and to protect the natural character of the streamway. Tangent setback dikes should be used.

(h) Flood protection measures which result in channelization should be avoided. Where flood protection measures such as dikes are permitted, they should be placed landward of the streamway, including associated swamps and marshes and other wetlands which are strongly influenced by and in close proximity to the stream proper. These dikes should be made as aesthetically pleasing as possible and be suitable for wildlife habitat.

(i) When application is made for structural flood controls on shorelines of state-wide significance, primary consideration should be given to the effect of the structures on the statutory preferred uses of such shorelines.

Roads and Railroads:

(a) Whenever feasible, major highways, freeways and railways should be located away from shorelines except in port and heavy industrial areas, so that existing shoreline roads may be reserved for slow-moving recreational traffic. In planning and constructing roads and railroads which are not primarily scenic corridors, all efforts should be made to screen them from the shoreline view.

(b) Roads and railroads should not be located so as to require large portions of streams to be routed into and through culverts. Perpendicular crossings should be encouraged rather than linear locations. Efforts should be made to find alternatives for the construction of roads and railroads along streambeds and shorelines and across wetlands. Roads and railroads which must be located in wetland areas should employ bridge-type construction rather than fill-type construction to minimize environmental destruction and to permit a natural movement of ground water.

(c) All road and railroad construction should be designed to protect the adjacent shorelands against erosion, uncontrolled drainage, and other factors detrimental to the environment. All debris, overburden, and other waste materials from construction should be disposed of in such a way as to prevent their entry by erosion from drainage into any water body.

(d) Road locations should be planned to fit the topography so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary. Other locations should be found if a planned road or railroad will subject a shoreline area to probable continuing slide or other uncontrollable dangers which endanger people or public resources.

(e) Scenic corridors with public roadways should have provision for safe pedestrian and other non-motorized travel. Also, provision should be made for sufficient view points, rest areas and picnic areas in public shorelines. Such public areas should be encouraged to maintain the natural shoreline characteristics.

(f) Extensive loops or spurs of old highways with high aesthetic quality should be kept in service as low-volume pleasure bypass routes, especially where main highways, paralleling the old highway must carry large traffic volumes at high speeds.

(g) Since land-use and transportation facilities are so highly interrelated, the plans for each should be coordinated. The design of potential high-use areas in master programs should be done after the environmental impact of the transportation facilities needed to serve those areas have been assessed.

(h) Where roads must be constructed within the shoreline areas recycling of road building materials should be encouraged when feasible.

(i) Publicly owned road ends and rights-of-way along shoreline areas should not be vacated, but remain in public ownership for future benefit.

(j) Transportation elements which could be relocated to other than shoreline locations should be identified and a relocation program to accomplish this objective should be encouraged.

(k) Transportation facilities that substantially increase levels of air, noise, and water pollution should be discouraged.

(l) Bridges should be built high enough to allow the passage of debris and anticipated high water flows.

(m) Abandoned road segments along shorelines should be restored to a stable, natural appearing condition. The costs of restoring abandoned, privately owned road segments should be borne by the developer.

(n) Efforts should be made to locate roads in such a manner that does not limit access to the shoreline.

(o) Prior to the site preparation or construction of new roads or railroads, near the shoreline, of any type, an environmental impact study should be made in accordance with Washington State Environmental Policy Act of 1971.

(p) New, efficient, pollution-free methods of transportation which have fewer environmental effects than present transportation methods should be encouraged.

Piers:

(a) Piers in conjunction with marina development in appropriate areas should be allowed.

(b) Piers in conjunction with recreational development in appropriate areas should be allowed. Consideration should be given to size and intensity of uses in relation to adjacent shoreline uses.

(c) Piers for commercial facilities should be discouraged unless they are an integral part of the commercial operation.

(d) Piers associated with single family residences should be discouraged.

(e) In considering any pier, considerations such as environmental impact, navigational impact, existing pier density, parking availability, and impact on adjacent proximate land ownership should be considered.

(f) Encourage the use of mooring buoys as an alternative to space-consuming piers such as those in front of single family residences.

(g) Piers should not be built for the purpose of storing vehicles and/or boat trailers.

(h) Piers and floating docks should be encouraged to be built perpendicular to the shoreline rather than along it.

(i) Encourage pier construction to include larger spans on fewer pilings rather than smaller spans and more pilings. Piers in marine waters may provide habitat suitable for predatory fish with consequent detriment to young salmonids.

(j) When plastics or other non-degradable materials are used in pier construction precautions should be taken to insure their containment.

(k) Encourage the formulation and enforcement of pier maintenance regulations. Encourage regulations governing removal of piers and restoration of pier sites when no longer in use.

(l) The use of floating docks should be encouraged in those areas where scenic values are high and where conflicts with recreational boaters and fishermen will not be created.

(m) Open-pile piers should be encouraged where shore trolling is important, where there is significant littoral drift and where scenic values will not be impaired.

(n) Priority should be given to the use of community piers and docks in all new major waterfront subdivisions. In general, encouragement should be given to the cooperative use of piers and docks.

(o) Areas having a significant near shore fishery should not be used for floating docks.

Educational & Archeological Areas & Historic Sites:

(a) Archeological areas, ancient villages, military forts, old settlers homes, ghost towns, historic trails, kitchen middens, and historical cemeteries are nonrenewable resources and many are in danger of being lost through present day changes in land-use and urbanization. Because of their rarity and the educational link they provide to our past, these locations should be preserved.

(b) Professional archeologists should be consulted to identify and maintain an inventory of areas containing potentially valuable archeological data, and to establish procedures for salvaging the data.

(c) Where possible, sites should be permanently preserved for scientific study, education, and public observation. In areas known to contain archeological data, local governments should attach a special condition to a shoreline permit providing for a site inspection and evaluation by an archeologist to ensure that possible archeological data are properly salvaged. Such a condition might also require approval by local government before work can resume on the project following such an examination.

(d) Shoreline permits, in general, should contain special provisions which require developers to notify local governments if any possible archeological data are uncovered during excavations.

(e) Consideration should be given to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and chapter 43.51 RCW provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American and Washington history, architecture, archeology or culture.

(f) The inventory provided for in guideline (b) should include the inventory of present day and past populations of native flora and fauna. The wildlife included in these lists should emphasize the plant foods and animal foods and other uses made of these wild forms.

(g) Attempts should be made in the restoration of sites to point out the significance of the site and its location in relation to the flora and fauna.

(h) Access trails to shorelines should pass protected, educational, historical, and archeological sites and areas.

(i) Public acquisition of educational, historical, and archeological sites and the preservation thereof is encouraged.

Launching Ramps:

(a) Launching ramps should be permitted in areas where there is a demonstrated need and where physical conditions, such as natural flushing, are capable of handling more intensive use.

(b) Facilities to insure adequate, upland parking which can be screened from view should be provided.

(c) Facilities for the efficient handling of sewage and litter should be provided.

(d) Launching ramps should locate in connection with other recreational developments but should be well separated from swimming beaches.

(e) Local and State agencies should seek to guarantee the maximum public benefit from boat launch facilities.

Recreational Practices:

(a) Priority should be given to developments subject to permit requirements which provide recreational uses and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines. Linear pedestrian access along privately owned shorelines should be encouraged through a variety of cooperative programs and policies.

(b) Linkage of shoreline parks and public access points through the use of linear access should be encouraged through a variety of policies. Preference should be given to non-motorized uses such as pedestrian easements along tidelands, hiking paths and bicycle trails.

(c) To avoid wasteful use of the limited supply of recreational shoreline parking areas should be located inland away from the immediate edge of the water and of beaches. Access should be provided by walkways or other methods. Vehicular traffic on beaches and fragile shoreline areas should be prohibited.

(d) Non-water-related recreational facilities should be located outside of the shoreline area.

(e) Encourage the adoption of regulations which will prevent chemicals, fertilizers, and other pollutants from entering waters.

(f) The public's right to the use of navigable waters should be strongly protected.

(g) Diversity of recreational uses should be based on the natural characteristics of the shorelines. Reconstruction of shorelines to meet standard design criteria should be severely restricted. Some examples of uses based on natural characteristics would be the development of riverside parks on inside curves of the river, use of sandy beaches for swimming, preservation of "lily pad" type shoreline for fishing, preservation of sea cliffs and their beaches as natural areas.

(h) Pierce County should employ a variety of measures such as limiting parking lot size to prevent the over-use of fragile shorelines.

(i) Pierce County should be encouraged to acquire additional shoreline recreational lands through a variety of means including fee purchase, acquisition of easements and options, and development rights and implementation of the Conservation Futures Act.

(j) Recreational development, public and private, should be encouraged with the following considerations:

1) Recreational development in urban areas and in commercial developments which promotes multiple use of the shoreline should be encouraged.

2) Existing recreational facilities should be preserved where appropriate. Existing recreational facilities should be expanded where appropriate.

3) Over-use of recreational facilities should be prevented by establishing appropriate on-going environmental impact studies. The curtailment of use should be required where over-use is demonstrated.

(k) The preservation and enhancement of scenic views should have a high priority in shoreline recreational development.

(l) Recreation facilities should be compatible with the intended character of the applied Environment designation.

(m) Facilities for intensive recreational activities should be provided where sewage disposal and vector control can be accomplished to meet public health standards without adversely altering the natural features attractive for recreational uses.

(n) State and local health agencies have broad regulations which apply to recreation facilities, recreation watercraft and ocean beaches which should be consulted by local governments in preparing use regulations and issuing permits.

Reservoirs and Man-Altered Watercourses:

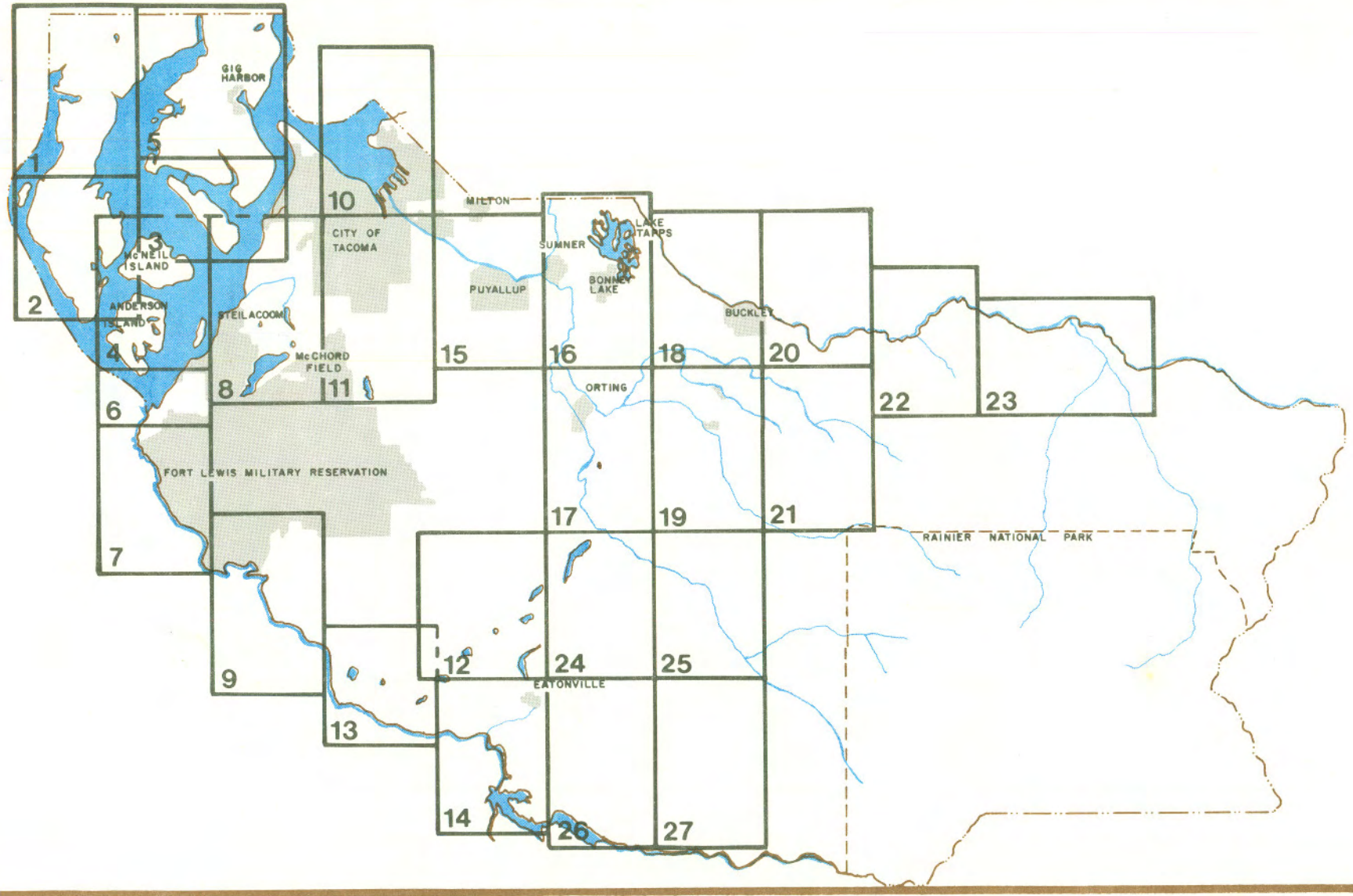
(a) Any alteration of watercourses under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act should incorporate features to maintain or re-establish a viable natural ecosystem.

(b) Where reservoirs and man-altered watercourses have created artificial environments which support rare or endangered species, such areas should be considered fragile areas and be subject to the considerations given such areas in the Master Program.

High Rise Structures:

Any structure of more than thirty-five feet above average shoreline grade level.

(a) High rise structures should be prohibited adjacent to the shoreline, with exceptions made only when views of the shoreline would not be substantially obstructed due to topographic conditions, or some overriding considerations of the public interest would be served.



SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS INDEX MAP

MAP NUMBER 8

CITIES

Prepared by Pierce County Planning Department

1977 I BW

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

SCALE 1:24 000

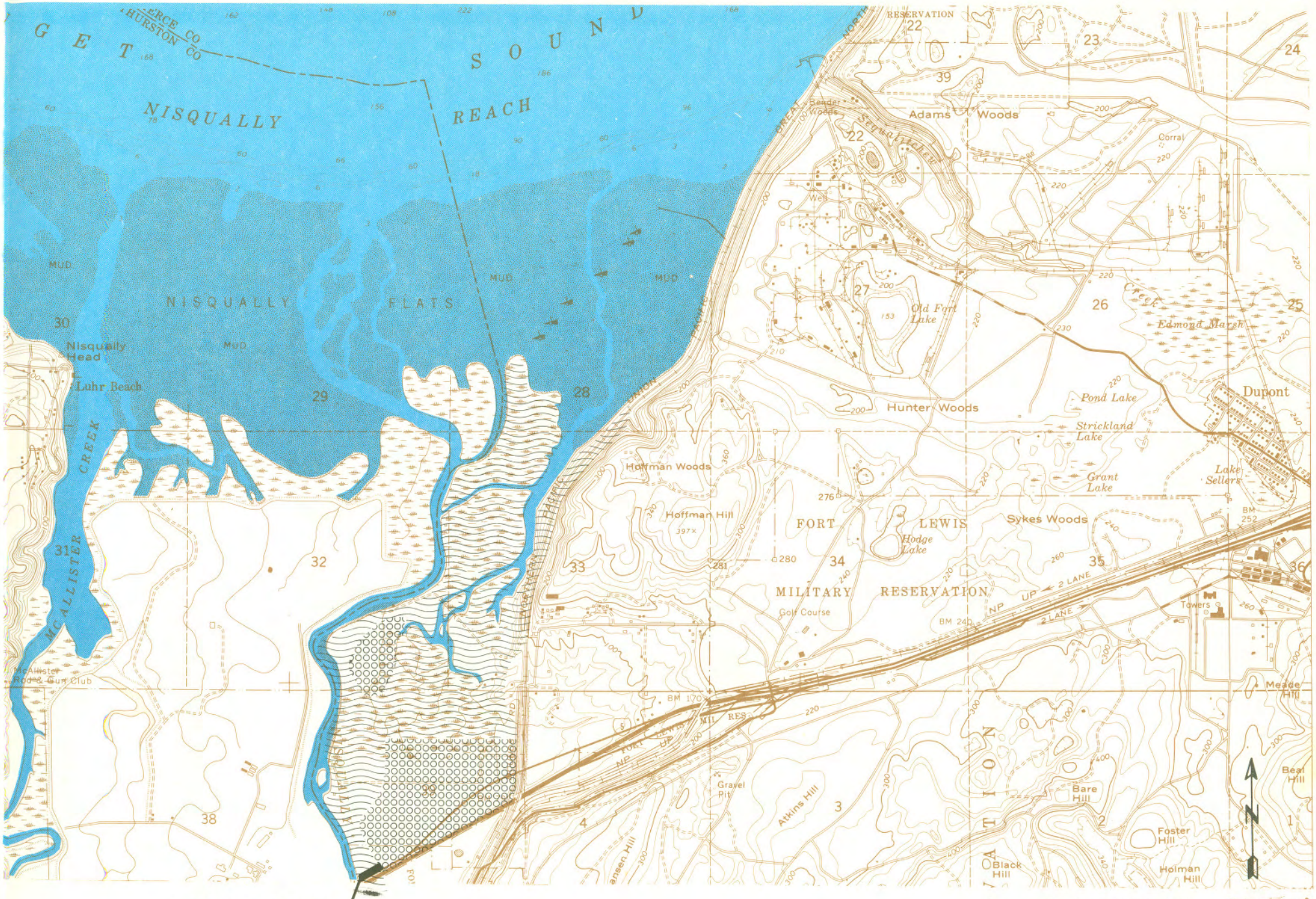
Amended 10/11/76
SE1-76
Resolution No. 19194

SCALE 1:24 000

CARR INLET
PITT PASSAGE
MCNEIL ISLAND
(FEDERAL PENITENTIARY)
Baldwin Point
Gertrude Island
Mahnekes Point
Hogan Point
Butterworth Reservoir
Allen Creek Reservoir
Hyde Point
BALCH PASSAGE
Eagle Island
Otso Point
Villa Beach
Yoman Point
DRAYTON PASSAGE
ANDERSON ISLAND
Amsterdam Bay
Treble Point
Curson Bay
Sandy Point
Cole Point
PUGET SOUND
CORMORANT PASSAGE
NISQUALLY BEACH
Solo Point
Tatoosh Point
FORT LEWIS
MILITARY RESERVATION
Lyle Point
Anderson Island

SCALE 1:24000

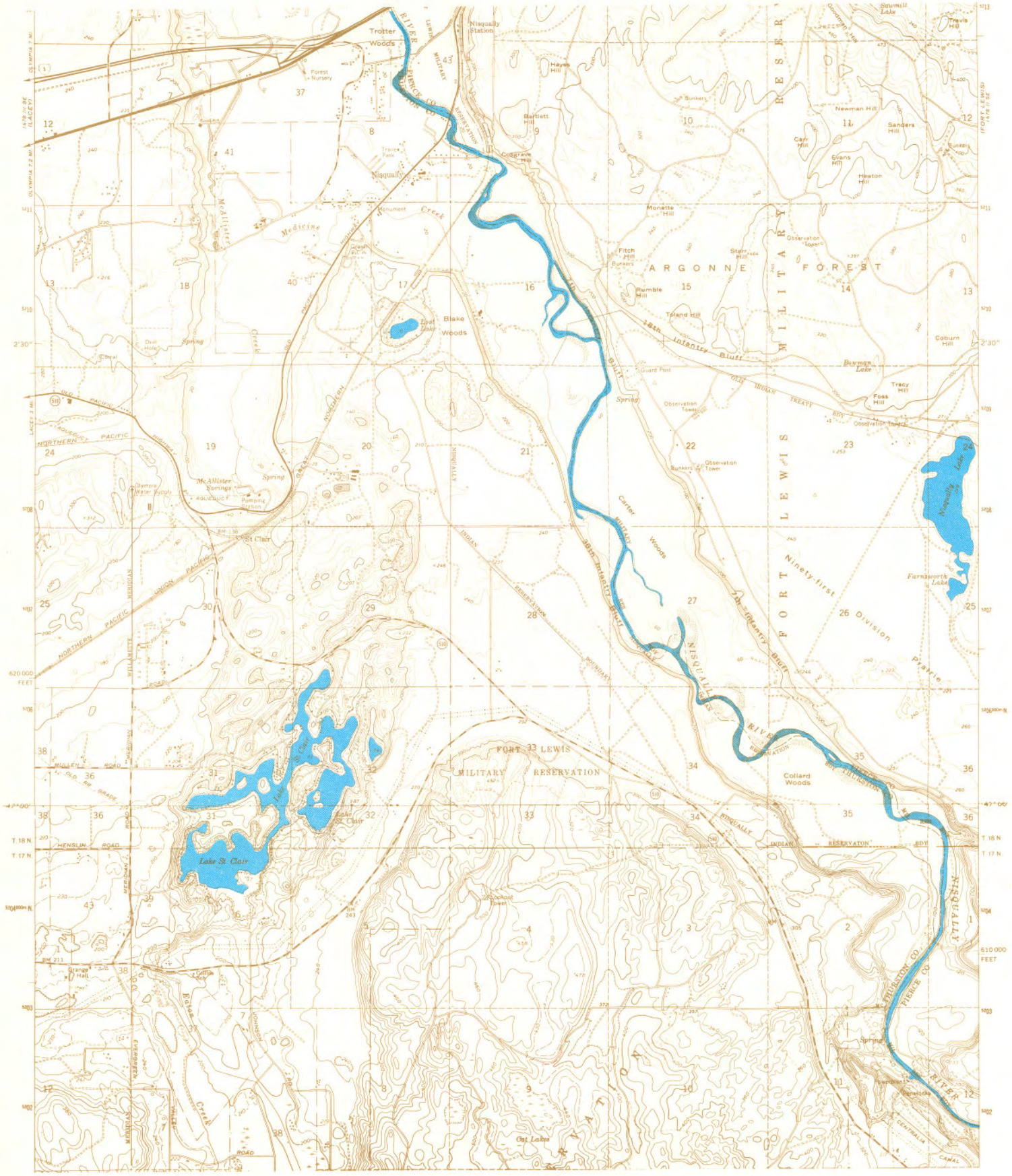
5

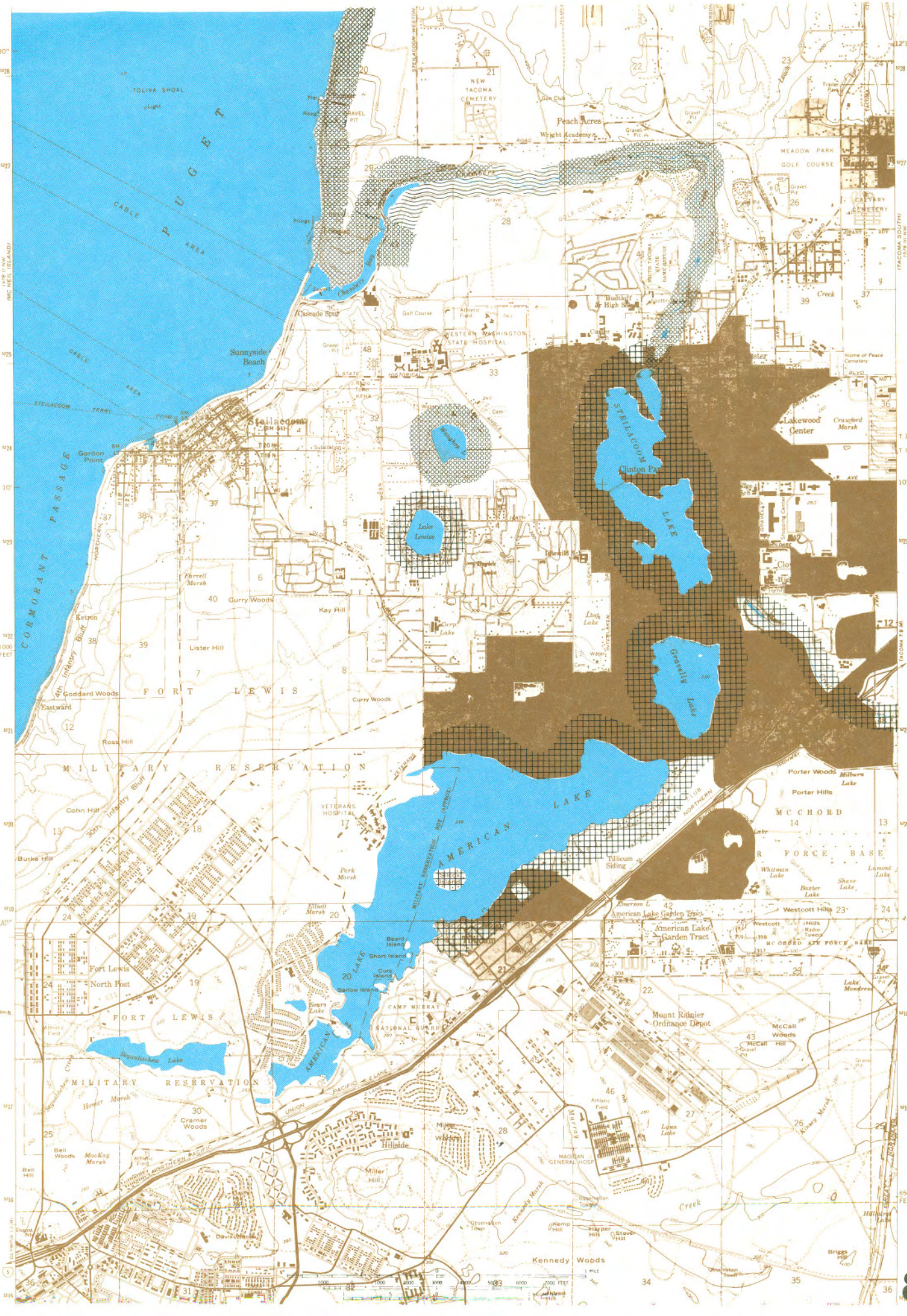


CONSERVANCY

Amended 7/24/81
SEI-79
Resolution No. 21635

6


Trotter Woods
Nisqually Station
Forest Nursery
Hayes Hill
Bartlett Hill
Cosgrave Hill
Newman Hill
Sanders Hill
Carr Hill
Evans Hill
Heaton Hill
Monette Hill
Fitch Hill
Starr Hill
Rumble Hill
Toland Hill
Coburn Hill
Bowman Lake
Tracy Hill
Foss Hill
Nisqually Lake
Farnsworth Lake
Blake Woods
Lost Lake
Medicine Creek
McAllister Springs
Olympia Water Supply
Pumping Station
St Clair
Carter Woods
Ninety-first Division Prairie
Collard Woods
Lake St Clair
Lake St Clair
Oat Lakes
ARGONNE FOREST
FORT LEWIS MILITARY RESERVATION
FORT LEWIS MILITARY RESERVATION
18th Infantry Bluff
7th Infantry Bluff
38th Infantry Bluff
NISQUALLY RIVER
NISQUALLY RIVER
Observation Tower
Guard Post
Bunkers
Lookout Tower
Grange Hall
Collins Lake
Eaton Creek
Spring
Pierce Co
Thurston Co
Pierce Co
Thurston Co
Nisqually Indian Reservation Boundary
Old Indian Treaty Bdy
Northern Pacific Union Pacific
Aqueduct
Old Pacific Highway
Mullen Road
Henslin Road
Meridian Road
Willamette Meridian
Old RR Grade
Centralia Canal
Sawmill Lake
Travis Hill
Goodman Hill
Trailer Park
Monument
Coral
Drill Hole
Lacey 3 Mi
Olympia 7.2 Mi
Olympia 7 Mi
Fort Lewis (Lacey)
Fort Lewis (Fort Lewis)
2'30"
47°00'
620 000 FEET
610 000 FEET
T. 18 N.
T. 17 N.
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER



PUGET
CABLE AREA
TOLIVA SHOAL
CORMORANT PASSAGE
Sunnyside Beach
Steilacoom
Gordon Point
Cascade Spur
NEW TACOMA CEMETERY
Peach Acres
Wright Academy
MEADOW PARK GOLF COURSE
CALVARY CEMETERY
WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL
Lake Louise
Clinton Park
STEILACOOM LAKE
Lakewood Center
Crawford Marsh
Gravelly Lake
Lost Lake
Curry Woods
Kay Hill
Lister Hill
Ketron
Goddard Woods
Eastward
FORT LEWIS
MILITARY RESERVATION
Cohn Hill
Burke Hill
Ross Hill
VETERANS HOSPITAL
AMERICAN LAKE
Tillicum Siding
Porter Woods
Porter Hills
MC CHORD AIR FORCE BASE
Westcott Hills
American Lake Garden Tract
Fort Lewis North Post
Beard Island
Short Island
Cors Island
Barlow Island
CAMP MURRAY NATIONAL GUARD
Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot
McCall Woods
Sequalitchew Lake
Cramer Woods
Hillside
Miller Hill
MADIGAN GENERAL HOSP
Kennedy Woods
Davis Woods
Kennedy Marsh
Lynn Lake
Lake Mondress
Kinney Marsh
Hillhurst Lake
Briggs Hill
Kemp Hill
Harper Hill
Stove Hill
Observation Tower
Athletic Field
Gravel Pit
Golf Course
Cem
Creek
Trailer Park
Gun Club
Pilings
Chambers Bay
Sequalitchew Creek
Hamer Marsh
Bell Woods
MacKay Marsh
Bell Hill
Ellisott Marsh
Park Marsh
Sears Lake
Whitman Lake
Baxter Lake
Shane Lake
Lamont Lake
Emerson L
Milburn Lake
Lake Mondress
Hudtloff Jr High Sch
Home of Peace Cemetery
Shopping Center
Sunset Hills Radio Towers
Gravel Pit
Trailer Park
12'30"
10'
47°07'30"
670 000 FEET
650 000 FEET
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.

Prairie
FORT LEWIS
MILITARY RESERVATION
Roy
Lacamas Creek
Muck Creek
Lewis Lake
Crystal Spring
Yelm
McKenna
Solberg Lake
McKenzie Lake
Five Corners
Hammersmith Hill
Goodwin Lake
THURSTON CO
PRAIRIE

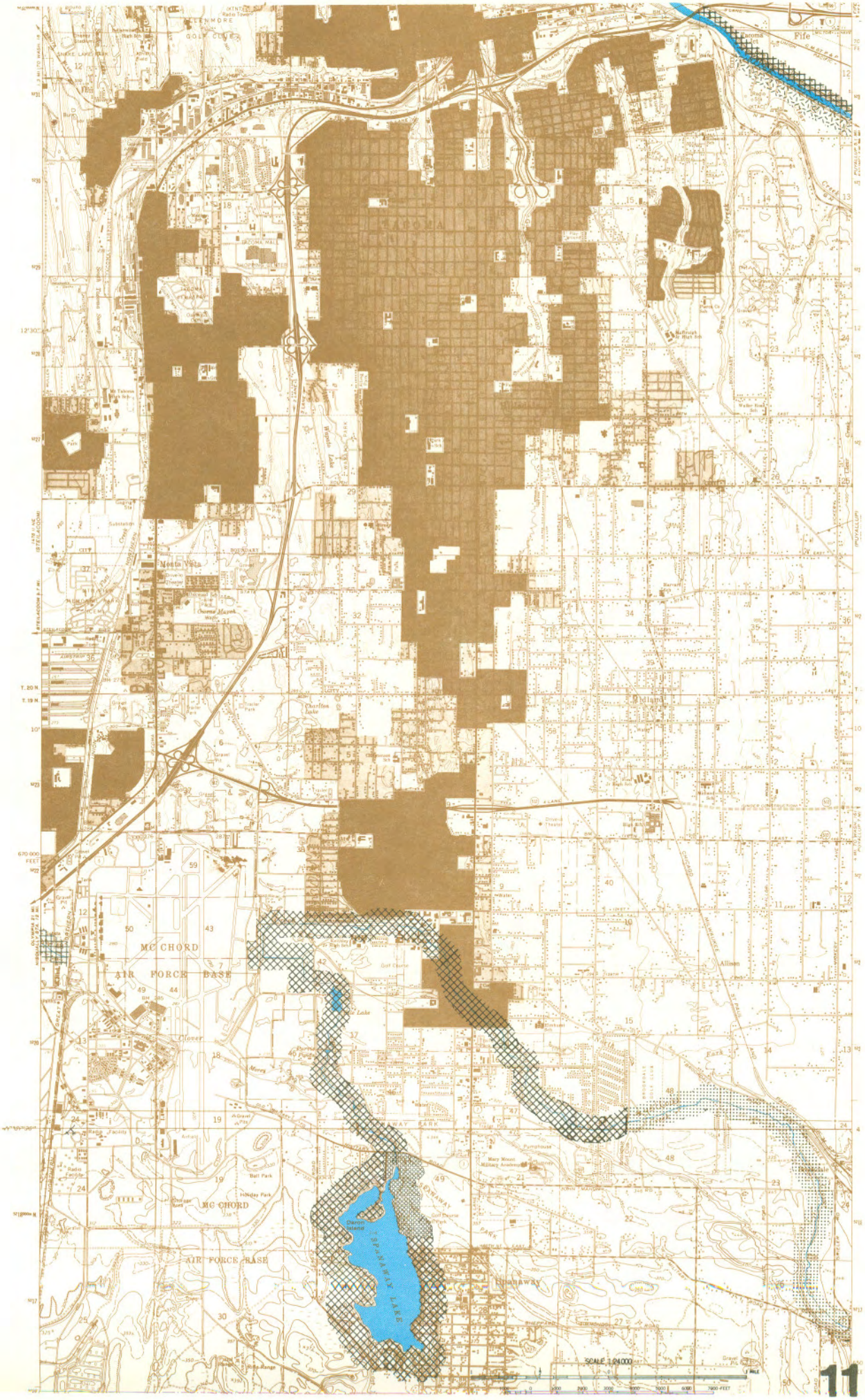
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS

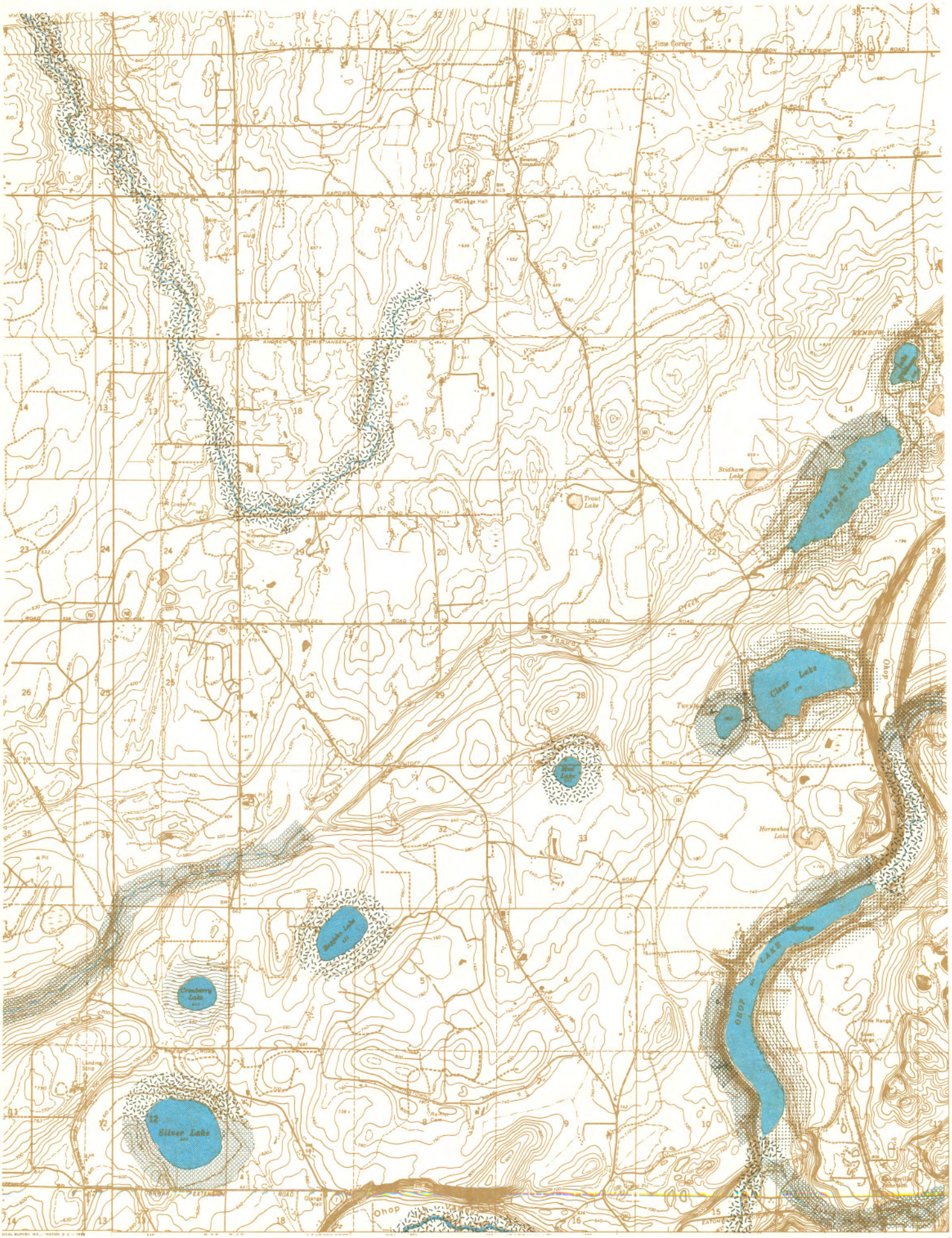
Topography by photogrammetric methods from

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty Light-duty

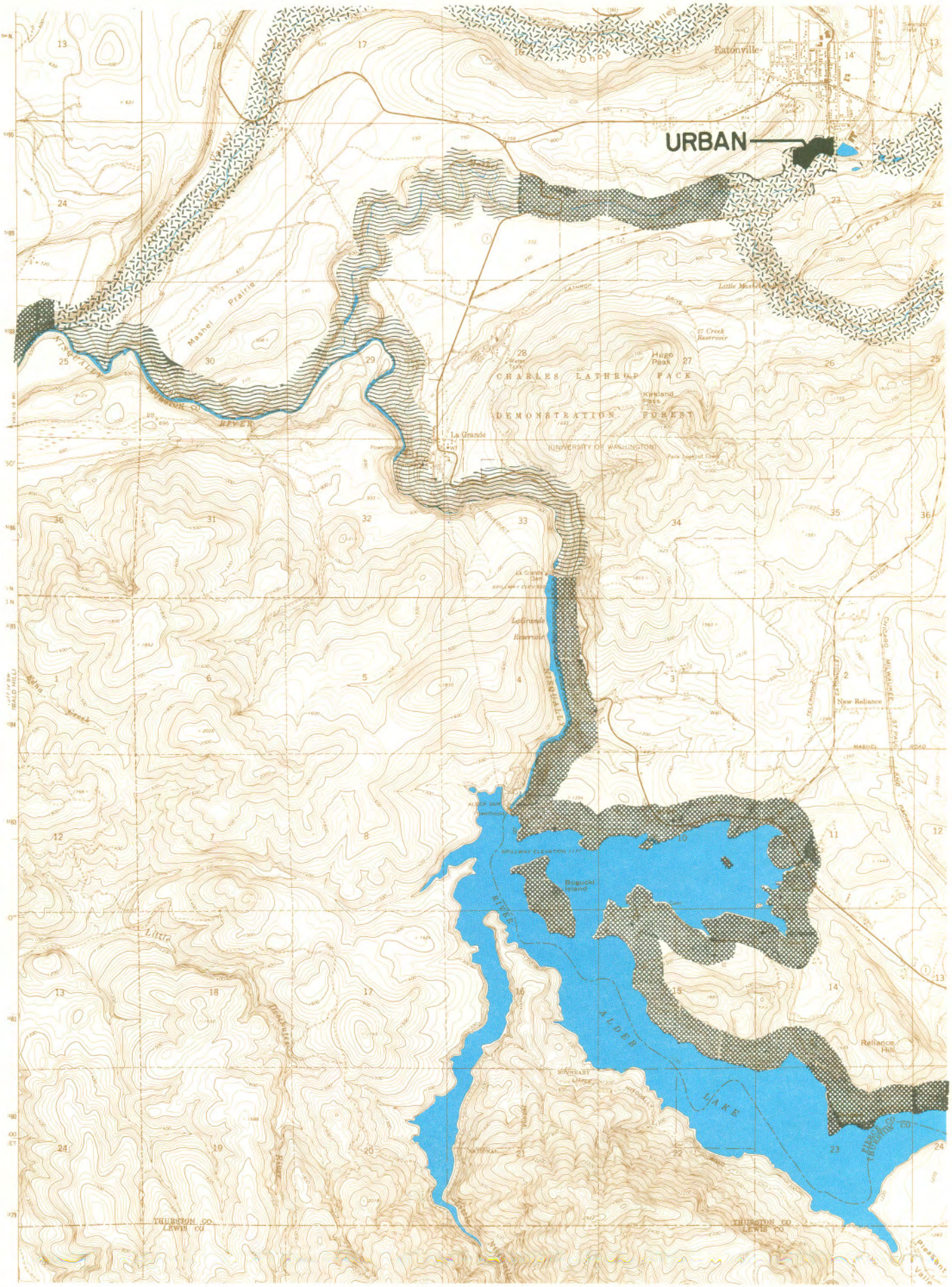


Fife
Tacoma Jct
TACOMA
Monta Vista
Midland
MC CHORD
AIR FORCE BASE
Clover
MC CHORD
AIR FORCE BASE
SPANAWAY LAKE
Spanaway
SCALE 1:24000



SCALE 1:24 000

Harts Lake
Pale Lake
Powell
THURSTON
SCALE 1:24 000



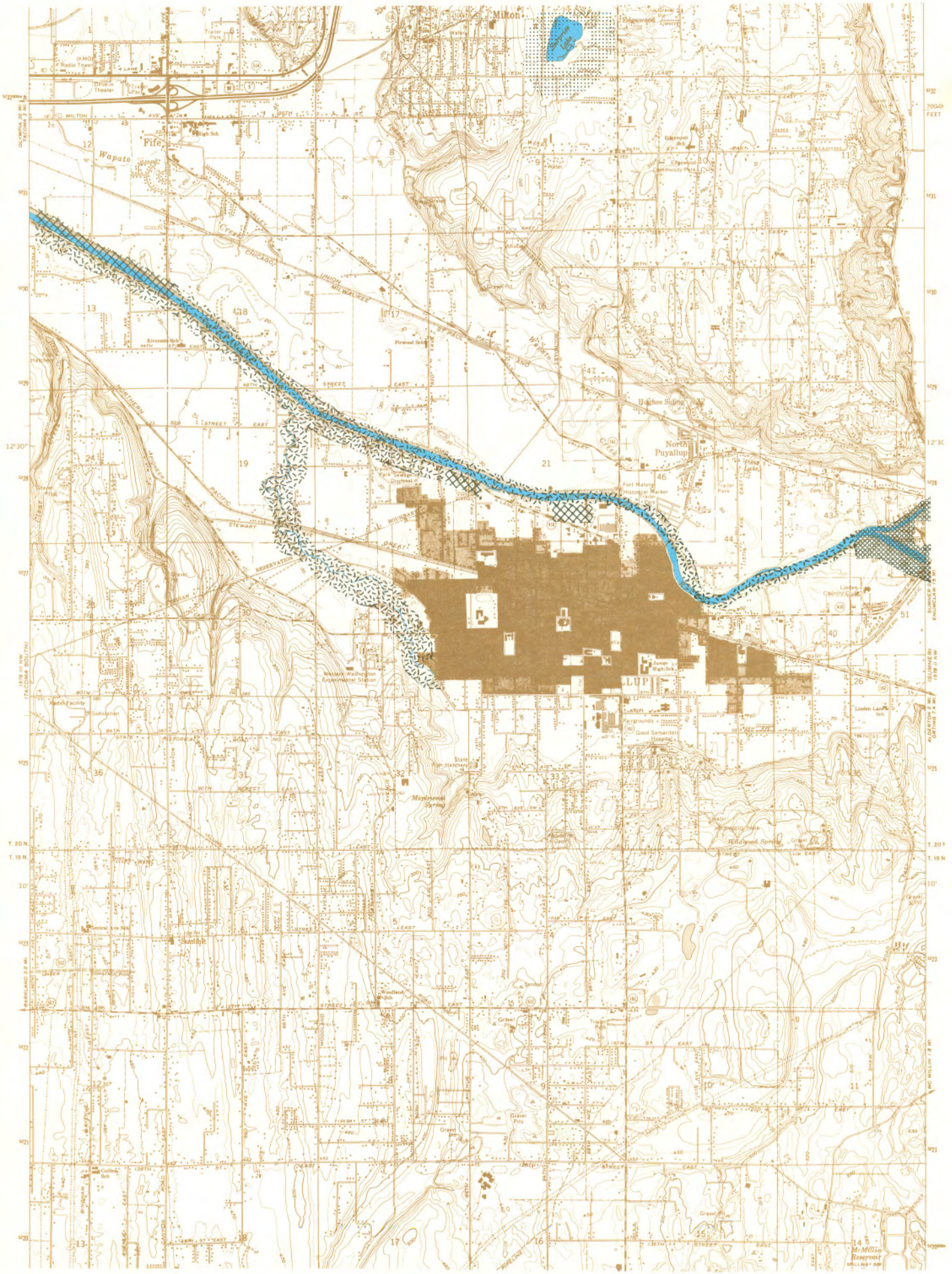
SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

Amended 2/21/79
SE 2-77
Resolution No. 21185

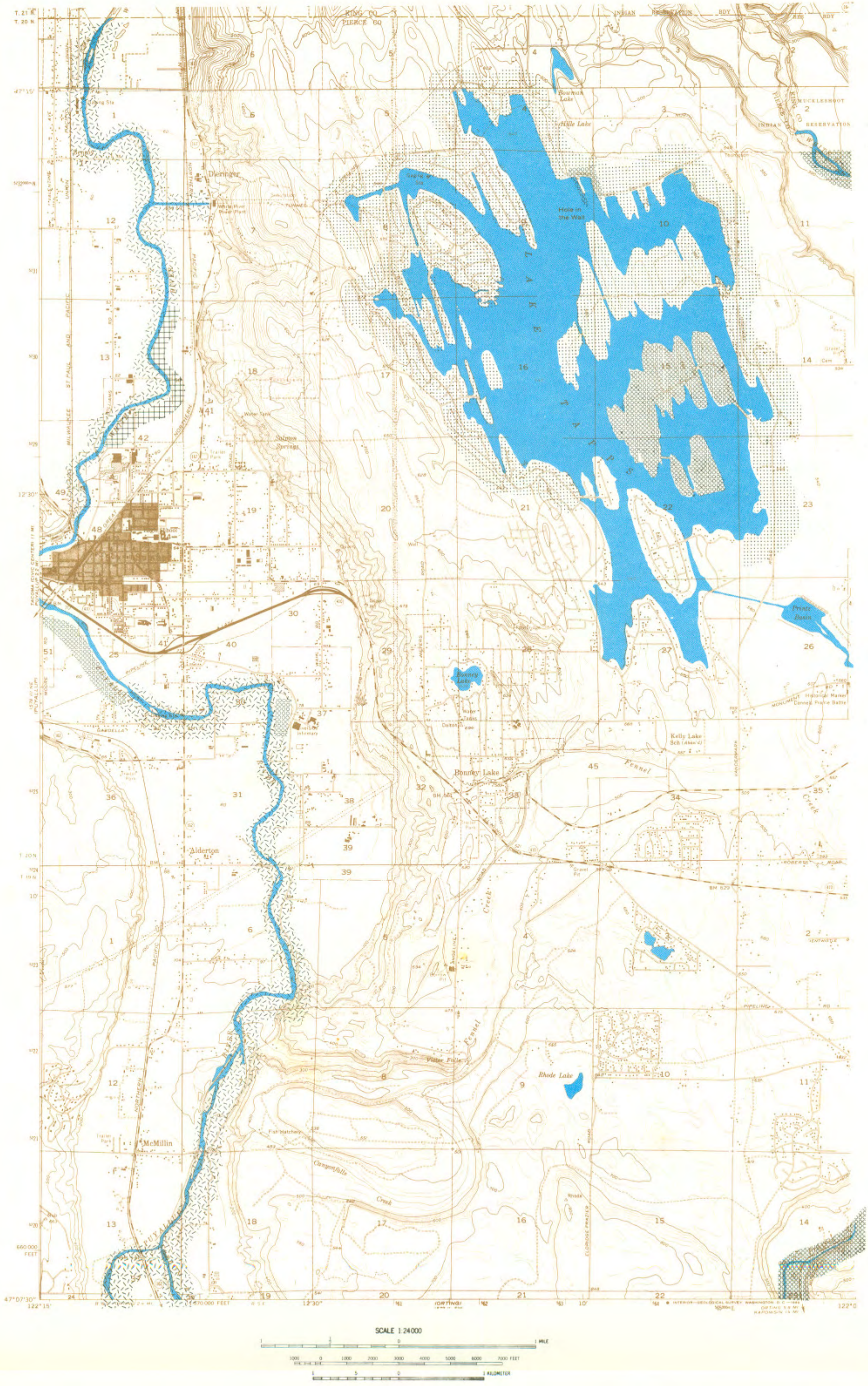


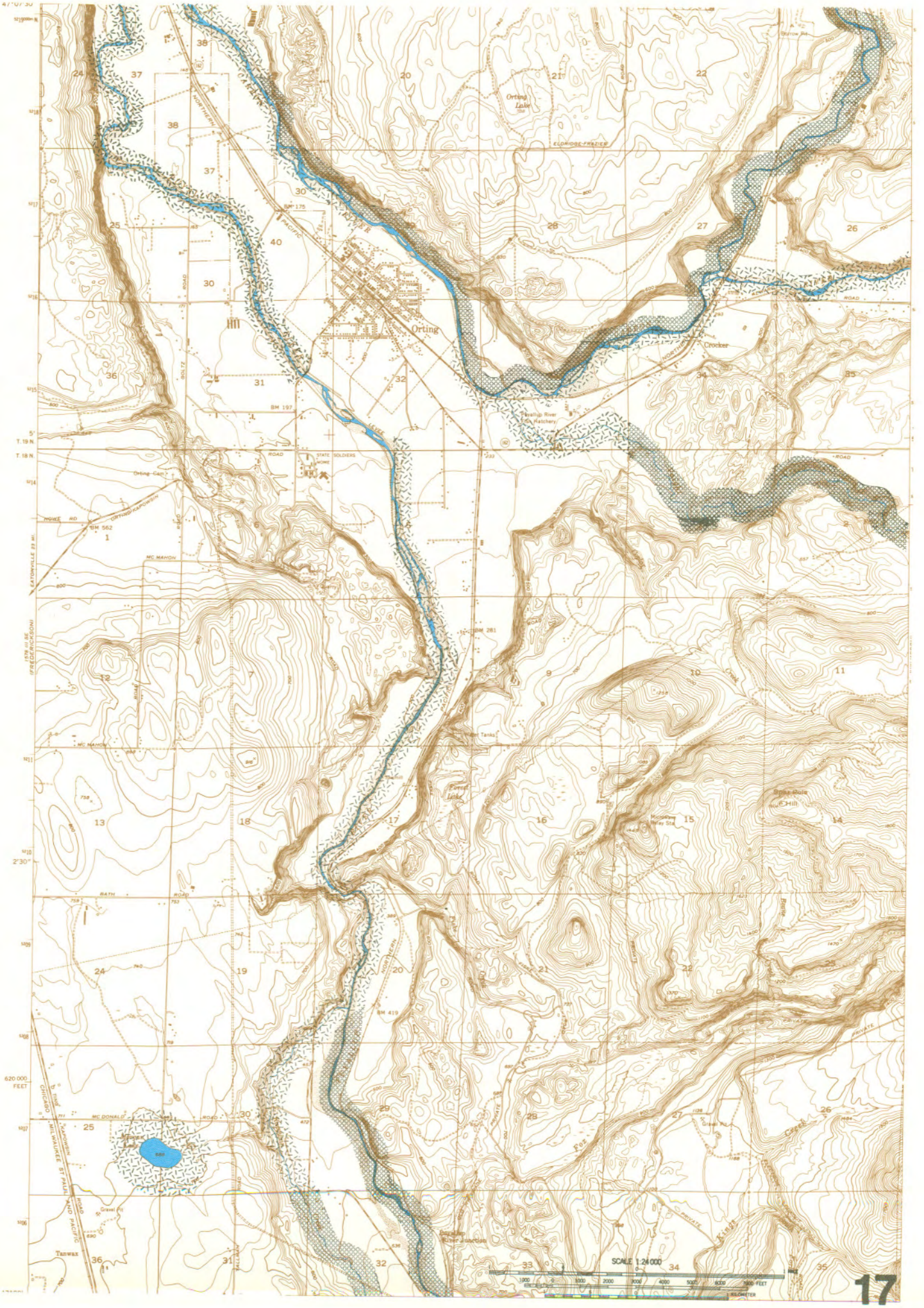
SCALE 1:24 000

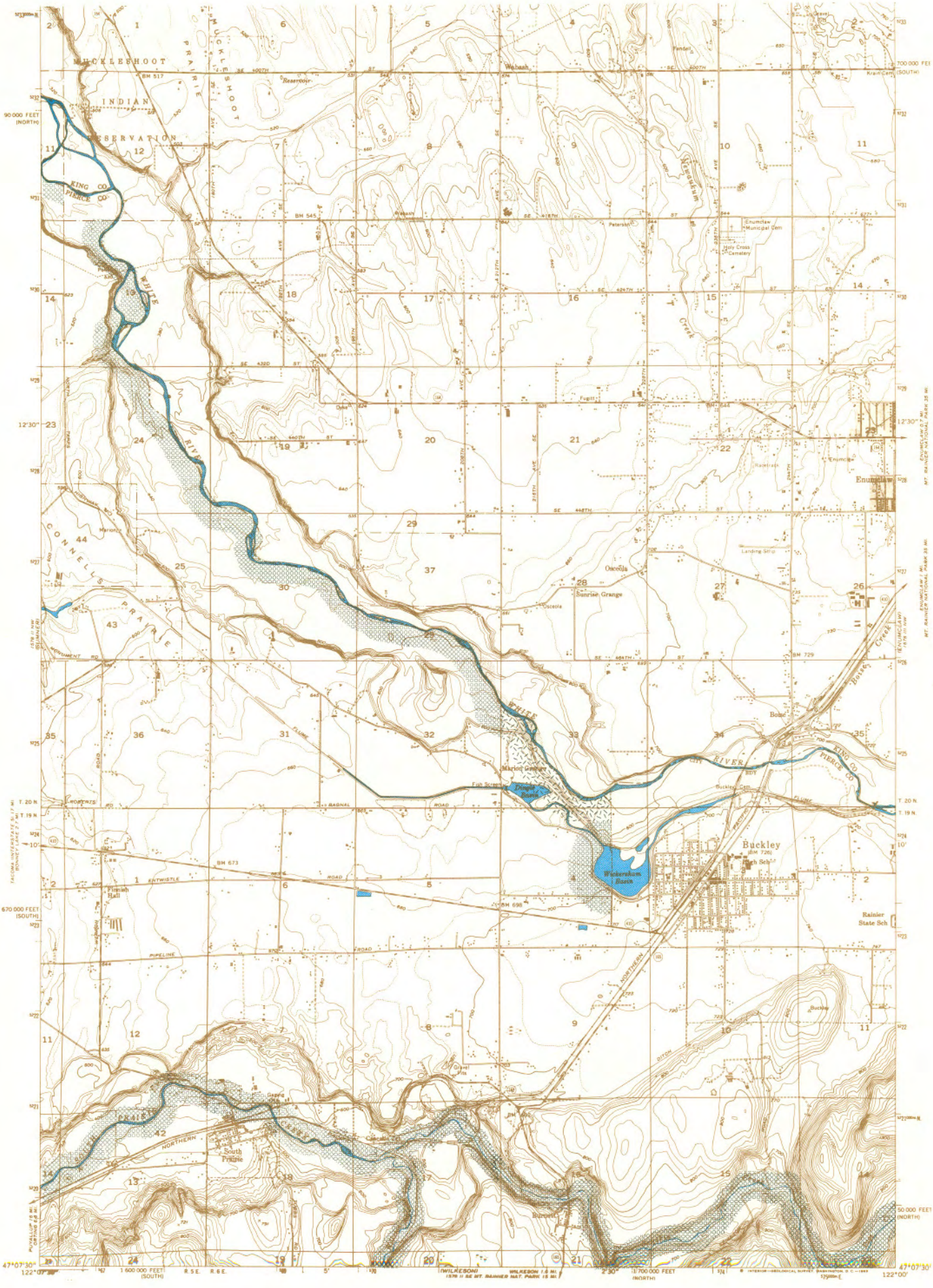
1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER


KING CO
PIERCE CO
INDIAN RESERVATION
MUCKLESHOOT
Dieringer
Hole in the Wall
L A K E T A P P S
Salmon Springs
Bonney Lake
Kelly Lake Sch
Alderton
McMillin
Victor Falls
Rhode Lake
Fish Hatchery
Canyonfalls
Creek
Fennel
SCALE 1:24000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER


Orting
Orting Lake
Crocker
Payallup River Fish Hatchery
STATE SOLDIERS HOME
Orting Cem
Forest Lake
Microwave Relay Sta
Spar Rock Hill
Payallup River Junction
Tanwax
Gravel Pit
Kings Creek
Foz Creek
SCALE 1:24 000
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
620 000 FEET
17

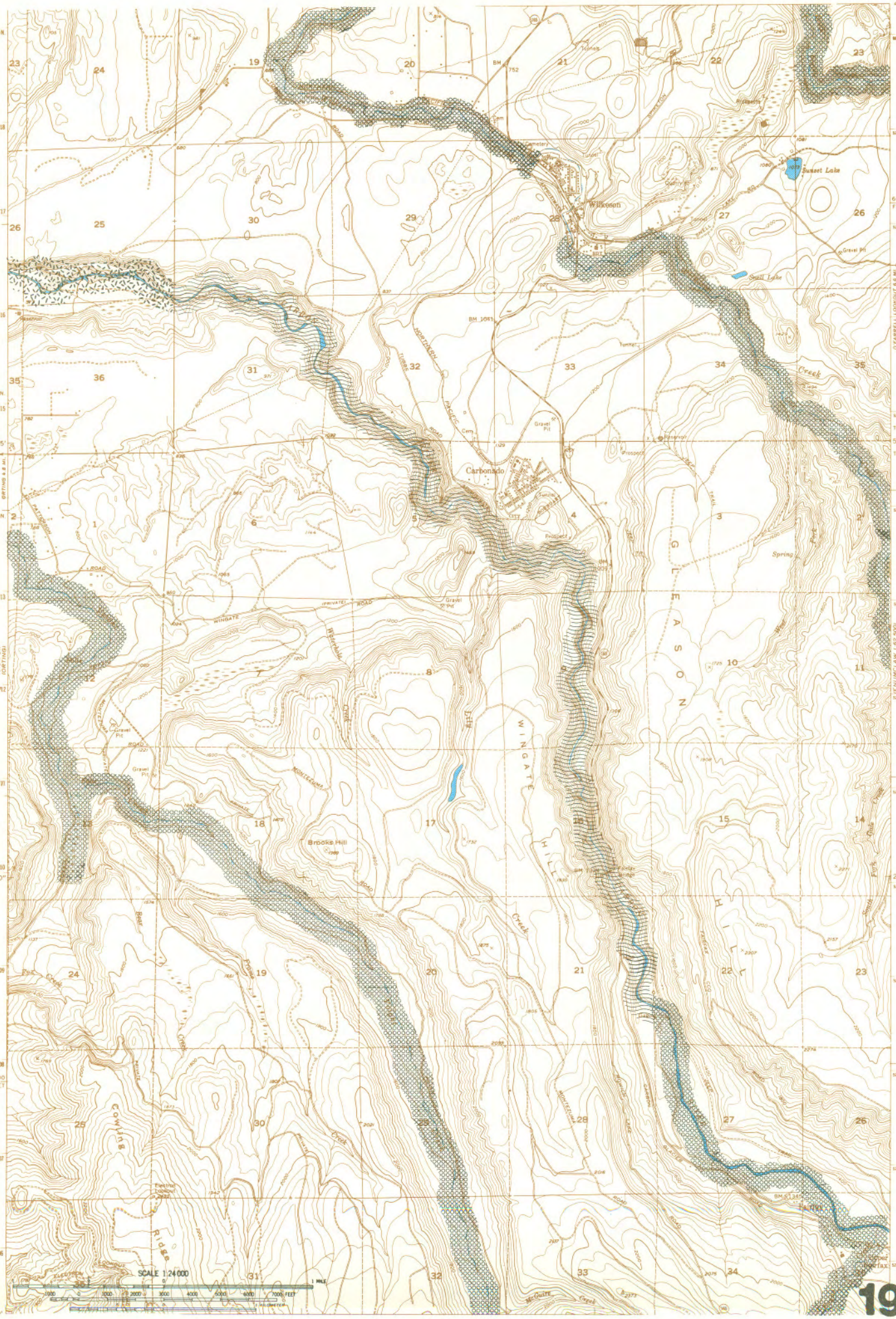


SCALE 1:24000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER


Wilkeson
Carbonado
Sunset Lake
Small Lake
Brooks Hill
WINGATE HILL
GLEASON HILL
Cowling Ridge
Spring Creek
Gravel Pit
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

Enumclaw
Stanridge Hill
Krain
Haystack
Fell Hill
Newaukum
Birch
Third Lake
Second Lake
First Lake
Upper Mill
Reservoirs
Flumes
Millpond
Radio Hill
Radio Tower
Baldy Hill
Pinnacle Peak
Long Hill
Mud Mountain
Bear Swamp
Red Creek
Reservoir
KING COUNTY
ENUMCLAW PARK
WHITE RIVER
KING CO
Old Pond Creek
Beaver Creek
Grass Mountain
700 000 FEET (SOUTH)
50 000 FEET
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

WILKESON 3.2 MI.
T. 18 N.
FEET
OUTH)
BUCKLEY 14 MI.
3.1 MI. TO WASH. 5
ALDER SPUR
Wilkeson
Creek
New
Pond
Creek
East
Fork
EAST PRAIRIE ROAD
O'Farrell Lookout
VABM 3256
South
Fork
Prospect
S Fk Gale Creek
FAIRFAX CCC ROAD
Creek
Burnt Mtn
Old Baldy Mtn
VABM 5795
Upper Fairfax
Carbon River
SCALE 1:62500
4 MILES
21000 FEET
5 KILOMETERS

SCALE 1:62500

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET

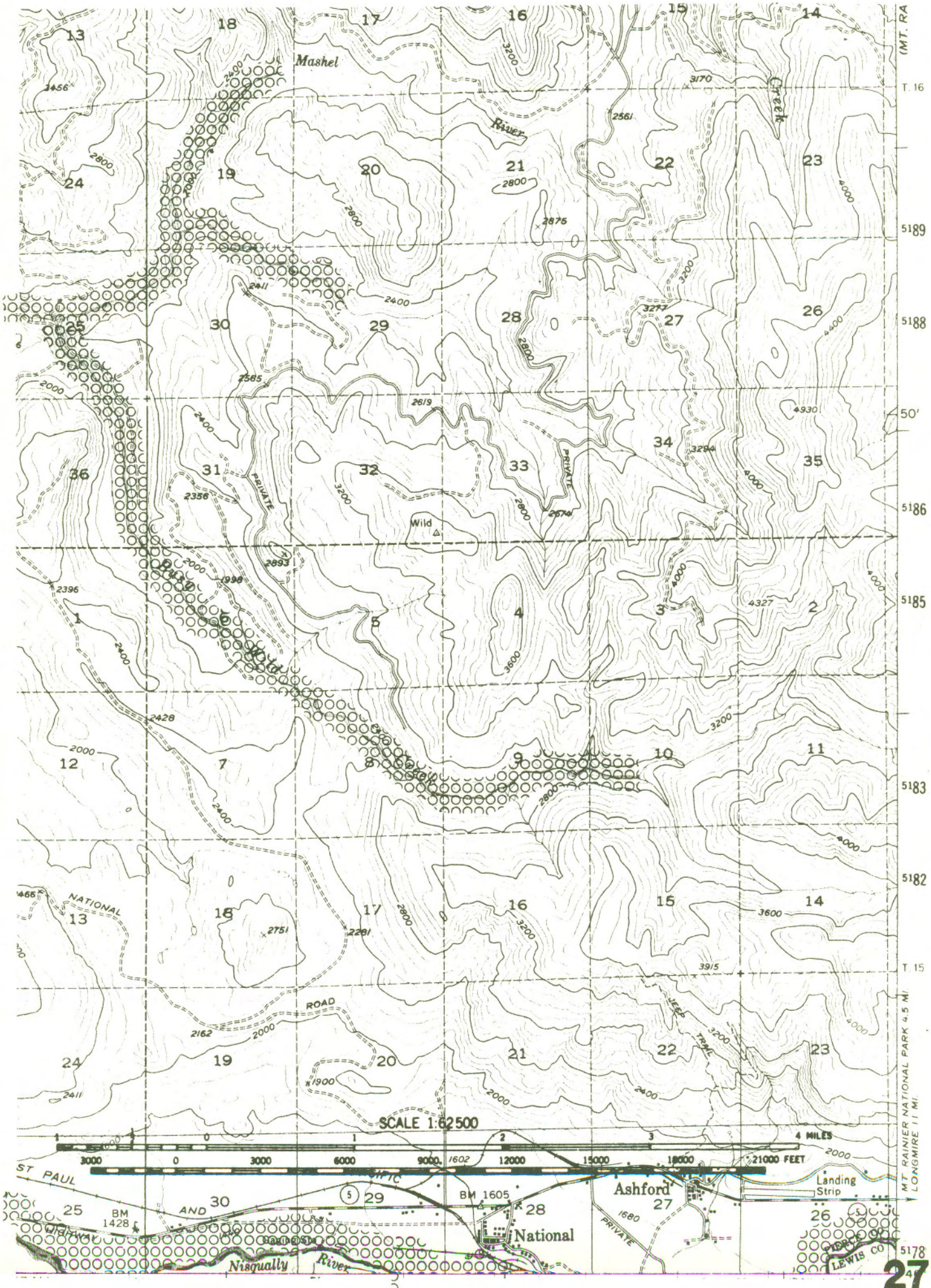
1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

FEDERATION FOREST STATE PARK
Deadman Flat
Twin Creeks Guard Sta
Greenwater
Water Tanks
BM 1858
BM 2230
Boundary Guard
BUCKLEY 18 MI.
ENUMCLAW 14 MI.
19 N.
1678 III (ENUMCLAW)
East Twin
Creek
Spring
Rocky Run
Camp Creek
Byron Creek
Springs
PRIVATE
ROAD
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
The Palisades
4 MILES
21000 FEET

Lake Kapowsin
Kapowsin
Electron
Gaging Sta
Kings Cr
Penstocks
Tramway
BM 1542
Electron Res
Neff Ranch
NEFF
Puyallup
ELECTRON
KAPOWSIN
HY
T 18 N
T 17 N
R 4 E
R 5 E
TACOMA 26 MI.
EATONVILLE 6.7 MI.
Voss Resort
Twin Lakes
BM 792
BM 1556
PRIVATE
Gravel Pit
Ohop
Ohop Cr
Ohop Creek
Surprise Valley
Spring
Clay Pits
Twentyfive Mile Creek
VABM 2335
Lookout
Creek
Wildcat
Lynch
SCALE 1:62500
4 MILES
21000 FEET

T. 18
610
FEE
5204
5200
5198
5197
55'
5195
5194
MT. RAINIER NAT. PARK 4.5 MI.
Frame Cr
McGuire Cr
Voight
Creek
Le Dout
Creek
Lookout
VABM 2970
VABM 2961
Voight
ELECTRON
DIVIDE
ROAD
PRIVATE
LAKE
MOWICH
The
Niesson
SCALE 1:62500
4 MILES
21000 FEET
5 KILOMETERS

T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
30 000 FEET
LA GRANDE 6 MI.
EATONVILLE CUTOFF 2 MI.
Little
Mashel
River
Creek
Midway
Creek
SCOTT-TURNER
ROAD
MASHEL
ROAD
Dobbs Mtn
Alder
VABM 2188
BM 1209
ALDER
LAKE
PIERCE
CO
Elbe
(BM 1211)
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
MOUNTAIN
Park Junc
THURSTON CO
LEWIS CO
Pleasant
Valley
EATONVILLE
JEEP
TRAIL
SCALE 1:62500
4 MILES
21000 FEET


Mashel
River
Creek
PRIVATE
Wild
NATIONAL
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JEEP
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PRIVATE
SCALE 1:62500
4 MILES
21000 FEET
ST PAUL
AND
BM 1428
BM 1605
Ashford
Landing Strip
National
Nisqually
River
LEWIS CO
MT. RA
T. 16
T. 15
5189
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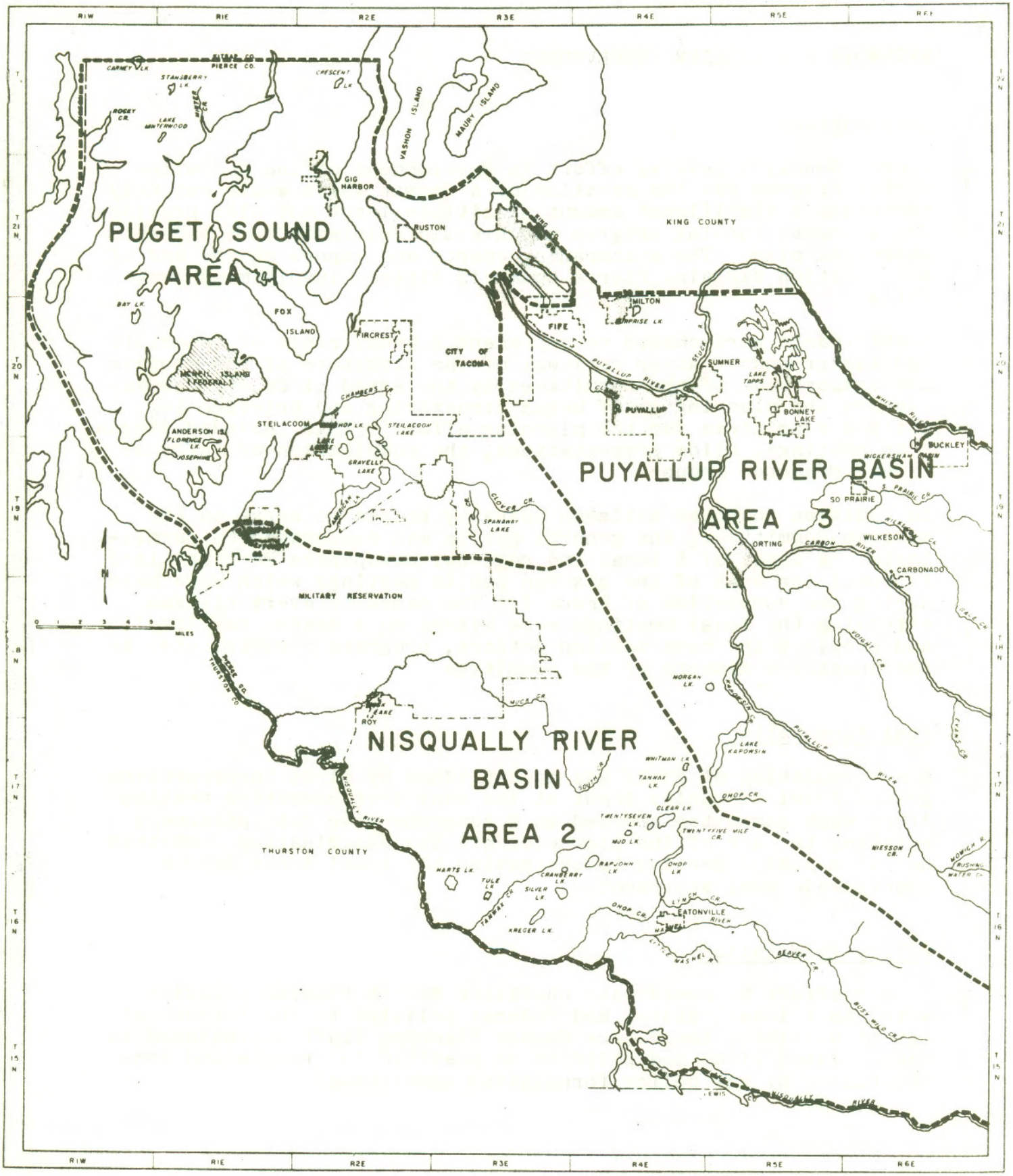
5178
50'
MT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK 4.5 MI.
LONGMIRE 11 MI.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

PIERCE COUNTY SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PLANNING AREAS

APPENDIX B - CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Introduction

Pierce County's initial effort in development of the Shoreline Master Program was the creation of a format which would not only encourage a significant amount of citizen input but also provide for a smooth running program which would culminate in a workable shoreline plan. The accompaning charts and papers at the end of this section explains Pierce County's citizen involvement more fully.

Participants were chosen to represent a broad range of interests and backgrounds. After reviewal of the structure of the program and composition of the committees by the Board of County Commissioners the planning staff began structuring and briefing the citizen committees for the planning effort. This included discussion meetings, slide presentations, the compilation of informational resource groups.

In addition to those citizens actually chosen to serve on the various committees, the general public was encouraged to participate. A total of 8 local and regional newspapers were utilized to publicize each of the sixteen public meetings which were held during the completion of Phase I. The names of every citizen attending the local meetings were placed on a master mailing list and received the same meeting notices, progress reports, etc. as the specified members of the committee.

Goal Formulation

The formulation of goals was accomplished by first incorporating ground level community input at the many area committee meetings. After each committee arrived at a comprehensive goal statement relating to each of the plan elements the Coordinating Committee met at a public meeting to synthesize the local input into a county-wide goal statement.

Policy Formulation

In our effort to coordinate Shoreline Master Program policies with other local, state, and federal policies to the furtherest extent possible, the Pierce County Planning Staff assimilated as many related plans and policies as possible for review and consideration by the policy formulating committees.

Committee members, along with studying related policies, studied existing natural characteristics and use activities through the analysis of inventory data, consultation with experts from the information resource committee, and in some cases actual field investigations. The process for policy finalization within the committee structure was the same as goal statement adoption; area committees provide informal input and Coordinating Committee synthesize the input into comprehensive county-wide policies.

Because of time limitations and limited availability of Planning Department staff, there was no newsletter that was posted at different locations. Minutes and other records of the meetings of the Citizens Advisory Committee, along with the pamphlet "Pierce County Shoreline Management Program Background Information" are considered as a substitute for the newsletter.

CHART NO. 1

SHORELINE CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION CHART

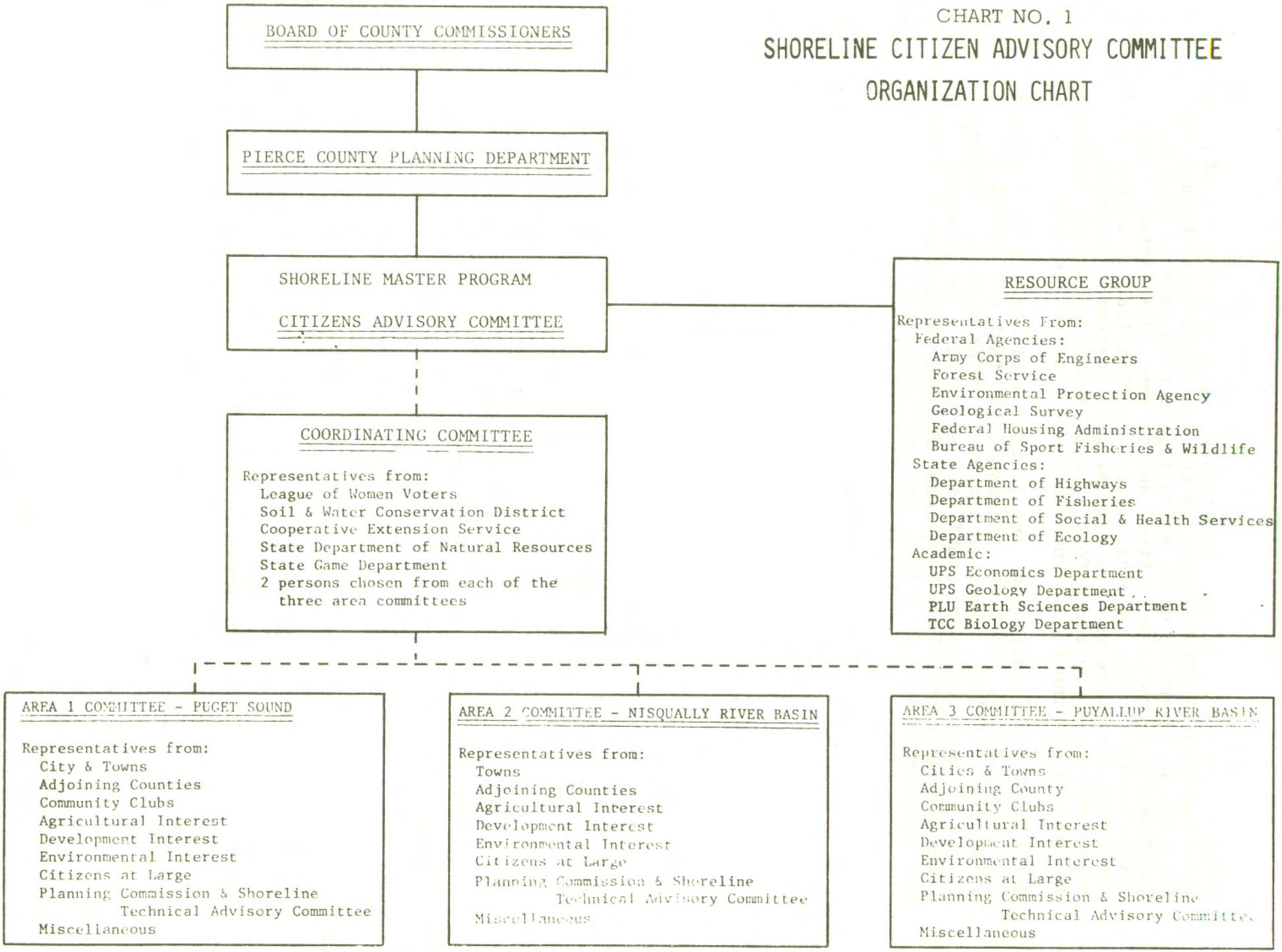


CHART NO. 2

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM FUNCTION CHART

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Appoint Citizen Advisory Committee Members
Adopt Shoreline Master Program through Public Hearings

PIERCE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

BASIC SUPPORT - PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

Overall Master Program Coordination
Organize Committees and Develop Structure
Assist Coordinating Committee
Assist Sub-Committees
Draft Written Material
Assemble Master Program Components

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORMULATE MASTER PROGRAM

Study Existing Public Policies Related to Pierce County Shorelines
Define Local Needs
Study the Type and Condition of Local Shorelines Relative to Needs
Identify Use Conflicts
Develop Goals and Policies
Designate Shoreline Environments
Develop Performance Standards
Propose Alternatives for the Use of Shorelines
Examine the Effect of the Master Program on the Environments

RESOURCE GROUP

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assist Advisory Committee When Necessary Regarding Specific Areas of Concern
Offer Objective Information Regarding Area of Expertise
Express Policy of Group Represented When Appropriate

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

PROVIDE DIRECTION FOR AREA COMMITTEES AND GUIDE PLAN FORMATION

Provide Initial Ideas, Input
Provide Leadership from Members, Broad Base of Knowledge
Work Closely with Pierce County Planning Department
Assimilate Area Committee Input
Compile Final Goals, Policies and Performance Standards, etc.

AREA 1 COMMITTEE | AREA 2 COMMITTEE | AREA 3 COMMITTEE

Provide Broad Local Input from Citizens, Interest Groups, and Political Entities
Encourage Master Program Input from Non-Member Citizens
Apply Local Input to Citizen Advisory Committee Functions

PIERCE COUNTY MASTER PROGRAM CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED

Coordinating Committee

Ann Mahnke	Tacoma Audubon
Stanley Walters	U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Charles Neth	Dept. of Natural Resources
Keith Doyle	Dept. of Game
James Morton	Helmsmen
Harold Wiksten	Minter Brook Oyster Company
Nancy Thomas	Wash. Environmental Council
Truman Wilcox	Agricultural
Ernie Cutler	Puyallup Valley Chamber of Commerce
Lloyd Dodd, Chairman	Planning Commission

Puget Sound Area Committee

Cecil Root	Gig Harbor Planning Commission
Ed Young	Steilacoom
Mike Rattray	Mason County
Gene Lobe	Kitsap County
James Penfield	Longbranch Improvement Club
Chuck Coffinger	Lakewood Chamber of Commerce
Don Visser	Parkland Development Assoc.
Larry Bartalatz	Browns Pt. Improvement Club
Steven Rivers	Quest Planning
John Holmaas	South Sound Land Use Assoc.
Pete Colbert	Home Builders Assoc.
Harold Wiksten	Minter Brook Oyster Company
W. E. Pritchett	Tacoma Poggie Club
Duane Swank	Citizen at Large
Pat Lantz	Citizen at Large
Robert Dalton	Citizen at Large
Marjorie Wicks	Pierce County Planning Commission
Joe Hoots	Pierce County Planning Commission
Bob Radcliffe	Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee
Hortense Brown	Student
Bob Puryear	Day Island Yacht Club
Bob Vanderveld	Residents for a Planned Peninsula
James Morton, Chairman	Helmsmen
Henry Marcum	Gig Harbor Grange
Fred Veatch	Environmental Interests

Nisqually Area Committee

Nancy Thomas, Chairman	Wash. Environmental Council
Truman Wilcox	Agricultural
Oscar Berggren	Agricultural
Paul Reeder	Home Builders Assoc.
Jack Palmquest	Weyerhaeuser Corp.
Don Morgan	Boise Cascade Corp.
Bob Hammond	Tacoma Mountaineer
William Hennings	Tacoma Audubon
Nicholas Zittel	Tacoma Poggie Club
James Stephenson	Fort Lewis
Mike Coschin	Student
Robert Kendrick	Nisqually Reservation
George Jay	Nature Conservancy
Al Berger	Pierce County Planning Commission
Gordon Alcorn	Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee
Ken Stevens	Thurston County
Ken Karnes	DuPont
George Guillemette	Roy
Mike Jordan	Eatonville

Puyallup Area Committee

Charles Weehler	Puyallup
Clyde Rau	Buckley
Mike Pasquire	Sumner
Jim Keller	Auburn
H. K. Rowe	West Tapps Achitectural Co.
Ernie Cutler, Chairman	Puyallup Valley Chamber of Commerce
Harold Eatherton	Marion Grange
Ben Clifford	Lake Tapps Development Co.
Ray Dally	Homebuilders Assoc.
Robert Evans	Citizen at Large
Gary Ellis	Northwest Steelhead Assoc.
Wallace Staatz	Agricultural
Lloyd Dodd	Pierce County Planning Commission
Bill Peterson	Port of Tacoma
Larry Stevenson	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.

Resource Groups

Mr. Spearman	Army Corps of Engineers
James Crates	U.S. Forest Service
Walter Scott	U.S. Geological Survey
M. D. Majors	Federal Housing Administration
Larry Goldman	U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Art Barclay	State Dept. of Highways
Art Gallighan	State Dept. of Fisheries
Robert Leaver	State Dept. of Social & Health Services
Rod Mack	Dept. of Ecology
Bob Jensen	State Attorney General's Office
Stewart Lawther	Geology Dept., U.P.S.
Richard Perkins	Science Dept., T.C.C.
Burton Ostenson	Earth Science Dept., P.L.U.

MEETING DATES

PHASE I

Shoreline Citizens Committee (All 3 Area Committees & Coordinating Committee)

Meeting Date	Topic
July 2, 1973	Background Information for Shoreline Master Program

Coordinating Committee

Meeting Date	Topic
September 5, 1973	Review Goal Statements
October 18, 1973	Review Policy Statements
October 24, 1973	Review Policy Statements
November 1, 1973	Review Policy Statements
January 17, 1974	Review Policy Statements
January 24, 1974	Review Policy Statements

Puget Sound Area Committee

Meeting Date	Topic
August 16, 1973	Goal Statements
August 23, 1973	Goal Statements
August 30, 1973	Goal Statements - Review Shoreline Inventory
September 13, 1973	Policy Statements
September 20, 1973	Policy Statements
September 27, 1973	Policy Statements
October 4, 1973	Policy Statements
October 11, 1973	Policy Statements

Nisqually Area Committee

Meeting Date	Topic
August 13, 1973	Goal Statements
August 20, 1973	Goal Statements
August 27, 1973	Goal Statements - Review Shoreline Inventory
September 10, 1973	Policy Statements
September 17, 1973	Policy Statements
September 24, 1973	Policy Statements
October 1, 1973	Policy Statements
October 8, 1973	Policy Statements

Puyallup Area Committee

Meeting Date	Topic
August 15, 1973	Goal Statements
August 22, 1973	Goal Statements
August 29, 1973	Goal Statements - Review Shoreline Inventory
September 12, 1973	Policy Statements
September 19, 1973	Policy Statements
September 26, 1973	Policy Statements
October 3, 1973	Policy Statements
October 10, 1973	Policy Statements

NEWS RELEASES

The following news clippings are samples of information that has appeared in the local newspapers of Pierce County pertaining to the Shorelines Master Program.

Huge chore faces county in shoreline management

By JACK WILKINS
News Tribune Staff Writer

Pierce County apparently is about six months behind Tacoma in fulfilling a requirement of the state's 1971 Shoreline Management Act.

But the county's job in this respect is a great deal bigger, and the county has plenty of company in being behind.

Last Tuesday the City Council approved a "master program" for shoreline management. Under terms of the 1971 act, the plan was to have been completed by Dec. 20, 1973. No community in the state made the deadline — and the county has set June 30, 1974, as its target date.

The act requires planning for the appropriate use of all land bordering on lakes, rivers and saltwater — and this county has much more of such frontage than does the city.

County Planning Director Joseph Shensky told the county commissioners Monday that the first of three phases in developing the master plan is almost complete. The Shoreline Master Program Coordinating Committee will review and formalize goals and policies Thursday night.

Shensky said that in two weeks the second phase will begin — assignment of environmental designations to all affected shorelines. The designations will include rural, urban, conservatory and natural.

Both phases will be reviewed by the County Planning Commission.

The third and final phase — expected to be the most controversial — calls for use regulations, by June. This will entail hearings before the county commissioners.

Shorelines unit to eye final policy

The Pierce County Shorelines Coordinating Committee will begin adopting final policy statements at a 7:30 p.m. meeting Thursday in the county commissioners' chambers.

The policy statements will lead to a set of regulations, and all will become part of the county's shorelines master plan as required under the Shorelines Management Act of 1971.

As a prelude to the final meetings, the committee was divided into three area subcommittees to study various portions of the county.

1-25-74

Shoreline schedule wins OK

A phased six-month schedule for drawing up a Pierce County "master plan" for shoreline management was approved Tuesday by county commissioners.

Such a plan for designating appropriate uses for all land bordering on lakes, rivers and salt water is required by the state under terms of the 1971 Shoreline Management Act.

The schedule, prepared by the County Planning Department, establishes these tentative calendar dates:

Feb. 14 — Public hearing before the County Planning Commission to consider goals and policies recommended by the master plan citizens' committee.

March 4 — Action by the county commissioners on goals and policies.

March 11 — Submittal of the goals and policies phase to the Department of Ecology.

March 14 — Public hearing before the planning commission on environment designations (such as rural, urban, conservatory and natural) proposed for various shoreline areas in the county.

May 9 — Planning commission hearing on use regulations.

June 10 and possibly June 24 — County commissioners' hearings on use regulations, followed by action of the commissioners.

June 28 — Submittal of use regulations — the last phase of the plan — to the State Department of Ecology.

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF THE PIERCE COUNTY PERMIT SYSTEM

The shoreline permit system is a means of insuring that all developments on the shorelines conform to the intent of the law and ultimately to the policies and use regulations in the Master Program adopted by each unit of local government. The administration of the shoreline permit is the responsibility of local government. Therefore, a development which is proposed along the shoreline in the unincorporated portion of Pierce County requires a permit issued by the Board of County Commissioners. Each of the cities and towns within Pierce County are responsible for the issuance of permits within their respective incorporated boundaries.

Under the Shoreline Management Act, a permit must be obtained for any substantial development proposed within the areas covered by the Act. Substantial development is defined by the law to mean any development of which the fair market value exceeds one thousand dollars or any development which would be determined to interfere with the normal public use of the water or shorelines.

The following are exceptions to the permit requirement:

(1) Any development of which the total cost or fair market value does not exceed $1000, if such development does not materially interfere with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the State.

(2) Normal maintenance or the repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire or elements.

(3) Construction of the normal protective bulkhead common to single family residences.

(4) Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements.

(5) Construction of a barn or similar agricultural structure on wetlands. Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation, and ranching activities including agricultural service roads and utilities on wetlands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation structures including but not limited to head gates, pumping facilities, and irrigation channels: PROVIDED, that a feedlot of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, alteration of the contour of the wetlands by leveling or filling other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities. A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock,

hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed, but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock wintering operations.

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

(7) Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or for the use of his family, which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the State agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this Chapter.

(8) Construction of a dock, designed for pleasure crafts only, for the private noncommercial use of the owners, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single family residence, the cost or fair market value, whichever is lower, does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

(10) The marking of property lines or corners on State owned lands, when such marking does not significantly interfere with normal public use of the surface of the water.

(11) Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches, drains, or other facilities existing on the effective date of this 1975 amendatory act which were created, developed or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or diking system.

(12) Any project with a certification from the Governor pursuant to Chapter 80.50 R.C.W.

(13) No permit shall be required under Chapter 90.58 R.C.W. for the construction of up to 500 feet of one and only one road or segment of a road, provided such road does not enter the shoreline more than once. Such exemption from said permit requirements shall be limited to a single road or road segment for each forest practice and such road construction shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 76.09 R.C.W. and regulations adopted pursuant thereto and to the prohibitions or restrictions of any master program in effect under the provisions of 90.58 R.C.W. Nothing in this subsection shall add to or diminish the authority of the Shoreline Management Act regarding road construction except as specifically provided herein. The provisions of this subsection shall not relate to any road which crosses over or through a stream, lake, or other water body subject to Chapter 90.58 R.C.W.

The Board of County Commissioners established a permit system in February of 1972 which places administrative responsibility with the Planning Department. In addition, a seven member technical advisory committee was appointed which conducts public meetings to consider applications for permits and makes recommendations to the Commissioners who take final action. As of July 1, 1973 a total of 53 applications have been considered of which 47 have been approved, 4 denied and 2 withdrawn.

Before a permit becomes effective, however, both the State Department of Ecology and the State Attorney General's office review each case. Liberal provisions for appeals of permit action are provided within the law. The overall permit process is somewhat lengthy, taking a minimum of 83 days for complete processing.

Pierce County's Shoreline Technical Advisory Committee holds regular monthly meetings on permit applications and encourages public participation.

APPENDIX D - SUMMARY OF THE PIERCE COUNTY INVENTORY

One of the initial steps required by the state law towards preparation of the Shoreline Master Program was the shoreline inventory. The Pierce County Planning Department has inventoried its shoreline areas and prepared a descriptive text and associated graphics in an effort to identify the quantity and quality of Pierce County's shoreline resource. In addition, the County has assisted a number of local cities and towns in their efforts to complete the required inventory.

With the information presented in the inventory, it is hoped that the committee members charged with developing the Shoreline Master Program will be able to make planning assumptions based on accurate knowledge of the existing shoreline resource.

The inventory is comprehensive in that it covers a wide variety of shoreline features, including physical and cultural characteristics. Specifically, the inventory includes information about the following:

1) Beach Characteristics
2) Land Uses
3) Mineral Resources
4) Ownership Patterns
5) Related Plans
6) Shore Defense Structures
7) Shoreline Configurations
8) Soil Characteristics
9) Vegetation
10) Water Level Fluctuations
11) Wildlife

The narrative text describes these categories, and includes numerous explanatory charts and page-size maps. Large maps portraying some of the inventory information are available for use by the Citizens Advisory Committee.

The table on the following page summarizes Pierce County shoreline land uses and ownerships, according to whether they have natural or modified (man-altered) shorelines.

TABLE NO. 3

PIERCE COUNTY INVENTORY SUMMARY

All Shorelines in Pierce County except inside City of Tacoma
Measured in Lineal Miles

	LAND USES						OWNERSHIPS				
	Residential	Agricultural	Recreation	Business and Commercial	Industrial and Utilities	Undeveloped	Small Private	Large Private	State	Local	Total
Marine Shorelines	104	9	7	4	12	45	125	42	3	3	180
Natural	66	7	5	2	5	42	83	33	3	2	127
Modified	38	2	2	2	7	3	42	9	1	1	54
Stream Shorelines	40	74	4	3	2	378	99	365	21	13	505
Natural	28	33	2	3	1	355	62	330	20	7	426
Modified	12	41	2	0	1	23	37	35	1	6	80
Lake Shorelines	61	13	9	1	2	51	74	42	2	19	139
Natural	14	7	2	1	1	12	13	19	1	2	36
Modified	47	6	7	0	1	39	57	28	1	17	103
Total	205	96	20	8	16	474	298	449	26	39	824

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC ACCESS

To further the policies of the Shoreline Management Act and of this Master Program, the County shall adopt and maintain a continuing County Shoreline Access Program. The following are suggested guidelines for implementation of the Public Access Program:

A. Provision of linear access along rivers and streams with priority given to shorelines of Statewide significance.

B. Provision of access to public tidelands with priority given to those tidelands having 1,000 linear feet or more in contiguous public ownership and designated as "Public Use Areas" by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

C. Provision of access to all lakes of 20 surface acres or more when land surrounding such lakes is in two or more ownerships.

D. Acquisition of linear easements along tidelands where substantial areas of public tideland ownership are separated by private ownerships.

E. Acquisition of public easements along tidelands below high bank areas where trespass to uplands can be controlled.

F. Coordinate with other local, State and Federal agencies for access identification and acquisition to prevent duplication or clustered access and to promote diverse, comprehensive and dispersed access.

G. Establish a funding program for purchase of access including both fee purchase, easements and development rights to preserve scenic views. Such program should include designation of a percentage of funds received from sale of vacated County lands, implementation of the Conservation Futures Act, and establishment of legal means to receive funds earmarked for access purchase and/or lands donated for such purpose.

H. Establish a program to identify existing public access sites and to assure that they remain open to the public. Such sites include road endings, some utility easements, utility ownership, access owned by municipal, State and Federal agencies. Location of such accesses should be incorporated into the County Shoreline Inventory and should be included in a "Shoreline Access Map" which would be available to the public.

I. Cooperate with other governmental agencies, schools, environmental, sportsmen's and recreation organizations in establishing an ongoing educational program to develop a sense of public responsibility toward both public lands and easements and the adjacent private properties.

J. Cooperate with private landowners who allow public access voluntarily in an effort to keep such accesses open to the public or to arrange alternate access when temporary or permanent closure of voluntary access becomes necessary.

APPENDIX F

PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR

Phase I

A proposal to amend the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan by adopting a portion of a shoreline management element, i.e., goals and policies of the Master Program.

Action:

Mr. Shensky briefly outlined the purpose of the Master Program and outlined outlined the adoption time schedule and various phases of the project.

The purpose of the meeting is to hear any comments, rather than debating the philosophy of the Shoreline Law. It must be assumed that the public has had adequate opportunity for input into the program. He noted that members of the Coordinating Committee were present.

Adoption of the Goals and Policies will also inter-tie with the County's Comprehensive Plan in that the Shoreline Program will become an element of the County's plan when completely adopted.

Ms. Nancy Thomas, Coordinating Committee Member, suggested the following changes:

> Use Policies, Residential Development Section (1) "Residential development over open water should be prohibited".
>
> She requested the word open be changed to surface.

Mr. Clarence Wilson asked if this would apply to privately owned bodies of water. Mr. Siffert of the Planning Staff replied that the law applies to all lakes over twenty surface acres. Anything under that is not included in the Shoreline Management Act.

Mr. Shensky added that the water bodies which are subject to the Shoreline Act are very clearly defined in the State law and are mapped to identify every lake, creek and stream flow, etc. The State has adopted guidelines in developing this program and we have no alternative but to follow them. We use discretion where it is allowed.

Mr. Dodd stated that this final draft is a result of ten-plus meetings by people who are concerned, many hard hours being spent in formulation of the content. It is a good interpretation of what is desired throughout the Pierce County area as it relates to the State Shoreline Law of 1971. In

order to meet the June 20th deadline, this portion of the draft must be acted upon. He felt this could be done in good conscience. He subsequently moved that the draft be approved as presented, with the change outlined by Ms. Thomas.

Mr. Stoner seconded the motion. To allow further discussion, this motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mrs. Braggetspoke on a more personal level, concerned as to the designation that their agricultural land would be placed. She stressed the importance of agriculture to meet the needs of today. Mr. Dodd assured her that the right to continue to farm their land would continue regardless of the designation applied. Mr. Siffert further added that the point of her discussion was more relative to the second phase of the program which would be discussed at the March 14th hearing of the Commission.

Ms. Thomas then outlined further changes to the Goals and Policies, which are as follows:

1. The following policy statement is based upon an informal discussion of the requirements of the Act with the Attorney General's office, plus a formal opinion by the King County Prosecutor's office. I suggest it might be placed immediately after our "Preamble".

   "Pierce County shall consider the goals, policies and use regulations of this Shoreline Master Program in all land use management actions regarding the use or development of adjacent uplands and nondesignated shorelines within its jurisdiction in order to achieve the consistency required by the Shoreline Management Act".

2. I propose amending the "Shoreline Use Element" to read as follows:

   "To promote the best possible pattern of land and water uses, to assure that individual uses are placed on sites appropriate to such uses, to assure that lands and waters of specific natures are available to uses which need such special types of lands and waters, and to generally devise a pattern beneficial to the natural and human environments <u>on designated shorelines and adjacent lands, including shorelines upstream from designated shorelines</u>".

3. A Member of the DOE suggested that our Master Program should have an introductory statement to the effect that a project should meet all conditions if more than one section of the Master Program was involved, i.e., a dredge and fill project. I suggest one or the other of the following:

   "The policies of the Shoreline Management Act and all applicable goals, policies and use regulations of this Pierce County Master Program shall be considered in ruling upon applications for Substantial Development permits".

Mr. Dodd then reiterated his motion to approve the Goals and Policies presented, subject to changes outlined by Ms.. Thomas. The motion was seconded and carried by a vote of 4 ayes, 0 nays, 2 abstentions (Berger and McGranahan). (McGranahan explained he would not vote as he was not familiar enough with the content of the draft to render a decision).

Selection of a representative to the Civic Arts Commission.

Action:

Mrs. Wicks was voted by the Commission as its appointee to the Civic Arts Commission.

Being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.