

Walla Walla County
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CITY OF WALLA WALLA

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM UPDATE



Task 9 DRAFT

November 2015, Revised per Ecology preliminary review comments

CITY OF WALLA WALLA
DRAFT SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM
2015

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Relationship to the Shoreline Management Act	1
1.2	Scope and Jurisdiction of the Regional Shoreline Master Program	1
1.3	Authority, Purpose, and Applicability	2
1.3.1.	Authority	2
1.3.2.	Purpose	2
1.3.3.	Applicability	2
1.4	Relationships to Other Codes, Ordinances, and Plans	3
1.5	Liberal Construction	3
1.6	Effective Date	3
2.0	Definitions	3
3.0	Shoreline Vision and Goals	26
3.1	Shorelines of the State	26
3.1.1.	Definition	26
3.1.2.	General Shoreline Use Preferences	26
3.2	Shoreline Use and Modifications	27
3.3	Public Access	27
3.4	Recreation	27
3.5	Economic Development	28
3.6	Transportation and Circulation	28
3.7	Conservation and Restoration	28
3.8	Historic and Cultural Resources	28
3.9	Flood Hazard Prevention	28
4.0	Environment Designations	28
4.1	Urban Conservancy	28
4.2	Urban Residential	29
4.3	High Intensity	29
4.4	Urban Downtown	30
4.5	Mill Creek Flume	31
4.6	Environment Designation Interpretation	31
4.7	Official Shoreline Maps and Unmapped or Undesignated Shorelines	32
5.0	General Policies and Regulations	32
5.1	Ecological Protection and Critical Areas	33
5.2	Water Quality	35

5.3	Vegetation Conservation.....	36
5.4	Archaeological and Historic Resources	38
5.5	Flood Protection.....	39
5.6	Public Access	41
6.0	Shoreline Use and Modification Policies and Regulations	43
6.1	Use and Modifications Matrix.....	43
6.2	Development Standards.....	46
6.3	General Shoreline Modification Requirements.....	48
6.4	Agriculture.....	48
6.5	Aquaculture.....	48
6.6	Boating and Moorage Facilities.....	49
6.7	Breakwaters, Weirs, and Groins.....	49
6.8	Commercial Development	50
6.9	Dredging and Dredge Material Disposal	51
6.10	Fill and Excavation.....	52
6.11	Forest Practices	54
6.12	Institutional Development	54
6.13	In-Stream Structures	54
6.14	Mining	55
6.15	Ports and Industrial Development	55
6.16	Recreational Development	56
6.17	Residential Development	57
6.18	Shoreline Restoration and Enhancement	58
6.19	Shoreline Stabilization.....	59
6.20	Signs	62
6.21	Transportation and Circulation	63
6.22	Utilities	64
7.0	Administration, Permits, and Enforcement	64
7.1	Purpose	64
7.2	Administrative Responsibilities	65
7.3	Noticing Requirements	66
7.4	Exemption from Permit Requirements	66
7.5	Permit Applications	67
7.6	Shoreline Substantial Development Permits	68
7.7	Shoreline Conditional Use Permits.....	68
7.8	Shoreline Variances.....	69

7.9 Revisions to Permits70

7.10 Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Lots.....71

7.11 Enforcement Authority73

7.12 Amendments to the SMP73

7.13 Monitoring74

Appendix A: Critical Areas in Shoreline Jurisdiction

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMP...Best Management Practice

CMZ...Channel Migration Zone

Ecology...Washington State Department of Ecology

DAHP...Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

FEMA...Federal Emergency Management Act

LAMIRD...Limited Areas of More Intense Rural Development

OHWM...Ordinary High Water Mark

RCW...Revised Code of Washington

SMA...Shoreline Management Act

SMP...Shoreline Master Program

SEPA...State Environmental Policy Act

TESC...Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

UGA...Urban Growth Area

WAC...Washington Administrative Code

WWCC...Walla Walla County Code

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

Working Draft

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Relationship to the Shoreline Management Act

Washington State's citizens voted to approve the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) of 1971 in November 1972. In accordance with the SMA, the City of Walla Walla developed and adopted its first Shoreline Master Program (SMP) in 1977.

The SMA was created in response to a growing concern among residents of the State that serious and permanent damage was being done to shorelines by unplanned and uncoordinated development. The goal of the SMA was "to prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the State's shorelines." While protecting shoreline resources by regulating development, the SMA is also intended to provide for appropriate shoreline use by encouraging land uses that enhance and conserve shoreline functions and values. The SMA has three broad policies:

- A. Encourage water-dependent and water-oriented uses: "uses shall be preferred which are consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment, or are unique to or dependent upon use of the states' shorelines...."
- B. Promote public access: "the public's opportunity to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of natural shorelines of the state shall be preserved to the greatest extent feasible consistent with the overall best interest of the state and the people generally."
- C. Protect shoreline natural resources, including "...the land and its vegetation and wildlife, and the water of the state and their aquatic life...."

The SMA and implementing SMP Guidelines require all towns, cities, and counties across the State to comprehensively update their SMPs. The SMP update allows preparations of a locally tailored program that represents the visions and interests of our citizens and meets the needs of our rural communities.

The goals, policies, and regulations of this SMP are intended to be consistent with the State shoreline guidelines in WAC 173-26. Consistent with RCW 36.70A.480, the goals and policies of this SMP that are approved under RCW 90.58 shall be considered an element of the City of Walla Walla's comprehensive planning, and all regulatory elements of this SMP shall be considered a part of the City's development regulations.

After the City's local development and adoptions process is complete, the SMP is reviewed by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to ensure compliance with the SMP Guidelines. The SMP does not become effective until it has been adopted by the City and approved by Ecology.

1.2 Scope and Jurisdiction of the Regional Shoreline Master Program

The only shoreline waterbody in the City of Walla Walla is Mill Creek. The City's shoreline jurisdiction encompasses the Mill Creek waterbody plus its associated shorelands which in accordance with state law, includes lands within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Mill Creek, as well as floodways, floodplain areas within 200 feet of a mapped floodway, and associated wetlands.

. The reaches of Mill Creek that flow through the City are part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mill Creek Flood Control Project.

1.3 Authority, Purpose, and Applicability

1.3.1. Authority

This SMP is enacted and administered according to the following state law and rules:

- A. The Shoreline Management Act (SMA) of 1971, Chapter 90.58 RCW;
- B. State master program approval/amendment procedures and master program guidelines, WAC 173-26; and
- C. Shoreline management permit and enforcement procedures, Chapter 173-27 WAC.

1.3.2. Purpose

The purposes of this SMP are:

- A. To promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the City by providing comprehensive policies and effective, reasonable regulations for development, use and protection of jurisdictional shorelines; and
- B. To further assume and carry out the local government responsibilities established by RCW 90.58.050 including planning and administering the regulatory program; and
- C. To assure no net loss of ecological functions associated with the shoreline; and
- D. To carry out the policies and use preferences in RCW 90.58.020, described in Section 3.1.2 (General Shoreline Use Preferences).

1.3.3. Applicability

- A. Except as described in Subsection (b), all proposed uses and development occurring within shoreline jurisdiction must conform to the intent and requirements of the laws and rules cited in Section 1.3.1 (Authority) and this SMP.
- B. This SMP does not apply to the following activities:
 - 1. Consistent with Section 2.0 (Definitions), WAC 173-26-020 (Definitions), and WAC 173-26-241(3)(a), as amended, agricultural activities on agricultural lands as of the date of adoption of the SMP listed in Section 1.7, Effective Date.
 - 2. Interior building improvements that do not change the use of the structure or land;
 - 3. Exterior structure maintenance activities, including painting and roofing, as long as it does not expand the existing footprint of the structure;
 - 4. Routine landscape maintenance of established, ornamental landscaping, such as lawn mowing, pruning and weeding; and
 - 5. As of the effective date of the SMP [insert date], legal pre-existing residential uses and structures where no change or new activity is proposed.
- C. Activities that are exempt from the permit system in Section 7.1.4 (Exemptions from Permit Requirements) shall comply with this SMP whether or not a permit or other form of authorization is required.
- D. The shoreline permit procedures, policies and regulations established in this SMP shall apply citywide to all nonfederal uses, activities, and development. Applicability of this SMP to activities on federal lands and undertaken by federal agencies shall be consistent with WAC 173-27-060(3).
- E. This SMP applies to lands subject to nonfederal ownership, lease or easement, even though such lands may fall within the external boundaries of a federal ownership. Applicability of this Master Program to federal lands shall be consistent with WAC 173-27-060(3).

1.4 Relationships to Other Codes, Ordinances, and Plans

- A. All applicable federal, state, and local laws shall apply to properties in the shoreline jurisdiction.
- B. Consistent with RCW 36.70A.480, the goals and policies of this SMP approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered a sub area plan of the City of Walla Walla's Comprehensive Plan. All regulatory elements of this SMP, including, but not limited to, definitions and use regulations, shall be considered a part of the City of Walla Walla's development regulations.
- C. All local development regulations including, but not limited to, zoning and subdivision rules shall apply in addition to this SMP. This SMP includes critical areas regulations applicable only in shoreline jurisdiction, and shall control within shoreline jurisdiction over other City critical area regulations adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act.
- D. In the event provisions of this SMP conflict with provisions of federal, state, county or City regulations, the provision that is most protective of shoreline resources shall prevail, when consistent with policies set out in the SMA.

1.5 Liberal Construction

As provided for in RCW 90.58.900, the SMA is exempted from the rule of strict construction; the SMA and this SMP shall therefore be liberally construed to give full effect to the purposes, goals, objectives, and policies for which they were enacted.

1.6 Effective Date

The SMP is hereby adopted on _____. This SMP and all amendments thereto shall become effective 14 days from the date of the Washington Department of Ecology's written notice of final approval.

2.0 Definitions

A

Abutting. To border upon, to touch upon, or to be in physical contact with. Sites are considered abutting even though the area of contact may be only a point.

Accessory. Any use or development incidental to and subordinate to a primary use of a shoreline use or development.

Adaptive management. Adaptive management relies on scientific methods to evaluate how well regulatory and non-regulatory actions protect the critical area. An adaptive management program is a formal and deliberate scientific approach to taking action and obtaining information in the face of uncertainty.

Adjacent. To be nearby and not necessarily abutting. For areas near critical areas, adjacent shall mean any activity or development located:

1. On a site immediately adjoining a critical area;
2. A distance equal to or less than the required critical area buffer width and building setback;
3. A distance equal to or less than two hundred feet upland from a stream, wetland, or water body;
4. Bordering or within the floodway, floodplain or channel migration zone; or
5. A distance equal to or less than 200 feet from a critical aquifer recharge area.

Administrator or SMP Administrator. The designee charged with the responsibility of administering the SMP.

Agricultural activities. Agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.

Agricultural equipment and agricultural facilities. Includes, but is not limited to:

1. The following used in agricultural operations: Equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; upland finfish rearing facilities; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including, but not limited to, pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains;
2. Corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands;
3. Farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and
4. Roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables.

Agricultural land. Those specific land areas on which agricultural activities are conducted as of the date of adoption of a local master program pursuant to these guidelines as evidenced by aerial photography or other documentation. After the effective date of this Master Program, land converted to agricultural use is subject to compliance with the requirements of this Master Program.

Agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance. Those lands that are not already characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products.

Agricultural products. Includes, but is not limited to, horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, vegetable, fruit, berry, grain, hops, hay, straw, turf, sod, seed, and apiary products; feed or forage for livestock; Christmas trees; hybrid cottonwood and similar hardwood trees grown as crops and harvested within twenty years of planting; and livestock including both the animals themselves and animal products including, but not limited to, meat, upland finfish, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products.

Agricultural reserve ground. Ground in/or around an ongoing agricultural operation that is not currently in production such as steep hillsides, grass waterways, field eyebrows, areas too small to be economically viable at this time, and areas that are unfit to be utilized because of their general inaccessibility to the operation, but which at a later time may be used for active agricultural activities.

Agricultural stands. A structure used for the retail sale of agricultural and related incidental products, excluding livestock that is primarily grown on the same property where the stand is located.

Agricultural uses. Agricultural activities including farming, horticulture, silviculture, irrigation delivery systems, drainage systems, ranching and grazing of animals and pest and weed control. This includes agricultural set-aside land, lands lying idle under government programs and changes between agricultural activities.

Agri-tourism (or Agricultural tourism). The act of visiting a working farm or an agricultural, horticultural or agribusiness operation for the purpose of enjoyment, education or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation.

Alteration. Any human activity which results in a physical change to the existing condition of land or improvements including, but not limited to: clearing vegetation, filling and grading, and construction of structures or facilities including impervious surfaces. Alterations do not include walking, fishing, or any other passive recreation or other similar activities.

Amendment. A revision, update, addition, deletion, and/or reenactment to an existing shoreline master program.

Applicant. A person who files an application for permit under this Chapter and who is either the owner of the land on which that proposed activity would be located, a contract purchaser, or the authorized agent of such a person.

Approval. An official action by a local government legislative body agreeing to submit a proposed SMP or amendments to the Department of Ecology for review and official action pursuant to this chapter; or an official action by the Department of Ecology to make a local government SMP effective, thereby incorporating the approved SMP or amendment into the state master program.

Appurtenance, residential. Includes a garage; deck; driveway; utilities; fences; and installation of a septic tank and drainfield.

Aquaculture. The culture and/or farming of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Aquaculture is dependent on the use of the water area and, when consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the environment, is a preferred use of the water area. Commercial aquaculture is conducted to produce products for market with the objective of earning a profit. Non-commercial aquaculture is conducted for the benefit of native fish recovery, education and interpretation, or other public benefit or use.

Aquifer. A geological formation, group of formations or part of formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

Aquifer recharge areas. Areas that, due to the presence of certain soils, geology, and surface water, act to recharge ground water by percolation.

Aquifer susceptibility. The ease with which contaminants can move from the land surface to the aquifer based solely on the types of surface and subsurface materials in the area. Susceptibility usually defines the rate at which a contaminant will reach an aquifer unimpeded by chemical interactions with the vadose zone media.

Aquifer, unconfined. An aquifer not bounded above by a bed of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself and containing ground water under pressure approximately equal to that of the atmosphere. This term is synonymous with the term "water table aquifer."

Area of special flood hazard. Areas designated on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps which include the letter A or V, meaning the land in a flood plain subject to a one-percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Associated wetlands. Those wetlands which are in proximity to and either influence or are influenced by a lake or stream subject to the Shoreline Management Act.

B

Base flood or 100-year flood. The designation on the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) Flood Insurance Maps that denote areas subject to floods having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood is determined for existing conditions, unless a basin plan including project flows under future developed conditions has been completed and adopted by Walla Walla County; in these cases, future flow projections shall be used. In areas where the Flood Insurance Study includes detailed base flood calculations, those calculation may be used until projections of future flows are completed and approved by Walla Walla County.

Best management practices or BMP. Conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures, such as those provided by the Natural Resource Conservation Service, that:

1. Control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation;
2. Minimize adverse impacts to surface water and ground water flow and circulation patterns and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of wetlands;

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

3. Protect trees and vegetation designated to be retained during and following site construction and use native or non-native adapted plant species appropriate to the site for re-vegetation of disturbed areas; and
4. Provide standards for proper use of chemical herbicides within critical areas.

Bioengineering. The use of biological elements, such as the planting of vegetation, often in conjunction with engineered systems, to provide a structural shoreline stabilization measure with minimal negative impact to the shoreline ecology.

Boat launch. An area that is developed for boating ingress and egress from the water.

Boating facilities. Developments and uses that support access to shoreline waters for purposes of boating, including marinas, community docks serving more than four single-family residences or multi-family units, public piers, and community or public boat launch facilities.

Breakwater. A fixed or floating off-shore structure that protects the shore from wave action or currents.

Buffer. A designated area used to separate incompatible uses or protect resources or development. Buffers are generally undeveloped areas. There are different types of buffers for different purposes:

1. Buffers which protect sensitive natural resources (critical areas) from the adverse impacts of development are generally undeveloped open space which are ecologically part of the protected resource;
2. Buffers which protect the integrity of development from certain natural hazards such as slope instability, floods or fire prone areas, and which ensure that buildings and development avoid the hazardous condition;
3. Buffers to separate incompatible uses, such as residential from industrial, airports, or certain activities common to commercial agriculture, are generally open or sparsely populated.

Building Setback. A line which establishes a definite point beyond which the foundation of a building shall not extend; this line is measured from the upland edge of the shoreline buffer.

Bulkhead. An erosion protection structure placed parallel to the shore consisting of concrete, timber, steel, rock, or other permanent material not readily subject to erosion.

C

Channel migration zone or CMZ. The area along a river within which the channel(s) can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes when considered with the characteristics of the river and its surroundings.

Clearing. The cutting or removal of vegetation or other organic plant materials by physical, mechanical, chemical, or any other means.

Commercial use. Those activities engaged in commerce and trade and involving the exchange of money, including but not limited to, retail, services, wholesale, lodging, or business trade activities.

Community access. Access to the shoreline provided to a group of single-family residences in place of public access when part of a subdivision of greater than four (4) but less than ten (10) residential dwellings.

Community dock. A single dock which serves three or more parcels subject to the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act, and may have multiple slips. This term includes a dock intended to facilitate the general public's access to the water.

Compensation project. Actions necessary to replace project-induced critical area and buffer losses, including land acquisition, planning, construction plans, monitoring and contingency actions.

Compensatory mitigation. Replacing project-induced losses or impacts to a critical area, and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Restoration – Actions performed to reestablish wetland functional characteristics and processes that have been lost by alterations, activities, or catastrophic events within an area that no longer meets the definition of a wetland;
2. Creation – Actions performed to intentionally establish a wetland at a site where it did not formerly exist;
3. Enhancement – Actions performed to improve the condition of existing degraded wetlands so that the functions they provide are of a higher quality; and
4. Preservation – Actions taken to ensure the permanent protection of existing, high-quality wetlands.

Conditional use. A use, development, or substantial development which is classified as a conditional use or is not classified within this SMP.

Conservation easement. A legal agreement that the property owner enters into to restrict uses of the land. Such restrictions can include, but are not limited to, passive recreation uses such as trails or scientific uses and fences or other barriers to protect habitat. The easement is recorded on a property deed, runs with the land, and is legally binding on all present and future owners of the property, therefore, providing permanent or long-term protection.

Critical aquifer recharge area. Areas designated by WAC 365-190-080(2) that are determined to have a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water as defined by WAC 365-190-030(2).

Critical areas. Critical areas include any of the following areas or ecosystems: (a) aquifer recharge areas, (b) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, (c) frequently flooded areas, (d) geologically hazardous areas, and (e) wetlands, as defined in RCW 36.70A and this SMP.

Critical species. All animal and plant species listed by the state or federal government as threatened or endangered.

Cumulative impact. The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individual minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

D

Developable area. A site or portion of a site that may be utilized as the location of development, in accordance with the rules of this chapter.

Development. A use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration 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 the act at any stage of water level. See also “Substantial development.” Development does not include the following activities:

1. Interior building improvements that do not change the use or occupancy;
2. Exterior structure maintenance activities, including painting and roofing as long as it does not expand the existing footprint of the structure;
3. Routine landscape maintenance of established, ornamental landscaping, such as lawn mowing, pruning and weeding; and

4. Maintenance of the following existing facilities that does not expand the affected area: septic tanks (routine cleaning); wells; and individual utility service connections.

Development permit. Any permit issued by the County, or other authorized agency, for construction, land use, or the alteration of land.

Development regulation. Any controls placed on development or land use activities by Walla Walla County, including but not limited to, zoning ordinances, official controls, and subdivision ordinances.

Director. The county official for the Walla Walla County community development department or other responsible official or other county staff granted the authority to act on behalf of the director.

Dock. A structure that is built over or floating upon the water and is used as a landing or moorage place for commercial and pleasure craft, marine transport, fishing, swimming, and other recreational uses. A dock typically consists of a combination of one or more of the following elements: pier, ramp, and/or float.

Dredging. Removal of earth from the bed of a stream, lake, or pond for the purpose of flood control; navigation; utility installation (excluding on-site utility features serving a primary use, which are accessory utilities and shall be considered a part of the primary use); the construction or modification of essential public facilities and regional transportation facilities; restoration (of which the primary restoration element is sediment/soil removal rather than being incidental to the primary restoration purpose); and/or obtaining minerals, construction aggregate, or landfill materials. This definition does not include excavation for mining within a pond created by a mining operation approved under this title or under a local zoning ordinance, or a mining operation in existence before Zoning, Shorelines, or Critical Areas permits were required for such operations. Dredging, as regulated in this SMP, is not intended to cover other excavations waterward of the ordinary high water mark that are incidental to construction of an otherwise authorized use or modification (e.g., shoreline stabilization replacements, large woody debris installations, boat launch ramp installation, pile placement).

E

Eco-connectivity. Eco-connectivity is a physical feature of the land as well as functional one. It is the geo-physical connection between natural habitat areas that allow fish and animals to move between feeding, reproductive, rearing, and resting areas. The functional connection is dependent on the physical connection.

Ecological functions or shoreline functions. Ecological functions or shoreline functions means work performed or the role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem.

Ecologically intact. Shoreline areas that retain the majority of their natural shoreline functions, as evidenced by the shoreline configuration and the presence of native vegetation. Generally, but not necessarily, ecologically intact shorelines are free of structural shoreline modifications, structures, and intensive human uses. In forested areas, they generally include native vegetation with diverse plant communities, multiple canopy layers, and the presence of large woody debris available for recruitment to adjacent waterbodies. Recognizing that there is a continuum of ecological conditions ranging from near natural conditions to totally degraded and contaminated sites, this term is intended to delineate those shoreline areas that provide valuable functions for the larger aquatic and terrestrial environments which could be lost or significantly reduced by human development. Whether or not a shoreline is ecologically intact is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Ecologically sustainable. The establishment of site conditions that preserve or result in no net loss of ecological functions and values, as identified in a mitigation plan.

Ecosystem-wide processes. The suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.

EDT priority protection reach. Reach designated as a priority using the Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment method.

Elevated building. A building that has no basement and its lowest elevated floor is raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

Emergent wetland. A wetland with at least thirty percent of the surface area covered by erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation extending above the water surface as the uppermost vegetative strata.

Enhancement. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland to heighten, intensify or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. Enhancement is undertaken for specified purposes such as water quality improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in wetland function(s) and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. Examples are planting vegetation, controlling non-native or invasive species, and modifying site elevations to alter hydroperiods.

Erosion. The process in which soil particles are mobilized and transported by natural agents such as wind, rain, splash, frost action or stream flow.

Erosion hazard areas. At least those areas identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service as having a “severe” rill and inter-rill erosion hazard.

Excavation. The mechanical removal of earth materials.

Exempt. Exempt developments are those set forth in WAC 173-27-040 and RCW 90.58.030(3)(e), 90.58.140(9), 90.58.147, 90.58.355, and 90.58.515 which are not required to obtain a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, but which must otherwise comply with applicable provisions of the SMA and this SMP.

Exotic. Any species of plants or animals, which are (not listed on the State plant list) foreign to the planning area.

Extreme slope hazard areas. Those areas with pre-development slope greater than forty-five percent.

F

Feasible. An action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, that meets all of the following conditions:

1. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and
2. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project’s primary intended legal action.

In cases where these guidelines require certain actions unless they are infeasible, the burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant. In determining an action’s infeasibility, the County may weigh the actions’ relative public costs and public benefits, considered in the short-and long-term time frames.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The agency that oversees the administration of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Fill. The addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth-retaining structure, or other material to an area waterward of the OHWM, in wetlands, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the ground elevation or creates dry land.

Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas. Areas necessary for maintaining species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created as designated by WAC 365-190-080(5). These areas are guided by the State’s Priority Habitats and Species list and include the following:

1. Areas with which state or federally designated endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association;

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

2. Habitats of local importance, including but not limited to areas designated as priority habitat by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, areas that provide important habitat for neotropical migratory songbirds, areas that provide important habitat for wintering birds of prey, and areas that provide unique habitats within the county;
3. Naturally occurring ponds under twenty acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat, including those artificial ponds intentionally created from dry areas in order to mitigate impacts to ponds;
4. Waters of the state, including lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington;
5. Lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity;
6. State natural area preserves and natural resource conservation areas designated by the Department of Natural Resources; and
7. Land essential for preserving connections between habitat blocks and open spaces.

Fish habitat. Habitat that is used by fish at any life stage at any time of the year, including off-channel habitat.

Float. An anchored (not directly to the shore) floating platform that is free to rise and fall with water levels and is used for water-dependent recreational activities such as boat mooring, swimming, or diving. Floats may stand alone with no over-water connection to shore or may be located at the end of a pier or ramp.

Flood, Flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland waters and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood control. Any undertaking for the conveyance, control, and dispersal of floodwaters caused by abnormally high direct precipitation or stream overflow.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood insurance study. The official report by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

Floodplain. The total land area adjoining a river, stream, watercourse or lake subject to inundation by the base flood.

Floodway. The area, as identified in a master program, that either:

1. Has been established in federal emergency management agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) or floodway maps; or
2. Consists of those portions of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition, topography, or other indicators of flooding that occurs with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually.

Regardless of the method used to identify the floodway, the floodway shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

Forest practices. Any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to: road and trail construction; harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to road and trail construction; harvesting, final and intermediate; precommercial thinning; reforestation; fertilization; prevention and suppression of diseases and insects; salvage of trees; and brush control. Forest practice shall not include preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and road flagging, and removal or harvesting of incidental vegetation from forest lands such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber, or public resources.

Forested wetland. A wetland with at least thirty percent of the surface area covered by woody vegetation greater than twenty feet in height that is at least partially rooted within the wetland.

Formation. An assemblage of earth materials grouped together into a unit that is convenient for description or mapping.

Frequently flooded area. Lands in the floodplain subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year and those lands that provide important flood storage, conveyance, and attenuation functions, as determined by the Planning Director in accordance with WAC 365-190-080(3). Frequently flooded areas perform important hydrologic functions and may present a risk to persons and property. Classifications of frequently flooded areas include, at a minimum, the 100-year floodplain designations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.

Functions and values. The beneficial roles served by critical areas including, but not limited to, water quality protection and enhancement, fish and wildlife habitat, food chain support, flood storage, conveyance and attenuation, ground water recharge and discharge, erosion control, wave attenuation, protection from hazards, historical and archaeological and aesthetic value protection, and recreation. These beneficial roles are not listed in order of priority.

G

Generators, large quantity. When referring to critical aquifer recharge areas, means those businesses that generate more than two thousand two hundred pounds of dangerous waste per month. They accumulate more than two thousand two hundred pounds of dangerous waste at any time. They generate and accumulate more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste or toxic extremely hazardous waste.

Generators, medium quantity. When referring to critical aquifer recharge areas, means those businesses that generate more than two hundred twenty pounds, but less than two thousand two hundred pounds of dangerous waste per month. They are limited to the accumulation of less than two thousand two hundred pounds of dangerous waste at any time. They are limited to the generation of, and accumulation of, less than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste or toxic extremely hazardous waste.

Geologically hazardous areas. Areas that may not be suited to development consistent with public health, safety or environmental standards, because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events as designated by WAC 365-190-080(4). Types of geologically hazardous areas include: erosion, landslide, seismic, mine, and volcanic hazards.

Geotechnical report or geotechnical analysis. A scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of the proposed development, including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise about the regional and local shoreline geology and processes. Reference to materials prepared by the Natural Resource Conservation Service and/or the Walla Walla County Conservation District is encouraged.

Grade. The vertical location of the ground surface.

1. Natural grade is the grade as it exists or may have existed in its original undisturbed condition.
2. Existing grade is the current grade in either its undisturbed, natural condition or as disturbed by some previous modifications.
3. Rough grade is a stage where grade conforms approximately to an approved plan.
4. Finish grade is the final grade of the site which conforms to an approved plan.
5. Average grade level is the average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property which will be directly under the proposed building or structure. In the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the OHWM. Calculation of the average grade level shall be made by averaging the ground elevations at the midpoint of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure.

Grading. The movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.

Groin. A barrier type structure extending from the stream bank into a waterbody for the purpose of the protection of a shoreline and adjacent uplands by influencing the movement of water or deposition of materials. Groins may serve a variety of functions, including bank protection, pool formation, and increased roughness, and may include rock structures, debris jams, or pilings that collect wood debris.

Groundwater. Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or a surface waterbody.

Growth Management Act. RCW 36.70A, and 36.70B, as amended.

Guidelines. Those standards adopted by the Department of Ecology into the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) to implement the policy of Chapter 90.58 RCW for regulation of use of the shorelines of the state prior to adoption of master programs. Such standards also provide criteria for local governments and the Department of Ecology in developing and amending master programs.

H

Habitat. The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally occurs.

Habitat conservation areas. Areas designated as fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

Habitats of local importance. These areas include a seasonal range or habitat element with which a given species has a primary association, and which, if altered may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long-term. These might include areas of high relative density, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors. These might also include habitats that are of limited availability or high vulnerability to alterations such as cliffs, talus, and wetlands. (WAC 365-190-030)

Hard stabilization. Shoreline erosion control practices using hardened structures that armor and stabilize the shoreline from further erosion. Hard structural shoreline stabilization typically uses concrete, boulders, dimensional lumber or other materials to construct linear, vertical or near-vertical faces. These include bulkheads, rip-rap, and similar structures.

Hazard areas. Areas designated as frequently flooded areas or geologically hazardous areas due to potential for erosion, landslide, seismic activity, mine collapse, or other geological condition.

Hazardous Substances. Any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 or 173-303-100.

Height. Measured from average grade level to the highest point of a structure: Provided, that television antennas, chimneys, and similar appurtenances shall not be used in calculating height, except where such appurtenances obstruct the view of the shoreline of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines, or the SMP specifically requires that such appurtenances be included: Provided further, that temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation.

High intensity land use. Land uses which are associated with high levels of human disturbance or substantial adverse habitat impacts including, but not limited to, medium and high-density residential, multifamily residential, some agricultural practices, and commercial and industrial land uses.

High quality wetlands. Those wetlands that meet the following criteria:

1. No, or isolated, human alteration of the wetland topography;
2. No human-caused alteration of the hydrology or the wetland appears to have recovered from the alteration;
3. Low cover and frequency of exotic plant species;
4. Relatively little human-related disturbance of the native vegetation, or recovery from past disturbance;
5. If the wetland system is degraded, it still contains a viable and high quality example of a native wetland community; and
6. No known major water quality problems.

Historic condition. Condition of the land, including flora, fauna, soil, topography, and hydrology that existed before the area and vicinity were developed or altered by human activity.

Houseboat or floating home. A dwelling unit constructed on a float that is moored, anchored, or otherwise secured in the water and is not designed for navigation under its own power.

Hydraulic project approval (HPA). A permit issued by the state Department of Fish and Wildlife for projects that affect the bed or flow of waters of the state in accordance with Chapter 77.55 RCW and WAC 220.110.

Hydric soil. A soil that is saturated, flooded or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The presence of hydric soil shall be determined following the methods described in the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements, as amended.

Hydrophytic vegetation. Macrophytic plant life growing in water or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content. The presence of hydrophytic vegetation shall be determined following the methods described in the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements, as amended.

Impervious surface. A hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle under natural conditions prior to development or that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater.

Industrial. Activities and facilities for processing, manufacturing, and storage of finished or semi-finished goods, wholesale trade or storage, together with necessary accessory uses such as parking, loading, and waste storage treatment.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil.

Injection well(s).

1. "Class I" — A well used to inject industrial, commercial, or municipal waste fluids beneath the lowermost formation containing, within one quarter mile of the well bore, an underground source of drinking water.
2. "Class II" — A well used to inject fluids:
 - a. Brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas exploration or production and may be commingled with wastewaters from gas plants that are an integral part of production operations, unless those waters are classified as dangerous wastes at the time of injection;
 - b. For enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas; or
 - c. For storage of hydrocarbons that are liquid at standard temperature and pressure.
3. "Class III" — A well used for extraction of minerals, including but not limited to the injection of fluids for:
 - a. In-situ production of uranium or other metals that have not been conventionally mined;
 - b. Mining of sulfur by Frasch process; or
 - c. Solution mining of salts or potash.
4. "Class IV" — A well used to inject dangerous or radioactive waste fluids.
5. "Class V" — All injection wells not included in Classes I, II, III, or IV.

In-kind compensation. To replace critical areas with substitute areas whose characteristics and functions closely approximate those destroyed or degraded by a regulated activity.

In-lieu-fee program. An agreement between a regulatory agency (state, federal, or local) and a single sponsor, generally a public agency or non-profit organization. Under an in-lieu-fee agreement, the mitigation sponsor collects funds from an individual or a number of individuals who are required to conduct compensatory mitigation required under a wetland regulatory program. The sponsor may use the funds pooled from multiple permittees to create one or a number of sites under the authority of the agreement to satisfy the permittees' required mitigation.

Institutional use. Those public and/or private facilities having a primarily public-serving function, including, but not limited to, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, activity centers, schools, health care facilities, educational and religious training centers, and water-oriented research facilities.

In-stream structures. Structures placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the OHWM that either causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion obstruction, or modification of water flow. In-stream structures may include those for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, water supply, flood control, transportation, utility service transmission, fish habitat enhancement, recreation, or other purposes, including gages and other monitoring devices.

Inter-rill. Inter-rills are areas subject to sheetwash.

Isolated wetlands. Those wetlands that are outside of and not contiguous to any 100-year floodplain of a lake, river, or stream and have no contiguous hydric soil or hydrophytic vegetation between the wetland and any surface water.

L

Landslide hazard areas. Areas that are potentially subject to risk of mass movement due to a combination of geologic landslide resulting from a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic factors. These areas are typically susceptible to landslides because of a combination of factors including: bedrock, soil, slope gradient, slope aspect, geologic structure, ground water, or other factors.

Limited Areas of More Intense Rural Development (LAMIRD). Areas of more intense rural development which allow for commercial and industrial uses that rely on a rural location and small-scale economic development and employment consistent with rural character. LAMIRDS are intended to prevent low density sprawl in rural areas.

M

Maintenance, normal. Those usual acts to prevent a decline, lapse, or cessation from a legally established condition.

May. An action that is acceptable, provided it conforms to the provisions of the WAC 173-26 and this Program.

Minerals. Materials including gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances. [R.C.W. 36.70A.030(11); W.A.C. 365-190-030(12).

Mining. The removal of naturally occurring minerals and materials from the earth for commercial value. Mining includes processing and batching. Mining does not include large excavations for structures, foundations, parking areas, etc.

Mitigation. The use of any or all of the following actions that are listed in descending order of preference:

1. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
2. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
3. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected sensitive area;
4. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation or maintenance operations during the life of the development proposal;
5. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing or providing substitute sensitive areas and environments;
6. Monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.

Mixed-use project. A use that contains a mix of water-dependent and nonwater-oriented uses use or developments. This definition is only applicable within shoreline jurisdiction as defined by this SMP.

Monitoring. Evaluating the impacts of development proposals on the biological, hydrological, and geological elements of such systems and assessing the performance of required mitigation measures throughout the collection and analysis of data by various methods for the purpose of understanding and documenting changes in natural ecosystems and features, and includes gathering baseline data.

Moorage facility. A marina, pier, dock, mooring buoy, or any other similar fixed moorage site.

Must. A mandate; the action is required.

N

Native vegetation. Plant species that are indigenous to the area in question. Plants that are not listed in Chapter 16-750 WAC.

New construction. Structures for which the start of construction commence on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

No net loss of ecological function. A public policy goal and requirement to maintain the aggregate total of the County's shoreline ecological functions at its current level. For purposes of reviewing and approving this SMP, "current" is equivalent to the date of the Final Shoreline Analysis Report (September 2014). As a development standard, it means the result of the application of Mitigation Sequencing, in which impacts of a particular shoreline development and/or use, whether permitted or exempt, are identified and addressed, such that there are no adverse impacts on shoreline ecological functions or processes relative to the legal condition just prior to the proposed development and/or use.

Nonconforming lots. An undeveloped lot, tract, parcel, site, or division of land located landward of the OHWM which was established in accordance with local and state subdivision requirements prior to the effective date of the act or this Master Program but which does not conform to the present lot size standards may be developed if permitted by other land use regulations of the local government and so long as development conforms to all other requirements of this Master Program and the Act.

Nonconforming use or structure. A building, structure or land use which was lawfully established, existing and maintained at the effective date of the provisions of this title but which, because of the application of this title to it, no longer conforms to the regulations prescribed in this title for the use district in which it is located.

Nonconformity. A legally established existing use or legally constructed structure that is not in compliance with current regulations.

Non-indigenous. — See "exotic."

Nonwater-oriented uses. Those uses that are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment.

O

Off-site mitigation. To replace critical areas or ecological functions away from the site on which a critical area or shoreline has been impacted.

On-site mitigation. To replace critical areas or ecological functions at or adjacent to the site on which a critical area or shoreline has been impacted.

Ordinary high water mark (OHWM). That mark which is found by examining the bed and banks of waterbodies 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 June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by the County or the Department of Ecology: PROVIDED, that in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water.

P

Permeability. The capacity of an aquifer or confining bed to transmit water. It is a property of the aquifer or confining bed and is independent of the force causing movement.

Permit. An approval for which there is a minimum standard, as stated in any of the relevant ordinances or state law, which must be met in order for the approval to be given.

Permit, Shoreline. Any Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, Shoreline Variance, Shoreline Conditional Use Permit, or revision authorized under chapter 90.58 RCW.

Pier. A fixed platform above the water and supported by piles, usually perpendicular to the shoreline. See also “Dock.”

Potable water. Water that is safe and palatable for human use.

Practical alternative. An alternative that is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration, cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes, and having fewer impacts to critical areas.

Preferred uses. Those uses which are consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment, or are unique to or dependent upon use of the shoreline.

Primary association area. The area used on a regular basis by, is in close association with, or is necessary for the proper functioning of the habitat of a critical species. Regular basis means that the habitat area is normally, or usually known to contain a critical species, or based on known habitat requirements of the species, the area is likely to contain the critical species. Regular basis is species and population dependent. Species that exist in low numbers may be present infrequently yet rely on certain habitat types.

Priority habitat. Habitat type or elements with unique or significant value to one or more species as classified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. A priority habitat may consist of a unique vegetation type or dominant plant species, a described successional stage, or a specific structural element. (WAC 173-26-020(34))

Project area. All areas within fifty feet of the area proposed to be disturbed, altered, or used by the proposed activity or the construction of any proposed structures.

Provisions. Policies, regulations, standards, guideline criteria or environment designations.

Public access. The ability of the general public to reach, touch, and enjoy the water’s edge, to travel on the waters of the state, and to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations.

Public interest. The interest shared by the citizens of the state or community at large in the affairs of government, or some interest by which their rights or liabilities are affected including, but not limited to, an effect on public property or on health, safety, or general welfare resulting from a use or development.

Public Trust Doctrine. A common law principle generally holding that the waters of the state are a public resource owned by and available to all citizens equally for the purposes of navigation, conducting commerce, fishing, recreation and similar uses. While the doctrine protects public use of navigable water bodies below the OHWM, the doctrine does not allow the public to trespass over privately owned uplands to access the lands below the OHWM.

Q

Qualified professional. A person with experience and training in the pertinent scientific discipline, and who is a qualified scientific expert with expertise appropriate for the relevant subject. A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology, or related field, and, unless otherwise specified in this SMP, have at least two years of related work experience.

1. A qualified professional for habitats or wetlands must be a professional wetland scientist with at least two years of full-time work experience as a wetlands professional, including delineating wetlands using the state or federal manuals, preparing wetlands reports, conducting function assessments, and developing and implementing mitigation plans;
2. A qualified professional for a geological hazard must be a professional geologist (preferred) or engineer, licensed in the state of Washington;

3. A qualified professional for critical aquifer recharge areas means a hydrogeologist, geologist, engineer, or other scientist with experience in preparing hydrogeologic assessments.

R

Recharge. The process involved in the absorption and addition of water to ground water.

Reclaimed water. Wastewater effluent that has been adequately and reliability treated so that it is suitable for beneficial use. Following treatment it is no longer considered wastewater (treatment levels and water quality requirements are given in the water reclamation and reuse standards adopted by the state Departments of Ecology and Health).

Recreation. An experience or activity in which an individual engages for personal enjoyment and satisfaction. Shore-based outdoor recreation includes but is not limited to fishing; various forms of boating, swimming, hiking bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, watching or recording activities such as photography, painting, bird watching or viewing of water or shorelines, nature study and related activities.

Recreation uses. Public, private, or commercial uses which offer activities, pastimes, and experiences that allow for the refreshment of mind and body.

Regulatory flood. A level of flooding that a regulatory agency's design regulations apply to.

Repair, normal. Restoring a development or structure to a state comparable to its original, legally established condition, including but not limited to its size, shape, configuration, location and external appearance, within a reasonable period after decay or partial destruction, except where repair causes substantial adverse effects to shoreline resource or environment. Replacement of a structure or development may be authorized as a repair where such replacement is the common method of repair for the type of structure or development and the replacement structure or development is comparable to the original structure or development including but not limited to its size, shape, configuration, location and external appearance and the replacement does not cause substantial adverse effects to shoreline resources or environment.

Repair or maintenance. An activity that restores the character, scope, size, and design of a serviceable area, structure, or land use to its previously authorized and undamaged condition. Activities that change the character, size, or scope of a project beyond the original design and drain, dredge, fill, flood, or otherwise alter critical areas are not included in this definition.

Residential. Buildings, structures or portions thereof that are designed and used as a place for human habitation. Included are single, duplex, or multi-family dwellings, mobile homes, manufactured homes, and other structures that serve to house people, as well as the creation of new residential lots through land division. This definition includes accessory uses common to normal residential use, including but not limited to, residential appurtenances, accessory dwelling units, and home occupations.

Restoration. Measures taken to restore an altered or damaged natural feature including:

1. Active steps taken to restore damaged wetlands, streams, protected habitat, or their buffers to the functioning condition that existed prior to an unauthorized alteration; and
2. Actions performed to reestablish structural and functional characteristics of the critical area that have been lost by alteration, past management activities, or catastrophic events.

Rills. Steep-sided channels resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill is generally a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery. Rill erosion tends to occur on slopes, particularly steep slopes with poor vegetative cover.

Riparian habitat. Areas adjacent to surface water which possesses elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that mutually influence each other. The width of these areas extends from the ordinary high water

mark to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that directly influences the aquatic ecosystem by providing shade, fine or large woody material, nutrients, organic and inorganic debris, terrestrial insects, or habitat for riparian-associated wildlife. It includes the entire extent of the floodplain and the extent of vegetation adapted to wet conditions as well as adjacent upland plant communities that directly influence the stream system. Riparian habitat areas include those riparian areas severely altered or damaged due to human development activities.

Riprap. A layer, facing, or protective mound of stone placed on shoulders, slopes, or other such places to protect them from erosion, scour, or sloughing of a structure or embankment.

River. See "Watercourse."

S

Section 404 permit. A permit issued by the Corps of Engineers for the placement of dredge or fill material or clearing in waters of the U.S., including wetlands, in accordance with 33 USC § 1344.

Seeps. A spot where water oozes from the earth, often forming the source of a small stream.

Seismic hazard areas. Seismic hazard areas are those areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake-induced ground shaking, slope failure, soil liquefaction or surface faulting including:

1. Areas subject to surface faulting during a seismic event;
2. Areas with underlying deposits indicative of a risk of liquefaction during a seismic event, including those areas mapped as "moderate", "moderate to high" and "high" by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources;
3. Areas subject to slope failure during a seismic event;
4. Areas that are at risk of mass wasting due to seismic forces.

Serviceable. Presently usable.

SEPA. Washington State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW.

Setback. The distance in feet as measured from a lot line to the sill line of a building, or the closest point of a structure to the lot line. In the case where there is a leased area within a parcel of land, the setback shall be measured from the lease line to the sill of a building, or the closest point of a structure to the lease line.

Shall. A mandate; the action must be done.

Shallow Gravel Aquifer, moderate vulnerability designation. The moderate vulnerability zone for the Shallow Gravel Aquifer (SGA) is defined as those areas of the SGA as delineated by the County where:

1. The SGA is present in the subsurface;
2. The SGA is overlain by a variable thickness of Loess and Touchet Beds;
3. The area is rated as low susceptibility; and
4. The contaminant loading potential is moderate based on:
 - a. Land uses which have the potential to impact groundwater if best management practices or existing regulations are not followed and there are few Group A and B wells and permit exempt wells obtaining water from the SGA in the area; or
 - b. Land uses which have a low potential to impact groundwater, and a variable density of Group A and B wells and permit exempt wells obtaining water from the SGA in the area.

Shorelands or shoreland areas. Those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

landward two hundred feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams and lakes which are subject to the provisions of this chapter; the same to be designated as to location by the Department of Ecology.

Shorelines. All of the water areas of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030, including reservoirs, and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them, except

1. Shorelines of statewide significance;
2. Shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and
3. Shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.

Shoreline areas and shoreline jurisdiction. All “shorelines of the state” and “shorelands.”

Shoreline Hearings Board. A six member quasi-judicial body, created by the SMA, which hears appeals by any aggrieved party on the issuance of a shoreline permit or enforcement penalty, and appeals by the County on Department of Ecology approval of master programs, rules, regulations, guidelines or designations under the SMA.

Shorelines of statewide significance. Those areas defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(e) which include the following:

1. 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;
2. Those natural rivers or segments east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the annual flow is measured at two hundred cubic feet per second or more, or those portions of rivers east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream from the first three hundred square miles of drainage area, whichever is longer; and
3. Those shorelands associated with 1 and 2, above.

Shorelines of the state. Total of all “shorelines” as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(d) and “shorelines of statewide significance” within the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(c).

Shoreline environment designations. Classification of shorelines established by this SMP in order to provide a uniform basis for applying policies and use regulations within distinctively different shoreline areas.

Shoreline Management Act or SMA. The Washington State Shoreline Management Act, chapter 90.58 RCW.

Shoreline Master Program or SMP. The comprehensive shoreline master program for Walla Walla County, including the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts or other descriptive material and text.

Shoreline modifications. Those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure. They can include other actions, such as clearing, grading, or application of chemicals.

Shoreline stabilization. Structural or non-structural modifications to the existing shoreline intended to address erosion impacts to property and dwellings, businesses, or structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, wind, or wave action. They are generally located parallel to the shoreline at or near the OHWM.

Should. The particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated compelling reason, based on policy of the Shoreline Management Act and this chapter, against taking the action.

Significant portion of its range. That portion of a species range likely to be essential to the long-term survival of the population in Washington.

Significant vegetation removal. Removal or alteration of trees, shrubs, and/or ground cover by clearing, grading, cutting, burning, chemical means, or other activity that causes significant ecological impacts to functions provided by such vegetation. The removal of invasive or noxious weeds does not constitute significant vegetation removal. Tree pruning, not including tree topping, where it does not affect ecological functions, does not constitute significant vegetation removal.

Slide. The downward mass movement of soil, rock, or snow resulting from failure of that material under stress.

Slope. The inclination of the surface of the land from the horizontal.

Soft stabilization. Shoreline erosion control and restoration practices that contribute to restoration, protection or enhancement of shoreline ecological functions. Soft structural shoreline stabilization typically includes a mix of gravels, cobbles, boulders, logs and native vegetation placed to provide shore stability in a non-linear, generally sloping arrangement. Linear, vertical faces are an indicator of hard stabilization (see above definition).

Soil survey. The most recent soil survey for the local area or County by the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Special flood hazard areas. The land in the floodplain within an area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Designations of special flood hazard areas on flood insurance map(s) always include the letters A or V.

Special protection areas. Aquifer recharge areas defined by WAC 173-200-090 that require special consideration or increased protection because of unique characteristics, including, but not limited to:

1. Ground waters that support an ecological system requiring more stringent criteria than drinking water standards;
2. Ground water recharge areas and wellhead protection areas that are vulnerable to pollution because of hydrogeologic characteristics; and
3. Sole source aquifer status.

Species. Any group of animals classified as a species or subspecies as commonly accepted by the scientific community.

Species, endangered. Any fish or wildlife species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and is listed by the state or federal government as an endangered species.

Species of local importance. Those species of local concern due to their population status or their sensitivity to habitat manipulation, or that are game species.

Species, priority. Any fish or wildlife species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence as genetically viable population levels as classified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, including endangered, threatened, sensitive, candidate and monitor species, and those of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance.

Species richness. The number of species in a given area.

Species, threatened. Any fish or wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range without cooperative management or removal of threats, and is listed by the state or federal government as a threatened species.

Stream. See Watercourse.

Structure. Anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground or attached something having a location on the ground, but not including fences less than six feet in height, excepting that "structure" for the

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

purposes of applying the regulations prescribed by the Flood Management Overlay District of this title shall mean any walled and roofed building or mobile home that is principally above ground.

Subbasin plan protection reach. Reaches recommended for priority protection by the Walla Walla Subbasin Plan (NPCC 2001).

Sub-drainage basin or subbasin. The drainage area of the highest order stream containing the subject property impact area. Stream order is the term used to define the position of a stream in the hierarchy of tributaries in the watershed. The smallest streams are the highest order (first order) tributaries. These are the upper watershed streams and have no tributaries of their own. When two first order streams meet, they form a second order stream, and when two second order streams meet they become a third order stream, and so on.

Substantial development. Any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds \$6,416, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold established in RCW 90.58.030(3)(e) must be adjusted for inflation by the office of financial management every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. (The consumer price index means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items compiled by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, United States Department of Labor.) The Office of Financial Management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the Office of the Code Reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect. For the purpose of determining whether or not a permit is required, the total cost or fair market value shall be based on the value of development that is occurring on shorelines of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(c). The total cost or fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated or found labor, equipment or materials. See WAC 173-27-040 for a list of developments that are not considered substantial.

Substantial improvement. Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure, either: (1) before the improvement or repair is started, or (2) if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include either: (1) any project for the improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by County Building Inspection, Environmental Health or Planning staff and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or (2) any alteration of a structure listed in the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Substantially degrade. To cause significant ecological impact.

T

Transportation. Roads and railways, related bridges and culverts, fills, embankments, causeways, parking areas, and trails.

U

Unavoidable. Adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization have been achieved.

Upland. The area above and landward of the OHWM.

Use. The activity or purpose for which land or structures or combination of land and structures are designed, arranged, occupied, or maintained together with any associated site improvement. This definition includes the construction, erection, placement, movement or demolition of any structure or site improvement and any physical

alteration to land itself including any grading, leveling, paving or excavation. Use also means any existing or proposed configuration of land, structures, and site improvements, and the use thereof.

Utility. A primary or accessory service or facility that produces, transmits, stores, processes, or disposes of electrical power, gas, water, sewage, communications, oil, and the like.

V

Valid scientific process. According to WAC 365-195-905, in the context of critical areas protection, a valid scientific process is one that produces reliable information useful in understanding the consequences of a local government's regulatory decisions and in developing critical areas policies and development regulations that will be effective in protecting the functions and values of critical areas. To determine whether information received during the public participation process is reliable scientific information, a county or city should determine whether the source of the information displays the characteristics of a valid scientific process. The characteristics generally to be expected in a valid scientific process are as follows:

1. **Peer Review.** The information has been critically reviewed by other persons who are qualified scientific experts in that scientific discipline. The criticism of the peer reviewers has been addressed by the proponents of the information. Publication in a refereed scientific journal usually indicates that the information has been appropriately peer-reviewed.
2. **Methods.** The methods that were used to obtain the information are clearly stated and able to be replicated. The methods are standardized in the pertinent scientific discipline or, if not, the methods have been appropriately peer-reviewed to assure their reliability and validity.
3. **Logical Conclusions and Reasonable Inferences.** The conclusions presented are based on reasonable assumptions supported by other studies and consistent with the general theory underlying the assumptions. The conclusions are logically and reasonably derived from the assumptions and supported by the data presented. Any gaps in information and inconsistencies with other pertinent scientific information are adequately explained.
4. **Quantitative Analysis.** The data have been analyzed using appropriate statistical or quantitative methods.
5. **Context.** The information is placed in proper context. The assumptions, analytical techniques, data, and conclusions are appropriately framed with respect to the prevailing body of pertinent scientific knowledge.
6. **References.** The assumptions, analytical techniques, and conclusions are well referenced with citations to relevant, credible literature and other pertinent existing information.

Variance. A variance is the means by which an adjustment may be made in the application of the specific regulations of this Code to a particular piece of property, which property, because of special circumstances applicable to it, is deprived of privileges commonly enjoyed by other properties in the vicinity and similar zone classification and which adjustment remedies the difference in privileges; provided, however, that a variance granted shall not authorize a use otherwise prohibited in the shoreline environment designation in which the property is located.

Vegetation. Any and all organic plant life growing at, below, or above soil surface.

Vessel. Includes ships, boats, barges, or any other floating craft which are designed and used for navigation and do not interfere with the normal public use of the water.

Vulnerability. The combined effect of susceptibility to contamination and the presence of potential contaminants.

W

Watercourse. Any portion of a channel, bed, bank, or bottom waterward of the ordinary high water line of waters of the state including areas in which fish may spawn, reside, or through which they may pass, and tributary waters with defined beds or banks. This definition includes watercourses that flow on an intermittent basis or which fluctuate in level during the year and applies to the entire bed of such watercourse whether or not the water is at peak level. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, stormwater run-off devices, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Water-dependent use. A use or portion of a use which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations.

Water-enjoyment use. A recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or a use that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which through location, design, and operation ensures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. In order to qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the general public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment.

Water-oriented use. Any water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment use.

Water quality. The physical characteristics of water within shoreline jurisdiction, including water quantity, hydrological, physical, chemical, aesthetic, recreation-related, and biological characteristics. Where used in this chapter, the term "water quantity" refers only to development and uses regulated under this chapter and affecting water quantity, such as impermeable surfaces and storm water handling practices. Water quantity, for purposes of this chapter, does not mean the withdrawal of ground water or diversion of surface water pursuant to RCW 90.03.250 through 90.03.340.

Water-related use. A use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

1. The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or
2. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

Water resource inventory area (WRIA). One of sixty-two watersheds in the state of Washington, each composed of the drainage areas of a stream or streams, as established in Chapter 173-500 WAC as it existed on January 1, 1997.

Water typing system. Waters classified according to the following:

1. "Type S Water" means all waters, within their bankfull width, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" under chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW including periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands.
2. "Type F Water" means segments of watercourses other than Type S Waters, which are within the bankfull widths of defined channels and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of one half acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by one of the following categories:
 - a. Waters, which are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type F Water upstream from the point of diversion for one thousand five hundred feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality.

- b. Riverine ponds, wall-based channels, and other channel features that are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria:
 - i. The site must be connected to a fish habitat stream and accessible during some period of the year; and
 - ii. The off-channel water must be accessible to fish.
 - iii. "Type Np Water" means all segments of watercourses within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial nonfish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.
- 3. "Type Ns Water" means all segments of watercourses within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not Type S, F, or No Waters. These are seasonal, nonfish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type Np Water. Ns Waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type S, F, or Np Waters.

For purposes of this section: "Seasonal low water" means the conditions of the seven-day, two-year low water situation, as measured or estimated by accepted hydrologic techniques recognized by the Department of Natural Resources.

Waterward. Any point located on the water side from the OHWM.

Weir. A structure generally built perpendicular to the shoreline for the purpose of diverting water or trapping sediment or other moving objects transported by water.

Well. A bored, drilled or driven shaft, or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension for the purpose of withdrawing or injecting water or other liquids.

Wellhead protection area (WHPA). The portion of a zone of contribution for a well, wellfield or spring, as defined using criteria established by the State Department of Health.

Wetlands. That area inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands specifically intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands. For identifying and delineating a wetland, local government shall use the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements, as amended.

Wetland buffer. An area contiguous to and which protects a critical area that is required for the continual maintenance, functioning, and/or structural stability of a critical area.

Wetland category. Wetlands that are categorized into Category I, II, III or IV based upon the categorization procedures in the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Eastern Washington, as amended (Hruby T. 2014).

Wetland edge. The boundary of a wetland as delineated using the procedures in the currently approved Federal Wetland Delineation Manual.

Wetland functions. The natural processes performed by wetlands and include functions which are important in facilitating food chain production, providing habitat for nesting, rearing and resting site for aquatic, terrestrial or

avian species, maintaining the availability and quality of water such as purifying water, acting as recharge and discharge areas for groundwater aquifers and moderating surface water and storm water flows as well as performing other function including but not limited to those set out in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations at 33 C.R.R. Section 320.4(b)(2)(1988).

Wetland mitigation bank. A site where wetlands are restored, created, enhanced, or in exceptional circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing advance mitigation to compensate for future, permitted impacts to similar resources.

Z

Zone of contribution. The area surrounding a well or spring that encompasses all areas or features that supply ground water recharge to the well or spring.

3.0 Shoreline Vision and Goals

It is the ultimate goal of the City of Walla Walla SMP to prevent harm that results from uncoordinated development of the state's shorelines and to provide plans, policies and regulations consistent with the SMA (RCW 90.58) and with the SMP Guidelines (WAC 173 – 26) which reflect the desires of the citizens of the City and its communities regarding the balanced use of the City shorelines. The City of Walla Walla Shoreline Master Program will preserve for future generations the high quality of the county's waters and shorelines while recognizing and respecting the rights of property owners and promoting the economic vitality and sustainability of the City.

3.1 Shorelines of the State

3.1.1. Definition

As defined by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, shorelines include certain waters of the State, as well as their associated "shorelands." The waterbodies designated as shorelines of the State are those streams whose mean annual flow is at least 20 cubic feet per second (cfs) and lakes whose area is greater than 20 acres. All waterbodies described in Section 1.2 as being within the jurisdiction of this SMP meet these criteria and are considered shorelines of the State.

3.1.2. General Shoreline Use Preferences

- A. This SMP adopts the policy provided by RCW 90.58.020 regarding management of shoreline areas:

It is the policy of the State to provide for the management of the shorelines of the State by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses. This policy is designed to insure the development of these shorelines in a manner which, while allowing for limited reduction of rights of the public in the navigable waters, will promote and enhance the public interest. This policy contemplates protecting against adverse effects to the public health, the land and its vegetation and wildlife, and the waters of the State and their aquatic life, while protecting generally public rights of navigation and corollary rights incidental thereto...

In the implementation of this policy, the public's opportunity to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of natural shorelines of the State shall be preserved to the greatest extent feasible consistent with the overall best interest of the State and the people generally. To this end uses shall be preferred which are consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment, or are unique to or dependent upon use of the state's shoreline. Alterations of the natural condition of the shorelines of the state, in those limited instances when authorized, shall be given priority for single family residences and their appurtenant structures, ports, shoreline recreational uses including but not limited to parks, marinas, piers, and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines of the state,

industrial and commercial developments which are particularly dependent on their location on or use of the shorelines of the state and other development that will provide an opportunity for substantial numbers of the people to enjoy the shorelines of the state....

Permitted uses in the shorelines of the State shall be designed and conducted in a manner to minimize, insofar as practical, any resultant damage to the ecology and environment of the shoreline area and any interference with the public's use of the water.

- B. When determining allowable uses and resolving use conflicts on shorelines within jurisdiction consistent with the above policy, the following preferences and priorities shall be applied in the order listed below, consistent with WAC 173-26-201(2)(d):
1. Reserve appropriate areas for protecting and restoring ecological functions to control pollution and prevent damage to the natural environment and public health.
 2. Reserve shoreline areas for water-dependent and associated water related uses. Local governments may prepare master program provisions to allow mixed-use developments that include and support water-dependent uses and address specific conditions that affect water-dependent uses.
 3. Reserve shoreline areas for other water-related and water-enjoyment uses that are compatible with ecological protection and restoration objectives.
 4. Locate single-family residential uses where they are appropriate and can be developed without significant impact to ecological functions or displacement of water-dependent uses.
 5. Limit non-water-oriented uses to those locations where the above described uses are inappropriate or where non-water-oriented uses demonstrably contribute to the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act.

3.2 Shoreline Use and Modifications

- Goal-1. To foster a pattern of land use along the shorelines of the City of Walla Walla that balances human use with protection of existing character, habitat, and ecological systems.
- Goal-2. To encourage shoreline development and modifications that are wisely placed, consistent with the physical limitations of the area, serve the needs and desires of the local citizens, and ensure no net loss of ecological function.
- Goal-3. To give priority to preferred uses of the shoreline, as well as those uses that contribute to the unique character and economic prosperity of the City of Walla Walla, where those uses will not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological function.

3.3 Public Access

- Goal-4. To encourage a system of diverse public access opportunities that is safe and convenient, consistent with shoreline character and ecological functions, and compatible with adjacent land uses.
- Goal-5. To encourage coordinated public shoreline access across the City through partnership with Federal, State, and local governments, as well as non-governmental organizations, through incentives to property owners and developers.

3.4 Recreation

- Goal-6. To meet the recreational needs of City residents and visitors while protecting existing recreational resources, shoreline ecological functions, and private property rights.
- Goal-7. To encourage a variety of recreational opportunities tailored to the ecological and land use conditions of the City's diverse shoreline environments.

3.5 Economic Development

- Goal-8. To ensure that economic activity along shorelines is encouraged while also developing in a manner that protects the shoreline environment, is compatible with adjacent land uses, and ensures no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- Goal-9. To recognize the value of water-oriented development to the local economy and promote future economic development activity in shoreline areas where ecological conditions and land use patterns are appropriate for such uses.
- Goal-10. To recognize that healthy, attractive shoreline areas provide value for the local economy and serve as amenities to citizens and businesses.

3.6 Transportation and Circulation

- Goal-11. To create and maintain a comprehensive circulation system which provides for the safe and convenient movement of people, goods and services while minimizing disruption of shoreline areas and the environment.
- Goal-12. To maintain adequate safety, environmental, and aesthetic standards for existing and new circulation systems within the shoreline jurisdiction.

3.7 Conservation and Restoration

- Goal-13. To protect and preserve shoreline natural resources, including wetlands, native vegetation, fish and wildlife habitat, and scenic resources, both through responsible management of public land and incentives for private landowners and developers.
- Goal-14. To encourage restoration of shoreline ecological functions where they have been impaired and to facilitate restoration of shoreline ecological functions and aesthetics to achieve regional goals for water quality and habitat recovery.

3.8 Historic and Cultural Resources

- Goal-15. To identify, protect, and preserve shoreline sites that have historic, cultural, educational or scientific significance or value.

3.9 Flood Hazard Prevention

- Goal-16. To protect property in the City of Walla Walla from losses and damage caused by flooding by applying consistent flood hazard regulations.
- Goal-17. To guide future shoreline development in a manner that avoids the need for unnecessary new shoreline stabilization or flood control infrastructure.

4.0 Environment Designations

4.1 Urban Conservancy

- A. Purpose: The Urban Conservancy environment is intended to protect and restore ecological functions of open space, floodplain and other sensitive lands where they exist in urban and developed settings, while allowing a variety of compatible uses.
- B. Designation Criteria: Specific criteria for designation of the Urban Conservancy environment include areas or properties that lie within City limits and urban growth areas and consist of any of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Are planned for development that is compatible with the principles of maintaining or restoring the ecological functions of the area;

2. Are suitable for water related and water-enjoyment uses;
 3. Are open space or floodplains; or
 4. Are areas that retain important ecological functions which should not be more intensively developed.
- C. Management Policies:
1. Allowed uses for the Urban Conservancy environment generally include uses which preserve the natural character of the area, and promote the preservation of open space, floodplains or sensitive lands.
 2. Uses allowed under this designation should focus on recreation.
 3. Public access and recreation objectives should be implemented whenever feasible and significant ecological impacts can be mitigated.

4.2 Urban Residential

- A. Purpose: The purpose of the Urban Residential environment is to accommodate existing development and guide planned urban residential development and accessory structures. An additional purpose is to provide appropriate community or public access and recreational uses.
- B. Designation Criteria: Assign an Urban Residential environment designation to areas that include existing residential development or areas planned or platted for residential development within the City limits and non-industrial UGAs.
- C. Management Policies:
1. Shoreline development standards should ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, taking into account the environmental limitations and sensitivity of the shoreline area, the level of infrastructure and services available or planned to be available, and other comprehensive planning policy considerations.
 2. Multi-unit residential developments, including subdivision of land into more than four (4) lots, should provide public access and joint use for community recreational facilities.
 3. Access, utilities, and public services should be available and adequate or planned for to serve existing needs and/or planned future development.
 4. Commercial development should be limited to water-oriented uses, unless separated from the shoreline, and allowed only when the underlying zoning permits such uses.

4.3 High Intensity

City specific section – replaces regional version

- A. Purpose: The purpose of the High Intensity environment designation is to provide for a variety of different uses including, high-intensity commercial, transportation, industrial, and residential uses while protecting existing ecological functions and restoring ecological functions in areas that have been previously degraded.
- B. Designation Criteria: Assign a High Intensity environment designation to shoreline areas if they currently support or are planned for high-intensity uses related to multi-family residences, commerce, transportation, or industry.
- C. Management Policies

1. Priority should be given to water-enjoyment uses. Nonwater-oriented uses may also be allowed where they do not conflict with or limit opportunities for water-oriented uses or on sites where there is no direct access to the shoreline. Public benefits such as ecological restoration or public access may be required in association with nonwater-oriented development.
2. Full utilization of existing urban and extensively altered areas should be achieved before further expansion of intensive development is allowed.
3. Development in the High Intensity designation should assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Where applicable, new development should include environmental cleanup and restoration of the shoreline to comply with relevant state and federal law.
4. Where feasible, visual and physical public access should be required as part of development in the High Intensity designation unless access already exists to serve the development or unless safety, security, or fragile environmental conditions preclude access
5. Aesthetic objectives should be implemented by means such as sign control regulations, appropriate development siting, screening and architectural standards, and maintenance of natural vegetative separation.

4.4 Urban Downtown

City specific section – replaces regional version

- A. Purpose: The purpose of the Urban Downtown environment designation is to provide for a variety of urban uses in areas where Mill Creek flows partially or fully confined in artificial, underground channels.
- B. Designation Criteria: Assign an Urban Downtown environment designation to the piped sections of Mill Creek approximately between Colville Street and Third Avenue, where the stream route is primarily underground and thereby removed from interaction with adjacent surface-level land uses and development. The Urban Downtown environment designation may also be applied to daylighted portions of the stream between piped sections, provided that the stream is confined to an artificial channel in these locations.
- C. Management Policies
 1. Because this environment designation is characterized by an artificial stream channel and is physically separated from upland development by virtue of being located underground, areas within the Urban Downtown environment designation should not be subject to the shoreline use preferences established in RCW 90.58.020, nor the use priorities established in WAC 173-26-201(2)(d). Likewise, the General Policies and Regulations contained in Chapter 5 of this SMP should not apply within the Urban Downtown environment designation.
 2. Building heights within the Urban Downtown environment designation should not be limited by the development standards of this SMP, but should comply with applicable City zoning regulations.
 3. Opening or daylighting of piped sections may be allowed, where feasible, and provided that it would not disturb or hinder existing or future upland development. Corresponding shoreline buffers would not apply to opened sections, and no change in the adjacent use preferences would be required.

4.5 Mill Creek Flume

- A. Purpose: The purpose of the Mill Creek Flume environment designation is to accommodate a mix of water-oriented and nonwater-oriented uses in an intensively developed environment adjacent to Mill Creek's flood control works.
- B. Designation Criteria:
 - 1. Assign a Mill Creek Flume environment designation to those areas within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mill Creek Flood Control Project between the Rooks Park Spillway and Gose Street which are not designed to promote physical access to the water.
 - 2. For areas of the Mill Creek Flume which contain a concrete flume, the landward extent of the designation extends to the landward edge of the flume. For all other areas, the landward extent ends at the OHWM.
- C. Management Polices:
 - 1. In regulating uses in the Mill Creek Flume environment, recognize that the existing concrete-lined and partially-fenced condition precludes accommodation of recreation oriented water-dependent and water-related development. Water-enjoyment uses, primarily visual, and nonwater-oriented uses should be allowed.
 - 2. Manage the Mill Creek Flume environment to maximize flood control for protection of adjacent uses and developments.
 - 3. Improve conditions (passage, water quality) for aquatic species using the flood control channel.

4.6 Environment Designation Interpretation

- A. If disagreement develops as to the exact location of an environment designation boundary line, the Official Shoreline Maps shall prevail consistent with the following rules:
 - 1. Boundaries indicated as approximately following lot, tract, or section lines shall be so construed.
 - 2. In cases where boundary line adjustments or subdivisions occur, the designation applied to the original parcel prior to the boundary line adjustment or subdivision shall not change as a result. The shoreline designation can be re-designated through an SMP amendment.
 - 3. Boundaries indicated as approximately following roads and railroads shall be respectively construed to follow the nearest right-of-way edge.
 - 4. Boundaries indicated as approximately parallel to or extensions of features indicated in (1), (2), or (3) above shall be so construed.
- B. In the event of an environment designation mapping error where the SMP update or amendment record, including the public hearing process, is clear in term of the correct environment designation to apply to a property, the Shoreline Administrator shall apply the environment designation approved through the SMP Update or Amendment process and correct the map. Appeals of such interpretations may be filed pursuant to Section _____, Administration and Permitting, and the local appeal procedures referenced in Section _____. If the environment designation criteria were misapplied, but the map does not show an unintentional error (e.g. the SMP hearing and adoption record does not indicate another designation was intended), a SMP amendment may be obtained consistent with WAC 173-26-100 and Section _____, Amendment of Shoreline Master Program.

- C. All shoreline areas waterward of the OHWM shall be designated Aquatic or Mill Creek Flume.
- D. Upland environment designations shall apply to shorelands.
- E. Only one environment designation shall apply to a given shoreland area. In the case of different designations occurring parallel to the shoreline, designations shall be divided along an identified linear feature and the boundary shall be clearly noted on the map (for example: "boundary is 100 feet upland from the OHWM").

4.7 Official Shoreline Maps and Unmapped or Undesignated Shorelines

- A. The Official Shoreline Maps at the time of SMP adoption, which illustrate the delineation of shoreline jurisdiction and environment designations, are available for review in the _____ as either hard copy or computer-generated images of the City's Geographic Information System. The official map shall include the following language: "We hereby certify that this map constitutes the Official Shoreline Map as approved by Ordinance ##### of the _____ and signed by its mayor dated this _____, 201#." The Official Shoreline Maps may be updated administratively or through an SMP amendment as indicated in subsections B through E below. The Department of Ecology will be provided with electronic files of the Official Shoreline Maps when any updates are made. Minor mapping errors corrected administratively shall not be greater than 1.0 acre in size. If greater than 1.0 acre in size, an SMP amendment shall be completed within three years of finding the mapping error.
- B. Any areas within shoreline jurisdiction that are not mapped and/or designated due to minor mapping inaccuracies in the lateral extent of shoreline jurisdiction from the shoreline waterbody related to site-specific surveys of OHWM, floodway, and/or floodplain are automatically assigned the category of the contiguous waterward shoreline environment designation. Where the mapping inaccuracy results in inclusion of an unmapped associated wetland, that wetland shall be assigned an Urban Conservancy designation. Correction of these minor mapping inaccuracies may be made and incorporated into the Official Shoreline Maps without an SMP amendment.
- C. All other areas of shoreline jurisdiction that were neither mapped as jurisdiction nor assigned an environment designation shall be assigned a Rural or Urban Conservancy designation until the shoreline can be re-designated through an SMP amendment process conducted consistent with WAC 173-26-100 and Section 7.0 of this SMP.
- D. The actual location of the OHWM, floodplain, floodway, and wetland boundaries must be determined at the time a development is proposed. Wetland boundary and OHWM determinations are valid for five years from the date the determination is made. Floodplain and floodway boundaries should be assessed using FEMA maps or the most current technical information available.
- E. In addition, any property shown in shoreline jurisdiction that does not meet the criteria for shoreline jurisdiction (e.g., is more than 200 feet from the OHWM or floodway, is no longer in floodplain as documented by a Letter of Map Revision from FEMA, and does not contain associated wetlands) shall not be subject to the requirements of this SMP. Revisions to the Official Shoreline Maps may be made as outlined in this Subsection 4.2 without an SMP amendment

5.0 General Policies and Regulations

General policies and regulations are applicable to all uses and activities that occur within all Environmental Designations (EDs). The policies and regulations found in this chapter are intended to be used in conjunction with the more specific use and activity regulations found in the chapters that follow. The policies apply to all

uses within the jurisdiction, whether or not a separate shoreline permit is required. The policies may be used to condition any required permit or required letter of exemption.

5.1 Ecological Protection and Critical Areas

Policies

- Policy-1. Protect all shorelines of the state in a manner consistent with all relevant constitutional and other legal limitations on the regulation of private property so that there is no net loss of ecological functions from both individual permitted or exempt development.
- Policy-2. Protect and, where necessary, apply planning and land use measures to improve the quality and productivity of the City's environmental resources (air, ground and surface waters, and indigenous biology).
- Policy-3. Sustain a diverse, productive, and high quality natural environment for the use, health and enjoyment of City residents.
- Policy-4. Identify and protect critical fish and wildlife habitat from destruction or encroachment of incompatible uses.
- Policy-5. Preserve wetlands that are important wildlife and game habitat or recreational areas.
- Policy-6. Protect life and property by avoiding inappropriate developments in areas susceptible to natural disasters and hazards, such as floodplains and steep slopes.

Regulations

- A. Ecological Functions. Uses and developments on shorelines must be designed, located, sized, constructed and maintained to achieve no net loss of shoreline ecological functions necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources. New uses and developments must not have an unmitigated adverse impact on other shoreline functions fostered by this SMP.
- B. Protection of Critical Areas and Buffers. Critical areas, critical areas buffers, and shoreline buffers must be protected in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A, Critical Areas in Shoreline Jurisdiction. However, these provisions do not extend the shoreline jurisdiction beyond the limits specified in this Program as defined in Section 1.3.3, Applicability.
- C. Mitigation Requirement. If a proposed shoreline use or development is entirely addressed by specific, objective standards (such as, but not limited to, setback distances, pier dimensions, or materials requirements) contained in this SMP, then the mitigation sequencing analysis described in Subsection D is not required. In the following circumstances, the applicant must provide a mitigation sequencing analysis as described in Subsection D:
 - 1. If a proposed shoreline use or development is addressed in any part by discretionary standards (such as standards requiring a particular action "if feasible" or requiring the minimization of development size) contained in this Chapter, then the mitigation sequencing analysis is required for the discretionary standard(s); or
 - 3. When an action requires a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit or Shoreline Variance Permit; or
 - 4. When specifically required by regulations contained in this SMP; or
- D. Mitigation Sequence. In order to ensure that development activities contribute to meeting the no net loss provisions by avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating for adverse impacts to ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes, an applicant who is required to complete a mitigation analysis pursuant to Subsection C must describe how the proposal will follow the sequence of mitigation as defined below:
 - 1. Avoid the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;

2. Minimize the impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
 3. Rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment to the conditions existing at the time of the initiation of the project or activity;
 4. Reduce or eliminate the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
 5. Compensate for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and
 6. Monitor the impact and the compensation projects and take appropriate corrective measures.
- E. Adverse Impacts. Example of common actions that may result in adverse ecological impacts include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Removal of native plant communities in shoreline jurisdiction,
 2. Removal of trees or shrubs that overhang the water,
 3. Removal of vegetation on slopes if that vegetation supports maintenance of slope stability and prevents surface erosion,
 4. Removal or alteration of priority habitats or habitat for priority species,
 5. Construction of new or expanded in- and over-water structures,
 6. Construction of new or expanded shoreline stabilizations,
 7. New discharges of water into shoreline waterbodies that may introduce pollutants,
 8. Construction of new impervious surfaces whose discharges are not infiltrated and thus may alter hydrologic conditions of shoreline waterbodies, and/or
 9. Changes in grading or fill that reduce floodplain capacity.
- F. Mitigation Plan. All proposed alterations to shoreline jurisdiction that may have adverse effects on ecological functions require mitigation sufficient to provide for and maintain the functions and values of the shoreline area or to prevent risk from a critical areas hazard. The applicant must develop and implement a mitigation plan prepared by a qualified professional. Mitigation in excess of that necessary to ensure that development will result in no net loss of ecological functions will not be required by the City, but may be voluntarily performed by an applicant. In addition to any requirements found in Appendix A, Critical Areas in Shoreline Jurisdiction, a mitigation plan must include:
1. An inventory and assessment of the existing shoreline environment including relevant physical, chemical and biological elements;
 2. A discussion of any federal, state, or local management recommendations which have been developed for critical areas or other species or habitats located on the site, including stormwater management;
 3. A discussion of proposed measures which mitigate the adverse impacts of the project to ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions;

4. A discussion of proposed management practices which will protect fish and wildlife habitat both during construction, and after the project site has been fully developed;
 5. Scaled drawings of existing and proposed conditions, materials specifications, and performance standards;
 6. A minimum three-year maintenance and monitoring plan to evaluate the effectiveness of conditions, management practices, and performance standards;
 7. A contingency plan if the mitigation plan fails to meet established success criteria; and
 8. Any additional information necessary to determine the adverse impacts of a proposal and mitigation of the impacts.
- G. Alternative Mitigation.
1. When compensatory measures are appropriate pursuant to the mitigation priority sequence above, preferential consideration shall be given to measures that replace the impacted functions on site and in kind. To provide for flexibility in the administration of the ecological protection provisions of this SMP, alternative mitigation approaches may be approved within shoreline jurisdiction where such approaches:
 - a. Provide increased protection of shoreline ecological functions and processes over the standard provisions of this SMP and are scientifically supported; or
 - b. Are consistent with the Shoreline Restoration Plan or watershed-level management plans.
 2. Potential alternative mitigation tools include in-lieu-fee, advance mitigation, and mitigation banking.
 3. Authorization of alternative compensatory mitigation measures may require appropriate safeguards, terms or conditions as necessary to ensure no net loss of ecological functions, and may require approval by other state or federal agencies.

5.2 Water Quality

Policies

- Policy-1. Maintain and improve the water quantity and quality of the shoreline waterbodies, and preserve surface and groundwater for the beneficial and economic use of the area's citizens and to provide for wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- Policy-2. Require that new developments or expansions or retrofits of existing developments assess the effects of additional stormwater runoff volumes and velocities, and mitigate potential adverse effects on shorelines through design and implementation of appropriate stormwater management measures.

Regulations

- A. Maintain ecological functions. The design, construction and operation of shoreline uses and developments shall incorporate measures to protect and maintain surface and groundwater quantity and quality in accordance with all applicable laws, so that there is no net loss of ecological functions.
- B. Maintain aesthetic qualities and recreation opportunities. The design, construction and operation of shoreline uses and developments shall incorporate measures to protect and maintain surface and groundwater quantity and quality in accordance with all applicable laws, so that there is no net loss of aesthetic qualities (e.g., water color) or recreational opportunities (e.g., safe swimming and fishing).

- C. Requirements for new development.
 - 1. New development and re-development shall manage short-term and long-term stormwater runoff to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on shoreline ecological functions through compliance with the latest adopted edition of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (2004) or approved equivalent. If certain thresholds are not met by a development that trigger compliance with the Stormwater Management Manual or approved equivalent, best management practices (BMPs) shall be employed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects.
 - 2. When the Stormwater Management Manual applies, deviations from the standards may be approved where it can be demonstrated that off-site facilities would provide better treatment, or where common retention, detention and/or water quality facilities meeting such standards have been approved as part of a comprehensive stormwater management plan.
- D. Sewage management. New developments or failing septic systems shall connect to an existing municipal sewer service system if feasible, or install a system or make system corrections approved by Walla Walla County Department of Community Health.
- E. Materials requirements. All materials that may come in contact with water shall be untreated or approved treated wood, concrete, approved plastic composites, or steel that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants or animals.

5.3 Vegetation Conservation

Policies

- Policy-1. Where new developments, uses and/or redevelopments are proposed, ensure shoreline vegetation, both upland and waterward of the OHWM, is conserved to maintain shoreline ecological functions and processes.
- Policy-2. Encourage management and control of noxious and invasive weeds. Control of such species should be done in a manner that retains onsite native vegetation, provides for erosion control, and protects water quality.
- Policy-3. Vegetation removal not associated with development should be limited to that which is necessary to achieve the intended purpose while maintaining shoreline ecological functions and processes.

Regulations

- A. Vegetation within shoreline buffers, other stream buffers, wetlands and wetland buffers, WDFW-mapped priority habitats and species areas, and other critical areas must be managed consistent with Appendix A, Critical Areas in Shoreline Jurisdiction. Regulations specifying establishment and management of shoreline buffers are located in Appendix A, Section 6.0, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas and listed in the Development Standards Table of this SMP, Section 6.1.2.
- B. Other vegetation within shoreline jurisdiction, but outside of shoreline buffers, stream buffers, wetlands and wetland buffers, and other WDFW-mapped priority habitats and species areas must be managed according to Section 5.1.1, Ecological Protection and Critical Areas, and any other regulations specific to vegetation management contained in this SMP, including this section, and Walla Walla Municipal Code.
- C. Vegetation clearing must be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate permitted shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP and local codes. Mitigation sequencing per Section 5.1.1.D, must be applied unless specifically excluded by this

SMP or Section 5.1.1.C, Mitigation Requirement, so that the design and location of the structure or development, including septic drainfields, minimizes short- and long-term vegetation removal. The City may approve modifications or require minor site plan alterations to achieve maximum tree retention.

- D. Where vegetation removal conducted consistent with this Section results in adverse impacts to shoreline ecological function per Section 5.1.1.E, Adverse Impacts, new developments or site alterations are required to develop and implement a mitigation plan per Section 5.1.1.F, Mitigation Plan.
- E. Mitigation measures must be maintained over the life of the use or development.
- F. Shoreline vegetation may be removed to accommodate a temporary staging area when necessary to implement an allowed use or modification, but mitigation sequencing must be utilized and the area must be immediately stabilized and restored with native vegetation once its use as a staging area is complete.
- G. Native tree removal in shoreline jurisdiction must be mitigated by installation of a similar native tree at a 2:1 impact to mitigation ratio. Non-native tree removal in shoreline buffers must be mitigated by installation of a native or suitable non-native tree at a 1:1 impact to mitigation ratio. All mitigation trees shall be preferentially placed in the shoreline buffer, unless the trees provide connectivity to upland habitats or other critical areas, and shall be held to a 75% survival standard at the end of three years.
- H. Where a tree poses a safety hazard, it may be removed or converted to a wildlife snag if the hazard cannot be eliminated by pruning, crown thinning, or other technique that maintains some habitat function. If a safety hazard cannot be easily determined by the City, a written report by a certified arborist or other qualified professional is required to evaluate potential safety hazards.
- I. Selective pruning of trees for views is allowed. Selective pruning of trees for views does not include removal of understory vegetation, and must not compromise the health of the tree. Topping of trees for views is not allowed.
- J. Removal or chemical treatment of invasive species or noxious weeds included on the Washington State Noxious Weed List as a Class A, B or C weed on shorelands outside of steep or unstable slope areas is encouraged.
 - 1. Hand removal or spot-spraying of invasive species or noxious weeds is preferred, when feasible.
 - 2. Mechanical removal or large-scale chemical treatment of invasive species or noxious weeds is allowed when hand removal or spot-spraying is not practical, not feasible, or not recommended.
 - 3. Coordination with the Walla Walla County Conservation District is encouraged prior to undertaking invasive or noxious weed removal projects to ensure that the control and disposal technique is appropriate.
 - 4. Where noxious weeds and invasive species removal results in bare soils that may be subject to erosion or recolonization by invasive or noxious species, the area must be stabilized using best management practices and replanted with native plants (in or outside of shoreline or critical area buffers) or suitable non-native plants (outside of shoreline or critical area buffers). The replanted vegetation must be similar in size and structure at maturity to the removed vegetation.
 - 5. Invasive species removal efforts that exceed one-quarter acre should be phased if feasible to minimize potential erosion and sedimentation impacts.

- K. Aquatic weed control must only be permitted where the presence of aquatic weeds will adversely affect native plant communities, fish and wildlife habitats, or an existing water-dependent use. Aquatic weed control efforts must comply with all applicable laws and standards as well as the Walla Walla County Noxious Weed Control Board.

5.4 Archaeological and Historic Resources

Policies

- Policy-1. Ensure that shoreline development provides for protection and restoration of areas and sites on Walla Walla shorelines that have historic, cultural, archaeological, educational, or scientific value, in compliance with State and Federal laws.
- Policy-2. As part of shoreline permit application review, coordinate with tribal, State, and Federal agencies that maintain inventories of known significant historic, cultural, and archaeological sites.
- Policy-3. Avoid potential damage to cultural or archaeological resources and protect such resources if they are discovered during development, including compliance with all applicable state and federal laws.

Regulations

- A. Where a professional archaeologist or historian recognized by the State of Washington has identified a site or area as containing resources of significant value, or where a site or area is listed on National, State, or local historic registers, or where state data has identified the potential for cultural resources, the SMP Administrator shall, with Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) consultation, require shoreline permit applicants to provide an evaluation of the resource, and the City may apply permit conditions for the protection of the resource. Conditions may include, but are not limited to, preservation and/or retrieval of data, modification of the development proposal to reduce impacts, or other mitigation authorized under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) or other local, State, and Federal laws.
- B. Permits issued in areas known to have, or suspected of having, archaeological artifacts or resources shall consult the Statewide Predictive Model and determine the appropriate action as follows:
 - 1. If any of the following are met, the project will be exempt from taking action:
 - a. Prior negative archaeological survey is on file
 - b. No ground disturbance will occur
 - c. The project is in 100 percent culturally-sterile fill
 - 2. If no known cultural resources are present, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Predictive Model shall be applied and the survey recommendations shall be followed according to the associated risk identified.
 - 3. If cultural resources are present and ground-disturbance is proposed, then a site inspection or evaluation by a professional archaeologist is required in coordination with affected Tribes prior to initiating disturbance. The resource shall be avoided or a mitigation strategy shall be determined. Cost of the evaluation and inspection is the responsibility of the permit applicant.
- C. In accordance with State law:
 - 1. In the event that human remains, burials, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found during project implementation, all provisions of RCW 68.50.645 must be adhered to.

2. In the event that prehistoric artifacts or historic-period artifacts or features are found during project implementation, all work shall cease immediately within 200 feet of the find, Washington State DAHP shall be contacted, and all provisions of RCW 27.53.060 shall be adhered to.

- D. All shoreline permit applications shall be required to follow the applicable provisions of all Federal and State laws, including, but not limited to, Chapter 27.44 RCW – Indian Graves and Records and Chapter 27.53 RCW – Archaeological Sites and Resources.

5.5 Flood Protection

Policies

- Policy-1. Recognize and protect the hydrologic functions of floodplains by limiting the use of structural flood hazard reduction measures.
- Policy-2. Recognize that existing flood control works, such as levees, are an existing and important feature to protect life and property.
- Policy-3. Ensure developments subject to damage or that could result in loss of life do not locate in areas of known flood hazards unless it can be demonstrated by the project proponent that the development is sited, designed and engineered for long-term structural integrity, and that life and property on and off-site are not subject to increased hazards as a result of the development.
- Policy-4. Limit new development or uses in shoreline jurisdiction, including subdivision of land that would likely require structural flood hazard reduction measures.

Regulations

- A. New development shall be located outside of floodways and avoid location in floodplains so as not to significantly or cumulatively increase flood hazards. Development shall be consistent with this SMP, including Appendix A Section 4.0, Frequently Flooded Areas, as well as the City's general flood damage prevention regulations, Chapter XXX of the Walla Walla Municipal Code, and XXX. If allowed, any structures permitted in the designated flood areas in shoreline jurisdiction are subject to as all of the flood protection measures referenced in this Section, as well as all applicable guidelines of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and an approved flood hazard management plan.
- B. The channel migration zone (CMZ) is considered to be that area of a stream channel which may erode as a result of normal and naturally occurring processes and has been mapped consistent with WAC 173-26-221(3)(b). The Channel Migration Zone Maps are available for review in the Planning Department as either hard copy or computer-generated images of the City's Geographic Information System. Applicants for shoreline development or modification may submit a site-specific CMZ study if they believe these conditions do not exist on the subject property and the map is in error. The CMZ study must be prepared consistent with WAC 173-26-221(3)(b), and may include, but is not limited to, historic aerial photographs, topographic mapping, flooding records, and field verification. The CMZ study must be prepared by a licensed geologist or engineer with at least five years of applied experience in assessing fluvial geomorphic processes and channel response.
- C. The following uses and activities may be authorized within the CMZ or floodway, provided they are also consistent with Appendix A, Section 4.0, Frequently Flooded Areas; WWCC Chapter 18.12, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance; and WWCC Title 15, Buildings and Construction:

Comment [CM1]: Question for City: what flood regulations apply and where they are located (in City wide critical areas section only, or another ordinance?). Are the interim frequently flooded areas regulations Elizabeth mentioned done?

Comment [BS2]: Haven't heard back from her.

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

1. Actions and development with a primary purpose of protecting or restoring ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes.
 2. New development or redevelopment landward of publically-owned existing legal structures, such as levees, that prevent active channel movement and flooding and that would be maintained or repaired if subjected to flooding.
 3. Existing and ongoing agricultural activities provided that no new restrictions to channel movement are proposed.
 4. Development of new or expansion or redevelopment of existing bridges, utility lines, public stormwater facilities and outfalls, and other public utility and transportation structures, including trails, where no other feasible alternative exists or the alternative would result in unreasonable and disproportionate costs. Where such structures are allowed, mitigation shall address adversely impacted functions and processes in the affected shoreline.
 5. New or redeveloped measures to reduce shoreline erosion, provided that it is demonstrated that the erosion rate exceeds that which would normally occur in a natural condition, that the measures do not interfere with fluvial hydrological and geo-morphological processes normally acting in natural conditions, and that the measures include appropriate mitigation of adverse impacts on ecological functions associated with the river or stream.
 6. Water-dependent installations which by their very nature must be in the floodway.
 7. Modifications or additions to an existing nonagricultural legal use, provided that channel migration is not further limited and that the modified or expanded development includes appropriate protection of ecological functions.
 8. Repair and maintenance of existing legally established use and developments, provided that channel migration is not further limited, flood hazards to other uses are not increased, and significant adverse ecological impacts are avoided.
 9. Uses and developments allowed in the floodway under WWCC Chapter 18.12, Flood Damage Protection Ordinance, provided they are otherwise consistent with all provisions of this SMP.
- D. New flood hazard reduction measures shall not result in channelization of normal stream flows, interfere with natural hydraulic processes such as channel migration, or undermine existing structures or downstream banks.
- E. New development in shoreline jurisdiction, including the subdivision of land, shall not be permitted if it is reasonably foreseeable that the development or use would require structural flood hazard reduction measures within the channel migration zone or floodway.
- F. New public and private structural flood hazard reduction measures:
1. Shall be permitted, only when a scientific and engineering analysis demonstrates the following:
 - a. They are necessary to protect existing development;
 - b. Nonstructural measures, such as buffers and setbacks, land use controls, wetland restoration, biotechnical measures, and stormwater management programs are not feasible;
 - c. Adverse effects upon adjacent properties will not result relative to increased floodwater depths and velocities during the base flood or other more frequent flood occurrences;
 - d. The ability of natural drainage ways to adequately drain floodwaters after a flooding event is not impaired; and,

- e. Adverse impacts on ecological functions and priority species and habitats can be successfully mitigated so as to assure no net loss.
 - 2. Shall be consistent with an approved comprehensive flood hazard management plan.
 - 3. Shall be placed landward of associated wetlands and designated shoreline buffers, except for actions that increase ecological functions, such as wetland restoration, or when no other alternative location to reduce flood hazard to existing development is feasible as determined by the Shoreline Administrator.
- G. New public structural flood hazard reduction measures, such as levees, shall dedicate and improve public access pathways unless public access improvements would cause unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public, inherent and unavoidable security problems, unacceptable and unmitigable significant adverse ecological impacts, unavoidable conflict with the proposed use, or a cost that is disproportionate and unreasonable to the total long-term cost of the development.
- H. In those instances where management of vegetation as required by this SMP conflicts with vegetation provisions included in State, federal or other flood hazard agency documents governing City-authorized, legal flood hazard reduction measures, the vegetation requirements of this SMP will not apply. However, the applicant shall submit documentation of these conflicting provisions with any shoreline permit applications, and shall comply with all other provisions of this Section and this SMP that are not strictly prohibited by the approving flood hazard agency.
- I. The removal of gravel or other riverbed material for flood management purposes shall be consistent with Section 6.1.9, Dredging and Dredge Material Disposal, and be allowed only after a biological and geo-morphological study shows that extraction has a long-term benefit to flood hazard reduction, does not result in a net loss of ecological functions, and is part of a comprehensive flood management solution.

5.6 Public Access

Policies

- Policy-1. Promote the provision and maintenance of quality physical and visual access to shorelines, with a focus on public properties.
- Policy-2. Encourage public access as part of new shoreline development, commensurate with the level of public access demand created by the development, and consistent with public safety.
- Policy-3. Allow for provision of communal public access as part of new commercial and residential shoreline developments.
- Policy-4. Ensure that the provision of public access does not degrade natural features or otherwise contribute to a loss of shoreline ecological function.

Regulations

- A. Implementation of the public access provision in this SMP shall be consistent with constitutional and legal limitations on the regulation of private property. Public access required for individual developments shall be related and proportionate to the level of demand for public access generated by the development.
- B. For the purposes of this SMP, public access shall not be construed to include the right to enter or cross private property, except through the use of dedicated public right-of-way or through an easement that allows public access.

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

- C. Shoreline development shall not interfere with public access and enjoyment of any nearby publicly-owned shoreline areas.
- D. Construction of public access improvements shall not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- E. Consolidated community access for new multi-lot or multi-unit development shall be preferred over individual access, provided that the access provided is proportional to the demand generated by the proposed uses.
- F. The City shall not vacate any road, street, or alley abutting a body of water except as provided under the provisions of RCW 35.79.035.
- G. Shoreline public access shall be provided for the following new shoreline uses and activities, except as designated in Subsection H:
 - 1. Shoreline development proposed or financed by public entities, including City or county governments, port districts, state agencies, and public utility districts;
 - 2. New marinas or boating facilities, where water-enjoyment uses are associated with the facility;
 - 3. Shoreline development that proposes commercial uses on publicly-owned land;
 - 4. Shoreline development that is not a water-oriented or other preferred use or activity, as designated by the SMA, such as nonwater-oriented commercial or industrial development;
 - 5. New public structural flood hazard management measures, such as dikes or levees;
 - 6. Shoreline recreational development; or
 - 7. When the proposed use or activity would be likely to generate additional public demand for physical or visual access to the shoreline.
 - 8. Multi-unit residential development, including land divisions creating more than four (4) lots. The public access requirement is met where a single-family residential development of greater than four (4) parcels but less than ten (10) parcels provides community access to the shoreline or to a common waterfront lot/tract for non-commercial recreational use of the property owners and guests within the proposed subdivision.
- H. An applicant shall not be required to provide public access if the SMP Administrator determines that one or more of the following conditions apply:
 - 1. Other reasonable and safe opportunities for public access to the shoreline are located within one-quarter mile of the proposed development site.
 - 2. The site is part of a larger development project that has previously provided public access as part of the development permitting process.
 - 3. The economic cost of providing the required public access is unreasonably disproportionate to long-term economic value of the proposed use or activity.
 - 4. The proposed development is for the subdivision of property into four or fewer parcels.
 - 5. The proposed development consists of only agricultural activities.
 - 6. Provision of public access on the site would pose a health or safety risk to the public due to the nature of the proposed use or activity or the location of public access, or would be infeasible due to security requirements associated with the proposed development.

7. Provision of public access at the proposed development site would result in a net loss of shoreline ecological function that cannot be effectively mitigated or avoided, or would pose a risk to threatened and/or endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act.
 8. The proposal consists solely of a new or expanded utility crossing through shoreline jurisdiction, serving development located outside shoreline jurisdiction.
- I. Standards for Public Access. When public access is required, the following provisions shall apply:
1. Physical access to the shoreline shall be preferred over solely visual access. Where physical access is not safe or feasible, visual access shall be provided. Visual access may consist of solutions such as, but not limited to, view corridors, designated viewing areas, scenic overlooks, or other means of visually accessing public shorelines. Physical access may consist of solutions such as, but not limited to, a dedication of land or easement or physical improvements in the form of a trail, park, or other area where the shoreline may be physically accessed.
 2. New physical public access shall be designed to connect with existing or future planned public access on adjacent properties, or shall connect to existing public right-of-way or access easements.
 3. Public access sites shall be designed according to parks and recreation standards adopted by the City or governing local jurisdiction.
- J. The SMP Administrator may allow the construction of off-site public access, either physical or visual, where such off-site access would result in equal or greater public benefit than provision of public access on the proposed development site, or when provision of on-site public access is limited due to security requirements or potential risks to health and safety. The City may also allow for the payment of a fee-in-lieu if it deems the off-site improvement would be better implemented by City at a later date. The cost of such a fee-in-lieu shall be proportionate to the total long-term cost of the proposed development or use.

6.0 Shoreline Use and Modification Policies and Regulations

6.1 Use and Modifications Matrix

The following table (Table 6-1) indicates which new, expanded or altered shoreline activities, uses, developments, and modifications may be allowed or are prohibited in shoreline jurisdiction within each shoreline environment designation. Refer to the text in Section 6.0 of this Program for all applicable provisions related to specific uses and modification standards. Activities, uses, developments, and modifications are classified as follows:

- A. Uses allowed by Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or Shoreline Exemption are indicated by an "P" on the use matrix.
- B. Uses allowed by Shoreline Conditional Use Permit are indicated by a "C" on the use matrix.
- C. Prohibited activities, uses, developments, and modifications are not allowed and are shown as an "X" on the use matrix.
- D. Uses or activities not applicable to the shoreline environment designation in question are shown as "N/A" on the matrix.
- E. Activities, uses, developments or modifications not specifically identified in the table may be allowed by a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

All existing uses and modifications are eligible for a Shoreline Exemption if the proposed activity meets the criteria for one of the exempt activities listed in WAC 173-27-040.

Table 6-1: City of Walla Walla Use and Modification Table

City of Walla Walla Shoreline Use or Modification	Urban Conservancy	Urban Residential	High Intensity	Urban Downtown	Mill Creek Flume
Key: P = Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or Exemption C = Shoreline Conditional Use Permit X = Prohibited N/A = Not Applicable					
Agriculture					
Agricultural Activities, New	X	X	X	X	N/A
Aquaculture					
Commercial	X	X	X	X	X
Non-commercial	C	X	C	C	X
Boating and Moorage Facilities					
Boat Launches					
Public	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial/Industrial	X	X	X	X	X
Other private	X	X	X	X	X
Pier/Dock					
Residential, including community	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial, industrial	X	X	X	X	X
Recreational or public access use	X	X	X	X	X
Breakwaters, Weirs and Groins					
To protect or restore ecological functions	P	P	P	P	P
To maintain existing water-dependent uses	C	C	C	P	P
All other purposes	C	C	C	C	C
Commercial Development					
Tourism and Visitor-serving uses	X	P	P	P	X
Other retail, trade or service					
General	X	X	P	P	X
Separated from Shoreline	X	P	P	P	N/A
Dredging and Dredge Material Disposal					
Dredging for water-dependent use, navigation, flood capacity maintenance, and public access	N/A	N/A	N/A	P	P
Dredging or disposal of dredged material for in-water habitat restoration	N/A	N/A	N/A	P	P
Dredging, other	N/A	N/A	N/A	C	C
Disposal of dredged material	C	C	C	C	C
Implementation of dredging maintenance plan	P	P	P	P	P
Fill and Excavation					
Waterward of the OHWM - restoration	N/A	N/A	N/A	P	P

City of Walla Walla Shoreline Use or Modification	Urban Conservancy	Urban Residential	High Intensity	Urban Downtown	Mill Creek Flume
Key: P = Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or Exemption C = Shoreline Conditional Use Permit X = Prohibited N/A = Not Applicable					
Waterward of the OHWM - other	N/A	N/A	N/A	C	C
Upland of the OHWM	P	P	P	P	N/A
Flood Hazard Management					
Modification of Existing Flood Hazard Facilities	P	P	P	P	P
New Facilities	P	P	P	P	P
Forest Practices					
Forest Practices	X	X	X	X	N/A
Institutional Development					
Water-Dependent	P	P	P	P	C
Water-Related and Water-Enjoyment	C	C	P	P	X
Non Water-Oriented	X	X	P	P	X
In-Stream Structures					
To protect public facilities	P	P	P	P	P
To protect, restore, or monitor ecological functions or processes	P	P	P	P	P
To support agriculture	P	P	P	P	P
Other	P	P	P	P	C
Mining					
Extraction and Processing Facilities	X	X	X	X	X
Ports and Industrial Development					
Water-Oriented	X	X	P	P	C
Non-Water-Oriented					
General	X	X	C	P	X
Solid waste disposal/landfill	X	X	X	X	X
Separated from Shoreline	X	X	P	P	N/A
Mixed-use project that includes a Water-Dependent Use	X	X	P	P	C
Recreational Development					
Water-Oriented	P	P	P	P	P
Non-Water-Oriented					
General	P	P	P	P	P
Sites separated from shoreline	P	P	P	P	N/A
Trails	P	P	P	P	N/A
Residential Development					
Single-Family Dwelling					
Primary	X	P	X	P	N/A
Accessory	X	P	X	P	N/A

CITY OF WALLA WALLA SMP

City of Walla Walla Shoreline Use or Modification	Urban Conservancy	Urban Residential	High Intensity	Urban Downtown	Mill Creek Flume
Key: P = Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or Exemption C = Shoreline Conditional Use Permit X = Prohibited N/A = Not Applicable					
Multi-Family Dwelling	X	P	P	P	N/A
Shoreline Restoration and Enhancement					
Shoreline Restoration and Enhancement Projects	P	P	P	P	P
Shoreline Stabilization					
New Hard Stabilization	P	P	P	P	P
New Soft Stabilization	P	P	P	P	P
Repair and Replacement	P	P	P	P	P
Signs					
Accessory to a Primary Use	P	P	P	P	N/A
Billboards	X	X	X	X	N/A
Transportation and Parking					
Transportation Facilities					
Expansion of Existing Facilities	C	C	C	P	N/A
New Access Roads Serving Permitted Uses and Arterials and Collectors	P	P	P	P	N/A
New Highways and Freeways	P	C	P	P	P
New Bridges	P	C	P	P	P
New Railways	C	C	C	N/A	N/A
New Airstrips	X	X	C	N/A	N/A
Parking					
Expansion of Existing Facilities	C	C	P	P	N/A
New Parking to Support Authorized Use	P	P	P	P	N/A
Stand-Alone Parking Lot or Structure	P	P	P	P	N/A
Utilities					
Expansion of Utilities	P	P	P	P	C
New Utility Services Accessory to Individual Shoreline Projects	P	P	P	P	C
New Utility Services to Projects outside Shoreline Jurisdiction	P	P	P	P	C
New Power Generating Facilities	C	X	C	C	C
New Utility Transmission Lines	P	P	P	P	C
New Utility Services, General	P	P	P	P	C
New Wastewater Treatment Facility	C	X	C	C	C

6.2 Development Standards

- A. There shall be a thirty-five (35) foot maximum building height for all structures, except that utility facilities, bridges, and approved industrial uses are not required to meet this standard.

Otherwise, to exceed 35 feet, an applicant must apply for a Shoreline Variance, and comply with the following criteria in addition to standard Shoreline Variance criteria:

4. Demonstrate overriding considerations of the public interest will be served, and
 5. Demonstrate that the proposal will not obstruct the view of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines or impair views from public lands or impair scenic vistas.
- B. Minimum shoreline lot frontage shall be consistent with underlying zoning
- C. Shoreline buffers. Buffer widths for Mill Creek are provided in Table 6-2. For non-shoreline streams and other critical areas in shoreline jurisdiction, see Appendix A for applicable buffers.
1. Buffer widths shall be measured outward in each direction, on the horizontal plane, from the ordinary high water mark, or from the top of bank, if the ordinary high water mark cannot be identified.
 2. Water-dependent uses do not require buffers. For water-dependent developments, no minimum shoreline management buffer is required. Apply mitigation sequencing to avoid and minimize adverse impacts during development siting.
- D. Building setbacks. Building setbacks are included in the Dimensional Development Standards Table below (Table 6-2) and only apply to SMP waterbodies.

Table 6-2: City of Walla Walla Dimensional Development Standards

City of Walla Walla Dimensional Standard	Urban Conservancy	Urban Residential	High Intensity	Urban Downtown	Mill Creek Flume
Shoreline Lot Frontage, minimum (feet)	Shall be consistent with underlying zoning				NA
Building Height, maximum (feet)	35	35	35 ¹	See Zoning ²	35
Building Setback (feet)	5	5	5	0	NA
Shoreline Buffers ³ , minimum from OHWM (feet)	<p>For water-dependent developments, no buffer and no building setback. Apply mitigation sequencing to avoid and minimize adverse impacts during development siting.</p> <p>For other developments:</p> <p>Mill Creek:</p> <p>From N. 3rd Avenue to S. Colville Street where flow is piped underground: 0 ft.</p> <p>All other areas: 35 ft.</p>				

1. Additional height for industrial uses may be approved in accordance with relevant sections of this Program.
2. Building heights within the Urban Downtown environment designation shall comply with City zoning regulations.
3. Shoreline buffer regulations (allowed uses etc.) and buffers for non-shoreline waterbodies in shoreline jurisdiction are found in the attached critical areas regulations (Appendix A, Section 6.0 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas).

6.3 General Shoreline Modification Requirements

Policies

- Policy-1. Allow shoreline modifications if the use or activity is permitted under this SMP or where it can be demonstrated that the proposed activities are necessary to support or protect an allowed use or development.
- Policy-2. Allow shoreline modifications if the use or activity is permitted under this SMP and only when adverse individual and cumulative impacts are avoided, minimized, and then mitigated as necessary to result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, in accordance with the mitigation sequence of this SMP.

Regulations

- A. Structural shoreline modifications are only allowed where they are demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or a legally existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage, or are necessary for reconfiguration of the shoreline for mitigation or enhancement purposes.
- B. As much as possible, the number and extent of shoreline modifications shall be limited.
- C. Shoreline modifications shall be appropriate to the specific type of shoreline and environmental conditions for which they are proposed.
- D. Shoreline modifications individually and cumulatively shall not result in a net loss of ecological functions.
- E. Shoreline modifications that have a lesser impact on ecological functions shall be given preference over other solutions.
- F. Mitigation sequencing shall be required, if applicable.
- G. Shoreline modifications shall incorporate all feasible measures to protect ecological shoreline functions and ecosystem-wide processes.

6.4 Agriculture

Policies

- Policy-1. New or expanded agricultural activities should not be allowed within shoreline jurisdiction to comply with the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Regulations

- A. New or expanded agricultural activities are prohibited within shoreline jurisdiction.

6.5 Aquaculture

City specific Policy 1 and Regulation A added to regional version

Policies

- Policy-1. New aquaculture for commercial propagation should not be allowed in shoreline jurisdiction. Encourage aquaculture that supports the recovery of endangered or threatened fish species.
- Policy-2. Restrict aquaculture in areas where it would result in a net loss of ecological functions or significantly conflict with navigation or other water-dependent uses.

- Policy-3. Promote aquaculture in such a manner as to protect the aesthetic quality of the shorelines and adjacent lands, and to protect the soil, air, water, fish and wildlife.
- Policy-4. Allow aquaculture that supports the propagation of native species, whether for the purposes of recreational activities or the restoration of species.

Regulations

- A. Aquaculture for commercial propagation shall be prohibited.
- B. Aquacultural facilities shall be designed and located to avoid:
 - 1. Spreading of disease, especially to native species;
 - 2. Introducing new non-native species which cause significant ecological impacts;
 - 3. Creating significant conflicts with navigation and other water-dependent uses;
 - 4. Causing a net loss of ecological functions; or
 - 5. Creating significant impacts to the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.
- C. Aquaculture structures and activities that do not require a waterside location shall be located landward of the shoreline buffers required by this SMP.

6.6 Boating and Moorage Facilities

Policies

- Policy-1. New or expanded boating and moorage facilities should not be allowed within shoreline jurisdiction.

Regulations

- A. New or expanded boating and moorage facilities are prohibited within shoreline jurisdiction.

6.7 Breakwaters, Weirs, and Groins

Policies

- Policy-1. Allow breakwaters, weirs, and groins to be located waterward of the OHWM only where necessary to support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, ecological restoration, or other specific public purpose.
- Policy-2. Consider alternative structures with less impact where physical conditions make such alternatives feasible.

Regulations

- A. New, expanded or replacement structures shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that they will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions and that they support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, ecological restoration, or other specific public purpose.
- B. Breakwaters, weirs, and groins shall be limited to the minimum size necessary.
- C. Breakwaters, weirs, and groins shall be designed to protect critical areas, and shall implement mitigation sequencing to achieve no net loss of ecological functions.
- D. Proposed designs for new or expanded structures shall be designed by qualified professionals.

6.8 Commercial Development

City specific Policy 1 and Regulation A to replace regional version

Policies

- Policy-1. Recognize the urban character of Mill Creek within the City of Walla Walla and encourage water-enjoyment commercial development that promotes economic activity and public enjoyment of the shoreline.
- Policy-2. Ensure that shoreline commercial development provides public or visual access to the shoreline where opportunities exist, provided that such access would not pose a health or safety hazard or such access is demonstrated to be infeasible.
- Policy-3. Promote public access or shoreline restoration as potential mitigation measures for impacts associated with shoreline commercial development where opportunities exist, and provided that public access would not pose a health or safety hazard to the public.
- Policy-4. Limit over-water, and non-water-oriented commercial uses in the shoreline environment.
- Policy-5. Allow limited commercial development in rural areas characterized by agriculture or industrial development.

Regulations

- A. Water-enjoyment uses shall be given preference over nonwater-oriented commercial uses along Mill Creek. Non-water oriented commercial uses may be permitted if included in a mixed-use project that includes water-oriented uses or if public access to the shoreline is incorporated into the project design. Examples include, but are not limited to, outdoor seating areas, courtyards, or trails.
- B. Non-water oriented commercial uses may be permitted where located on a site physically separated from the shoreline by another property in separate ownership, or by a public right-of-way, such that access for water-oriented use is precluded. All other non-water-oriented commercial uses are prohibited in the shoreline unless the use provides significant public benefit with respect to the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act, such as providing public access and ecological restoration and the commercial use is:
 - 1. Part of a mixed use project that includes a water-oriented use; or
 - 2. Proposed on a site where navigability is severely limited.
- C. Only those portions of water-dependent commercial uses that require over-water facilities shall be permitted to locate waterward of the OHWM, provided they are limited to the minimum size necessary to support the structure's intended use. Non-water dependent commercial uses shall not be allowed over water except when accessory to, and located within the same building as, a water-dependent use.
- D. Commercial development shall be designed to achieve no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- E. Commercial development shall minimize disruption to other shoreline uses, resources and values, such as navigation, recreation, and public access.
- F. New commercial development in the shoreline environment shall provide appropriate public access to the shoreline, per the requirements of Section 4.6 – Public Access.

6.9 Dredging and Dredge Material Disposal

Policies

- Policy-1. Site and design new development to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize the need for new and maintenance dredging.
- Policy-2. Ensure dredging and dredge material disposal is done in a manner that avoids or minimizes significant ecological impacts. Impacts that cannot be avoided should be mitigated in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- Policy-3. Discourage the disposal of dredge material on shorelands or wetlands within a channel migration zone, unless part of an approved restoration project.

Regulations

- A. Applicability. As regulated in this SMP, dredging is the removal of bed material from below the OHWM or wetlands using other than unpowered, hand-held tools for one of the allowed dredging activities listed in Section (D) below. This Section is not intended to cover other removals of bed material waterward of the OHWM or wetlands that are incidental to the construction of an otherwise authorized use or modification (e.g. shoreline crossings, bulkhead replacements). These in-water substrate modifications should be conducted pursuant to applicable general and specific use and modification regulations of this SMP.
- B. New development shall be sited and designed to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize the need for new and maintenance dredging.
- C. Dredging and dredge material disposal shall be done in a manner that avoids or minimizes significant ecological impacts. Impacts that cannot be avoided shall be mitigated in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- D. Dredging may only be permitted for the following activities:
 - 1. Maintenance dredging of established navigation channels and basins when restricted to maintaining previously dredged and/or existing authorized location, depth, and width.
 - 2. Establishing, expanding, relocating or reconfiguring navigation channels where necessary to assure safe and efficient accommodation of existing navigational uses.
 - 3. Development of new or expanded wet moorages, harbors, ports or water-dependent industries of economic importance to the region only when there are no feasible alternatives or other alternatives may have a greater ecological impact.
 - 4. Development of essential public facilities when there are no feasible alternatives.
 - 5. Maintenance of irrigation reservoirs, drains, canals, or ditches for agricultural purposes.
 - 6. Restoration or enhancement of shoreline ecological functions and processes benefiting water quality and/or fish and wildlife habitat.
 - 7. Trenching to allow the installation of necessary underground utilities if no alternative, including boring, is feasible; impacts to fish and wildlife habitat are avoided to the maximum extent possible; and the installation does not alter the natural rate, extent, or opportunity of channel migration.
- E. Dredging for the primary purpose of obtaining fill material is prohibited, except when the material is necessary for the restoration of ecological functions. The site where the fill is to be placed shall be located waterward of the OHWM. The project shall be either associated with a Model Toxics Control Act or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and

Liability Act habitat restoration project or, if approved through a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit, any other significant habitat enhancement project.

- F. Dredge material disposal within shoreline jurisdiction is permitted under the following conditions:
 - 1. Shoreline ecological functions and processes will be preserved, restored or enhanced, including protection of surface and groundwater; and
 - 2. Erosion, sedimentation, floodwaters or runoff will not increase adverse impacts to shoreline ecological functions and processes or to property.
- G. Dredge material disposal in open waters may be approved only when authorized by applicable state and federal agencies, and when one of the following conditions apply:
 - 1. Land disposal is infeasible, less consistent with this SMP, or prohibited by law.
 - 2. Nearshore disposal as part of a program to restore or enhance shoreline ecological functions and processes is not feasible.
- H. All applications for dredging or dredge material disposal shall include the following information, in addition to other application requirements.
 - 1. A description of the purpose of the proposed dredging activities.
 - 2. A site plan outlining the perimeter of the area proposed to be dredged and the dredge material disposal area, if applicable.
 - 3. A description of proposed dredging operations, including, but not limited to:
 - a. The method of removal;
 - b. The length of time required;
 - c. The quantity of material to be initially removed; and
 - d. The frequency and quantity of projected maintenance dredging.
 - 4. A description of proposed dredge material disposal, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Size and capacity of disposal site;
 - b. Means of transportation to the disposal site; and
 - c. Future use of the site and conformance with land use policies and regulations, if applicable.
 - 5. Plans for the protection and restoration of the shoreline environment during and after dredging operations.
 - 6. An assessment of potential impacts to ecological functions or processes from the proposal.
 - 7. A mitigation plan to address identified impacts, if necessary.

6.10 Fill and Excavation

Policies

- Policy-1. Allow fill when it is demonstrated to be the minimum extent necessary to accommodate an allowed shoreline use or development and with assurance of no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes.
- Policy-2. Allow fill when it is associated with restoration projects.
- Policy-3. Allow upland excavation only when necessary to support a use or modification otherwise allowed by this Shoreline Master Program.

Policy-4. Upland fill and excavation should be designed to meet the character of the surrounding shoreline.

Regulations

- A. All fills and excavations shall be located, designed and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration. Any adverse impacts to shoreline ecological functions shall be mitigated.
- B. Fills in wetlands, floodways, channel migration zones or waterward of the OHWM may be allowed only when necessary to support one or more of the following:
 - 1. Water-dependent uses.
 - 2. Public access.
 - 3. Cleanup and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of an interagency environmental clean-up plan.
 - 4. Disposal of dredged material considered suitable under, and conducted in accordance with, the Dredged Material Management Program of the Department of Natural Resources and/or the Dredged Material Management Office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 - 5. Expansion or alteration of transportation facilities of statewide significance currently located on the shoreline where alternatives to fill are infeasible.
 - 6. Ecological restoration or enhancement when consistent with an approved plan.
 - 7. Maintenance or installation of flood hazard reduction measures consistent with a comprehensive flood hazard management plan and this SMP.
 - 8. Protection of cultural resources when fill is the most feasible method to avoid continued degradation, disturbance or erosion of a site. Such fills shall be coordinated with any affected Indian tribes.
- C. Upland fills and excavation in shoreline jurisdiction that are not located within wetlands, floodways, or channel migration zones may be allowed provided they are:
 - 1. Part of an allowed shoreline use or modification, necessary to provide protection to cultural resources, or part of an approved restoration plan.
 - 2. Located outside applicable buffers, unless specifically allowed in buffers.
- D. All fills and excavations, except fills and excavations for the purpose of shoreline restoration, shall be designed:
 - 1. To be the minimum size necessary to implement the allowed use or modification.
 - 2. To fit the topography so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary.
 - 3. To not adversely affect hydrologic conditions or increase the risk of slope failure, if applicable.
- E. Unless site characteristics dictate otherwise, fill material within surface waters or wetlands shall be sand, gravel, rock, or other clean material with a minimum potential to degrade water quality and shall be obtained from a state-authorized source.
- F. A temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plan, including BMPs, consistent with the latest edition of the County- or City-adopted Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (2004) or approved equivalent, shall be provided for all proposed fill and excavation activities.

Disturbed areas shall be immediately protected from erosion using mulches, hydroseed, or similar methods, and revegetated, as applicable.

6.11 Forest Practices

Policies

Policy-1. Forest practices should not be allowed within shoreline jurisdiction.

Regulations

A. Forest practices are prohibited within shoreline jurisdiction.

6.12 Institutional Development

Policies

Policy-1. Institutional development in shoreline jurisdiction should be designed and located to result in no net loss of ecological function.

Policy-2. Encourage institutional development in shoreline jurisdiction that provides public benefit with respect to the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act or which provides other scientific, educational, or cultural benefits to the public.

Policy-3. Encourage shoreline institutional development to provide public access to the shoreline where opportunities exist, provided that such access would not pose a health and safety hazard or a security risk.

Regulations

- A. New and expanded institutional development in shoreline jurisdiction shall be designed and sited to result in no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- B. To the greatest extent possible, non-water oriented elements of new institutional development shall be located as far from the shoreline as is feasible, except when one of the following conditions applies:
 - 1. Such non-water oriented uses are part of an institutional development that provides a public benefit with respect to the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act; or
 - 2. Such non-water oriented uses are part of an institutional development that provides scientific, educational, or cultural public benefits.
- C. Institutional shoreline development shall minimize disruption to other shoreline uses, resources and values, such as navigation, recreation, and public access.
- D. New institutional development in shoreline jurisdiction shall provide appropriate public access to the shoreline, per the requirements of Section 5.1.6 – Public Access.

6.13 In-Stream Structures

Policies

Policy-1. Ensure that the location, design, construction and maintenance of in-stream structures give due consideration to the full range of public interests, watershed functions and processes, and environmental concerns, with special emphasis on protecting and restoring priority habitats and species.

Policy-2. Encourage non-structural and non-regulatory approaches as an alternative to in-stream structures. Non-regulatory and non-structural approaches may include public facility

and resource planning, land or easement acquisition, education, voluntary protection and enhancement projects, or incentive programs.

Regulations

- A. In-stream structures shall provide for the protection and preservation of ecosystem-wide processes, ecological functions, and cultural resources, including, but not limited to, fish and fish passage, priority habitats and species, other wildlife and water resources, shoreline critical areas, hydrogeological processes, and natural scenic vistas.
- B. In-stream structures shall not interfere with existing water-dependent uses, including recreation.
- C. In-stream structures shall not be a safety hazard or obstruct water navigation.
- D. In-stream structures shall be designed by a qualified professional.
- E. Natural in-stream features, such as snags, uprooted trees, or stumps, shall be left in place unless it can be demonstrated that they are actually causing bank erosion or higher flood stages or pose a hazard to navigation or human safety.

6.14 Mining

Policies

- Policy-1. Mining activities should not be allowed within shoreline jurisdiction.

Regulations

- A. Mining activities are prohibited within shoreline jurisdiction.

6.15 Ports and Industrial Development

City specific Policy 2 and Regulation A to replace regional version

Policies

- Policy-1. Design new industrial development in the shoreline environment to result in no net loss of ecological function and to minimize disruption of navigation and use of the shoreline by adjacent property owners.
- Policy-2. Recognize the urban character of Mill Creek within the City of Walla Walla and give preference to industrial development which encourages cooperative use of existing facilities that promotes economic activity and public enjoyment of the shoreline.
- Policy-3. Allow future industrial and port facilities that are dependent upon a shoreline location in areas where the shoreline is already characterized by industrial development or planned for such uses.
- Policy-4. New industrial development should consider providing shoreline public access as mitigation for disruption of shoreline resources and values, unless such public access would result in a security risk or life and safety hazard.
- Policy-5. Restoration of impaired shoreline ecological functions and processes should be a component of new industrial development, where applicable.

Regulations

- A. Industrial uses which incorporate water-enjoyment elements shall be given preference over non-water oriented industrial uses.
- B. Non-water-oriented industrial uses may be permitted where located on a site physically separated from the shoreline by another property in separate ownership or a major

transportation corridor such that access for water-oriented use is precluded. All other non-water-oriented industrial uses are prohibited in the shoreline environment unless one of the following conditions apply:

1. The use is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-oriented uses and provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives, such as providing public access and ecological restoration; or
 2. Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site, and the use provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and ecological restoration.
- C. New industrial development shall be located, designed and constructed in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and minimizes disruption of other shoreline resources and values.
- D. Required shoreline setback and buffer areas shall not be used for storage of industrial equipment, materials, or waste disposal, but may be used for outdoor recreation and public access.
- E. Disposal or storage of solid or other industrial wastes is not permitted in shoreline jurisdiction.
- F. New industrial development shall provide public access to the shoreline, subject to Section 5.1.6 – Public Access, except where such access would result in safety or security hazards or other significant impediments, as described in Section 5.1.6.
- G. Only those portions of water-dependent industrial uses that require over-water facilities shall be permitted to locate waterward of the OHWM, provided they are located on piling or other open-work structures, and they are limited to the minimum size necessary to support the structure's intended use.
- H. Water-oriented structures may be allowed to exceed a height of thirty-five (35) feet. Such structures may include, but are not limited to, facilities which must be of a greater height in order to function, such as cranes or other facilities designed to move or place products, fixed loading facilities that must provide clearance over vessels, storage facilities such as grain elevators, as well as accessory features such as lighting required for operations. The applicant must demonstrate compliance with the following criteria:
1. The public interest will be served by accommodating the increased height.
 2. The view of a substantial number of residences in areas adjoining such shorelines will not be obstructed.
 3. Increased height will not substantially interfere with views from a designated public place, vista, or feature specifically identified in an adopted local, state, or federal plan or policy.

6.16 Recreational Development

City specific policies and regulations to replace regional version

Policies

- Policy-1. Prioritize development and improvement of recreational facilities identified in the City of Walla Walla's parks and recreation plan, to the extent that development of these facilities will not result in a net loss of ecological function.
- Policy-2. Promote public access to and enjoyment of the shoreline at existing and future City parks in shoreline jurisdiction.

Regulations

- A. Water-oriented recreational development shall be a priority in the shoreline jurisdiction. Where water-dependent uses, such as swimming, fishing, and boating are not appropriate or feasible due to shoreline conditions, water-enjoyment uses, such as trails and passive parks shall be given priority.
- B. Expansions and improvements at existing shoreline parks to add or improve shoreline public access features shall be prioritized, provided that such improvements would not interfere with shoreline use or enjoyment by adjacent property owners or result in a net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- C. New recreation facility development along the Mill Creek Recreation Trail shall include an on-site connection to the trail network.

6.17 Residential Development

City specific Policy 1 to replace regional version Policy 2. City specific Policy 2 added to remaining regional policies except regional policy 4 has been omitted. Regulation A to replace regional version regulation 6.1.17(B),(D). Regulations B and C to replace the regional policies F and G, respectively.

Policies

- Policy-1. Where shoreline conditions permit, promote a variety of housing types along shorelines in the City of Walla Walla to increase pedestrian activity and increase market area for local businesses while ensuring no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- Policy-2. Encourage community shoreline access points for multifamily residential development in the shoreline jurisdiction.
- Policy-3. Design residential subdivisions in shoreline jurisdiction to be compatible with the physical and aesthetic character of the shoreline.
- Policy-4. Require residential development to make adequate provision for wastewater, water, and stormwater facilities and apply best management practices to protect shoreline water quality and meet the needs of the development.
- Policy-5. Design residential development to prevent the need for new shoreline stabilization or flood hazard reduction measure.

Regulations

- A. Single-family and multifamily residential development in shoreline jurisdiction shall be designed and located to minimize the need for new structural stabilization, minimize native vegetation removal, and shall result in no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- B. New residential development in shoreline jurisdiction, which includes subdivision of land for more than four parcels, shall provide community access to the shoreline, consistent with the standards of Section 5.1.6: Public Access.
- C. Overwater residential structure and floating homes shall be prohibited in the shoreline jurisdiction.
- D. Residential development shall be designed consistent with the applicable environment designation, as well as zoning and development regulations.
- E. Residential development shall be located a sufficient distance from steep slopes and erosion hazard areas that structural stabilization structures are not required to protect proposed residences, for the life of the structure. The minimum buffer distance from a steep slope or erosion hazard shall be determined according to the standards in Appendix A, Section 5.0, Geologically Hazardous Areas.

- F. Applications for residential development shall include provisions for water supply, wastewater, stormwater, solid waste, access, and other utilities in a manner that does not result in harmful effects on the shoreline environment or waters of the State.
- G. Grading in shoreline jurisdiction associated with residential appurtenances shall be limited to 250 cubic yards or less.
- H. Residential structures and their accessory uses or appurtenances shall not be located in required shoreline buffers unless specifically authorized in this SMP. Residential accessory uses shall be prohibited over the water unless clearly water-dependent for recreational or personal use.

6.18 Shoreline Restoration and Enhancement

Policies

- Policy-1. Promote restoration and enhancement actions that improve shoreline ecological functions and processes and target the needs of sensitive plant, fish and wildlife species as identified by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Natural Resources, affected tribes, National Marine Fisheries Service, and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Policy-2. Ensure restoration and enhancement of shorelines are designed using principles of landscape and conservation ecology and restore or enhance chemical, physical, and biological watershed processes that create and sustain shoreline habitat structures and functions.
- Policy-3. Seek funding to implement restoration and enhancement projects, particularly those sources that are identified in the Restoration Plan of this SMP or in other pertinent plans. Funding may be sought by the County or other entities.
- Policy-4. Develop application processing guidelines that will streamline the review of restoration-only projects.
- Policy-5. Ensure restoration and enhancement of shorelines is implemented using best management practices and protects adjacent natural resources.

Regulations

- A. Applicability. Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects include those activities proposed and conducted specifically for the purpose of establishing, restoring or enhancing habitat for priority species in shorelines. Such projects may include shoreline modification actions such as modification of vegetation, removal of non-native or invasive plants, shoreline stabilization, dredging, and filling, provided that the primary purpose of such actions is clearly restoration of the natural character and ecological functions of the shoreline. This Section does not apply to mitigation.
- B. Shoreline restoration and enhancement projects shall be designed using the best available scientific and technical information, and implemented using best management practices.
- C. All shoreline restoration and enhancement projects shall protect the integrity of adjacent natural resources, including aquatic habitats and water quality.
- D. Shoreline restoration and enhancement shall not significantly interfere with the normal public use of the navigable waters of the state without appropriate mitigation.
- E. Long-term maintenance and monitoring shall be included in restoration or enhancement proposals.

- F. Applicants seeking to perform restoration projects are advised to work with the County to assess whether and how the proposed project is allowed relief under RCW 90.58.580, in the event that the project shifts the OHWM landward.

6.19 Shoreline Stabilization

Policies

- Policy-1. Locate and design new development to avoid the need for future shoreline stabilization to the extent feasible.
- Policy-2. Use structural shoreline stabilization measures only when nonstructural methods are infeasible. Nonstructural methods include building setbacks, structure relocation, groundwater management, and other measures.
- Policy-3. Ensure soft structural shoreline stabilization measures are used prior to hard stabilization measures unless demonstrated to be insufficient.
- Policy-4. Allow new or expanded structural shoreline stabilization only where demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or a legally existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage, or for reconfiguration of the shoreline for mitigation or enhancement purposes.
- Policy-5. Ensure all proposals for structural shoreline stabilization, both individually and cumulatively, do not result in a net loss of ecological functions.

Regulations

- A. New development shall be located and designed to avoid the need for future shoreline stabilization, if feasible.
 - 1. Land subdivisions shall be designed based on a geotechnical report to assure that future development of the created lots will not require shore stabilization for the allowed development to occur.
 - 2. New development adjacent to steep slopes or bluffs shall be set back sufficiently to ensure that shoreline stabilization is unlikely to be necessary during the life of the structure, as demonstrated in a geotechnical report.
- B. New development that would require shoreline stabilization that would cause significant impacts to adjacent or down-current properties and shoreline areas is prohibited.
- C. Soft stabilization and/or bioengineered bank stabilization techniques shall be used unless demonstrated not to be sufficient to protect primary structures, dwellings, and businesses by a qualified professional.
- D. All proposals for shoreline stabilization structures, both individually and cumulatively, shall not result in a net loss of ecological functions, and shall be the minimum size necessary.
- E. New or enlarged structural shoreline stabilization measures shall not be allowed, except as follows:
 - 1. To protect an existing primary structure, including residences, when conclusive evidence, documented by a geotechnical analysis, is provided that the structure is in danger from shoreline erosion caused by currents or waves. Normal sloughing, erosion of steep bluffs, or shoreline erosion itself, without a scientific or geotechnical analysis, is not demonstration of need. The geotechnical analysis shall evaluate on-site drainage issues and address drainage problems away from the shoreline edge before considering hard or soft structural shoreline stabilization.

2. In support of new nonwater-dependent development, including single-family residences, when all of the conditions below apply:
 - a. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as loss of vegetation and drainage.
 - b. Nonstructural measures, such as, but not limited to, placing the development farther from the shoreline, reducing the size or scope of the proposal, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient.
 - c. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report. The damage shall be caused by natural processes, such as currents or waves.
3. In support of water-dependent development when all of the conditions below apply:
 - a. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as loss of vegetation and drainage.
 - b. Nonstructural measures, such as planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible over time or sufficient.
 - c. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report.
4. To protect projects for the restoration of ecological functions or for hazardous substance remediation projects pursuant to Chapter 70.105D RCW when nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient to adequately address erosion causes or impacts.
- F. New hard structural shoreline stabilization measures shall not be authorized, except when a report confirms that there is a significant possibility that a primary structure will be damaged within three years as a result of shoreline erosion in the absence of such hard structural shoreline stabilization measures, or where waiting until the need is immediate results in the loss of opportunity to use measures that would avoid impacts on ecological functions. Where the geotechnical report confirms a need to prevent potential damage to a primary structure, but the need is not as immediate as three years, that report may still be used to justify more immediate authorization to protect against erosion using soft measures.
- G. An existing shoreline stabilization structure, hard or soft, may be replaced with a similar structure if there is a demonstrated need to protect principal uses or structures from erosion caused by currents or waves. While replacement of shoreline stabilization structures may meet the criteria for exemption from a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, such activity is not exempt from the policies and regulations of this SMP.
 1. For purposes of this Section, "replacement" means the construction of new structure to perform a shoreline stabilization function of existing structure that can no longer adequately serve its purpose. Any additions to or increases in the size of existing shoreline stabilization measures shall be considered new structures.
 2. Replacement shall be regulated as a new shoreline stabilization measure, except for the requirement to prepare a geotechnical analysis. A geotechnical analysis is not required for replacements of existing hard or soft structural shoreline stabilization with a similar or softer measure if the applicant demonstrates need to protect principal uses or structures from erosion caused by currents or waves or other natural processes operating at or waterward of the OHWM.
 3. Replacement hard structural shoreline stabilization measures shall not encroach waterward of the OHWM or waterward of the existing shoreline stabilization measure unless the

residence was occupied prior to January 1, 1992, and there are overriding safety or environmental concerns. In such cases, the replacement structure shall abut the existing shoreline stabilization structure. All other replacement hard structural shoreline stabilization measures shall be located at or landward of the existing shoreline stabilization structure.

4. Hard and soft shoreline stabilization measures may allow some fill waterward of the OHWM to provide enhancement of shoreline ecological functions through creation of nearshore shallow-water habitat and shoreline rearing habitat for salmonids.
- H. Repair and maintenance of existing shoreline stabilization measures may be allowed, subject to the following standards. While repair and maintenance of shoreline stabilization structures may meet the criteria for exemption from a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, such activity is not exempt from the policies and regulations of this SMP.
 1. Repair and maintenance includes modifications to an existing shoreline stabilization measure that are designed to ensure the continued function of the measure by preventing failure of any part. Limitations on repair and maintenance include:
 - a. If within a three-year time period, more than 50 percent of the length of an existing structure is removed, including its footing or bottom course of rock, prior to placement of new stabilization materials, such work will not be considered repair and maintenance and shall be considered replacement. Work that only involves the removal of material above the footing or bottom course of rock does not constitute replacement.
 - b. Any additions to or increases in the size of existing shoreline stabilization measures shall be considered new structures.
 - c. The placement of a new shoreline stabilization structure landward of a failing shoreline stabilization structure shall be considered a new structure, not maintenance or repair.
 2. Areas of temporary disturbance within the shoreline buffer shall be expeditiously restored to their pre-project condition or better.
- I. Structural shoreline stabilization design and construction standards:
 1. Structural shoreline stabilization measures shall not extend waterward more than the minimum amount necessary to achieve effective stabilization, except for those elements that enhance shoreline ecological functions and minimize impacts.
 2. Stairs or other water access measures may be incorporated into shoreline stabilization measures, but shall not extend waterward of the measure or the OHWM.
 3. All structural shoreline stabilization measures shall minimize and mitigate any adverse impacts to ecological functions resulting from short-term construction activities. Techniques may include compliance with timing restrictions, use of best management practices, and stabilization of exposed soils following construction.
- J. In addition to other submittal requirements, the applicant shall submit the following as part of a request to construct a new, enlarged, or replacement shoreline stabilization measure:
 1. For a new or enlarged hard or soft structural shoreline stabilization measure, a geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional. The report shall include the following:
 - a. An assessment of the necessity for structural shoreline stabilization by estimating time frames and rates of erosion and reporting on the urgency associated with the specific situation.
 - b. An assessment of the cause of erosion, looking at processes occurring both waterward and landward of the OHWM, and documentation of the OHWM field determination.

- c. An assessment of alternative measures to shoreline stabilization.
 - d. Where structural shoreline stabilization is determined to be necessary, the assessment shall evaluate the feasibility of using soft shoreline stabilization measures in lieu of hard structural shoreline stabilization measures.
 - e. Design recommendations for minimum sizing of hard structural or soft structural shoreline stabilization materials, including gravel and cobble substrates necessary to dissipate wave energy, eliminate scour, and provide long-term shoreline stability.
2. For replacements of existing hard structural shoreline stabilization measures with a similar measure, the applicant shall submit a written narrative providing a demonstration of need. The narrative shall be prepared by a qualified professional. The demonstration of need shall consist of the following:
- a. An assessment of the necessity for continued structural shoreline stabilization, considering site-specific conditions such as water depth, orientation of the shoreline, wave fetch or flow velocities, and location of the nearest primary structure.
 - b. An assessment of erosion potential resulting from the action of waves or other natural processes operating at or waterward of the OHWM in the absence of the hard structural shoreline stabilization, and documentation of the OHWM field determination.
 - c. An assessment of alternative measures to shoreline stabilization.
 - d. An assessment of the feasibility of using soft shoreline stabilization measures in lieu of hard structural shoreline stabilization measures.
 - e. Design recommendations for minimizing impacts of any necessary hard structural shoreline stabilization.
 - f. The demonstration of need may be waived when an existing hard structural shoreline stabilization measure is proposed to be repaired or replaced using soft structural shoreline stabilization measures, resulting in significant restoration of shoreline ecological functions or processes.
3. For all structural shoreline stabilization measures, including soft structural shoreline stabilization, detailed construction plans, including, but not limited to, the following are required:
- a. Plan and cross-section views of the existing and proposed shoreline configuration, showing accurate existing and proposed topography and OHWMs.
 - b. Detailed construction sequence and specifications for all materials, including gravels, cobbles, boulders, logs, and vegetation.

6.20 Signs

Policies

- Policy-1. Ensure that signs located in the shoreline jurisdiction do not disrupt visual access to water areas.
- Policy-2. Limit the size and number of signs in the shoreline environment to be compatible with the applied environment designation.
- Policy-3. Locate, design, and maintain signs to minimize impacts to views and be visually compatible with local shoreline scenery as seen from both land and water, especially on shorelines of statewide significance.

Regulations

- A. Vistas and viewpoints shall not be degraded by the placement of signage. Commercial, informational, and wayfinding signs shall be located and designed to not impair visual access to the water from such vistas.

- B. When feasible, signs should be constructed against existing buildings to minimize visual access to the shoreline and water bodies.
- C. In the shoreline environment, shared, consolidated gateway signs to identify and give directions to local premises shall be preferred over individual, single-purpose signs.
- D. Safety and warning signs in shoreline jurisdiction shall be designed and located to minimize impacts to views as much as possible while accomplishing their primary function of advising the public of potential hazards.
- E. Billboards and other stand-alone commercial signage not accessory to a shoreline development shall be prohibited in shoreline jurisdiction.

6.21 Transportation and Circulation

Policies

- Policy-1. Design, implement, and locate new roads, railroads, and parking facilities in such a manner as to result in no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- Policy-2. Encourage a circulation system which will efficiently and safely move people, goods and services to minimize disruption or adverse effect on the shoreline areas.
- Policy-3. Encourage circulation planning systems for pedestrian and bicycle transportation where appropriate.
- Policy-4. Require that circulation planning and projects support existing and proposed shoreline uses that are consistent with this SMP.
- Policy-5. New roads and railroads in shoreline jurisdiction should be located as far landward from the shoreline as possible.
- Policy-6. Consider viewpoints, parking, trails and similar improvements for transportation system projects in shoreline areas.

Regulations

- A. When it is necessary to locate transportation infrastructure within shoreline jurisdiction, such facilities should be designed to minimize the amount of land area consumed and located as far landward from the shoreline as possible.
- B. Proper design, location, and construction of road and railroad facilities should be exercised to:
 1. Minimize erosion and maintain slope stability using methods consistent with the most current WSDOT design manual.
 2. Permit the natural movement of water.
 3. Prevent the entry of pollutants or waste materials into the water body.
 4. Use existing topography and preserve natural conditions to the greatest practical extent.
 5. Provide to the degree practical, scenic corridors, rest areas, viewpoints and other public amenities in public shoreline areas.
- C. Encourage the retention of extensive loops or spurs of old highways in SMP jurisdiction with high aesthetic quality or trail route potential to be used as pleasure bypass routes.
- D. Transportation facilities shall be constructed of materials which will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants and animals over the long-term. Elements within or over water shall be constructed of materials approved by applicable state agencies for use in water for both submerged portions and other components to avoid discharge of pollutants from splash, rain

or runoff. Wood or pilings treated with creosote, pentachlorophenol or other similarly toxic materials is prohibited. Preferred materials are concrete and steel.

- E. Transportation and parking development shall be carried out in a manner that maintains or improves state water quality standards for affected waters and results in no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- F. Parking areas shall be designed and located to minimize disruption of the shoreline and ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological function.
- G. To the greatest extent feasible, accessory parking shall be located landward of the building or use it serves.
- H. Stand-alone parking lots and parking garages shall be located on portions of the development site outside shoreline jurisdiction to the greatest degree feasible and shall be separated from the shoreline by vegetation, undeveloped space, a topographical barrier, or another building or structure.

6.22 Utilities

Policies

- Policy-1. Locate new utilities outside shoreline jurisdiction unless alternative locations are unfeasible, the utility requires a shoreline location, or the utility is necessary to support an approved shoreline use.
- Policy-2. Ensure new utilities utilize existing transportation and utility rights-of-way easements, or existing cleared areas to the greatest extent feasible.

Regulations

- A. Upon completion of installation or maintenance, projects on shoreline banks should be restored to pre-project configuration, including restoration of vegetation as required under Section 5.1.3: Vegetation Conservation.
- B. Whenever utility lines must be placed in a shoreline area the location shall be chosen so as not to obstruct or destroy scenic views, and shall avoid disruptions to public recreation areas and significant natural, historic, archaeological or cultural sites. Utilities should be encouraged to place the lines underground wherever feasible.
- C. Utilities should be located to meet the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate this growth.
- D. Wherever possible, multiple utilities shall be co-located in a shared corridor.
- E. Utility structures shall be designed and located to minimize disruption of public access to the shoreline and obstruction of visual access to the water.
- F. Utilities applications should demonstrate how the location, design and use achieves no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and incorporates appropriate mitigation.
- G. Privately operated irrigation pumps and water diversion structures to support agricultural activities shall not be considered utilities for the purposes of this SMP and shall be regulated as accessory to the primary agricultural use.

7.0 Administration, Permits, and Enforcement

7.1 Purpose

RCW 90.58.140(3) requires local governments to establish a Shoreline Master Program consistent with the rules adopted by the Washington Department of Ecology, for the administration and enforcement of shoreline development. In accordance with RCW 90.58.050, the City of Walla Walla has the responsibility of administering the regulatory program, with Ecology acting primarily in a supportive and review capacity.

7.2 Administrative Responsibilities

- A. The City shall designate an Administrator. The SMP Administrator or his/her designee is hereby vested with the authority to:
 - 1. Have overall administrative responsibility of this SMP.
 - 2. Grant or deny exemptions from Shoreline Substantial Development Permit requirements of this SMP.
 - 3. To recommend authorization, approval with conditions, or denial of Shoreline Substantial Development Permits, conditional uses, and variances.
 - 4. To grant time extensions to shoreline permits and their revision.
 - 5. Make field inspections as needed, and prepare or require reports on shoreline permit applications.
 - 6. Make written recommendations to the Planning Commission as appropriate on Shoreline Substantial Development Permits. The Administrator shall make recommendations to the Planning Commission regarding Shoreline Variances and Shoreline Conditional Use Permits. The Administrator shall recommend SMP amendments to the Planning Commission and City Council.
 - 7. Advise interested persons and prospective applicants as to the administrative procedures and related components of this SMP.
 - 8. Collect fees as provided in City ordinances or resolutions.
 - 9. Make administrative decisions and interpretations of the policies and regulations of this SMP and the SMA.
- B. The Shoreline Administrator or his/her designee is authorized to:
 - 1. Conduct environmental review of all use and development activities subject to this SMP, pursuant to WAC 197-11 and RCW 43.21(C). The responsible official is designated in accordance with the Walla Walla County Code.
- C. The Hearing Examiner is authorized to:
 - 1. Decide on appeals of administrative decisions issued by the Administrator of this SMP.
- D. The Planning Commission is authorized to:
 - 1. Review the SMP as part of regular SMP updates required by RCW 90.58.080 as a major element of Walla Walla County's planning and regulatory program, and make recommendations for amendments thereof to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - 2. Initiate an amendment to this SMP according to the procedures prescribed in WAC 173-26-100.
 - 3. Adopt all amendments to this SMP after consideration of the recommendation of the planning commission, where established. Amendments shall become effective 14 days from the date of the Washington Department of Ecology's written notice of final approval.
 - 4. Make recommendations on Shoreline Substantial Development Permits, conditional use permits, and variances to the City Council.
- E. The Board of County Commissioners and City Councils are authorized to:

1. Initiate an amendment to this SMP according to the procedures prescribed in WAC 173-26-100.
2. Adopt all amendments to this SMP, after consideration of the recommendation of the planning commission, where established. Amendments shall become effective 14 days from the date of the Washington Department of Ecology's written notice of final approval.
3. Make decisions on Shoreline Substantial Development Permits, conditional use permits, and variances.

7.3 Noticing Requirements

- A. Applicants shall follow the noticing requirements of the City. At a minimum, the City shall provide notice in accordance with WAC 173-27-110, and shall be consistent with noticing requirements in the Walla Walla Municipal Code.
- B. Per WAC 173-27-120 the City shall comply with special procedures (public notice timeous, appeal periods, etc.) for limited utility extension and bulkheads.

7.4 Exemption from Permit Requirements

- A. An exemption from the Shoreline Substantial Development Permit process is not an exemption from compliance with the SMA or this SMP, or from any other regulatory requirements. To be authorized, all uses and development must be consistent with the policies, requirements and procedures of this SMP and the SMA.
 - B. Exemptions shall be construed narrowly. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of one or more of the listed exemptions may be granted exemption from the Shoreline Substantial Development Permit process.
 - C. A development or use that is listed as a conditional use pursuant to this SMP, or is an unlisted use, must obtain a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit even though the development or use does not require a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit. When a development or use is proposed that does not comply with the bulk, dimensional and performance standards of this SMP, such development or use can only be authorized by approval of a Shoreline Variance.
 - D. The burden of proof that a development or use is exempt from the permit process is on the applicant.
 - E. If any part of a proposed development is not eligible for exemption, then a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit is required for the entire proposed development project.
 - F. The City may attach conditions to the approval of exempted developments and/or uses as necessary to assure consistency of the project with the SMA and this SMP. Additionally, nothing shall interfere with the County's ability to require compliance with all other applicable laws and plans.
 - G. The City shall exempt those shoreline activities listed in WAC 173-2040, WAC 173-27-040 and RCW 90.58.030 (3)(e), 90.58.140(9), 90.58.147, 90.58.355 and 90.58.515, or their successor laws, from the Shoreline Substantial Development Permit process. Exempted activities shall obtain a letter of exemption under the procedures in Subsection H.
 - H. Letters of exemption shall be issued by the City when a development application is determined to meet the listed criteria for an exemption and when a letter of exemption is required by the provisions of WAC 173-27-050.
1. The City is hereby authorized to grant or deny requests for statement of exemption from the shoreline substantial development permit requirements. The statement shall be in writing and shall indicate the specific exemption of this SMP that is being applied to the

development, and shall provide a summary of the analysis of the consistency of the project with this SMP and the SMA. The letter shall be sent to the applicant and the Department.

2. Statements of exemption may contain conditions and/or mitigating measures of approval to achieve consistency and compliance with the provisions of this SMP and the SMA.

7.5 Permit Applications

- A. Shoreline applications are classified as follows:
 1. Substantial Development Permit
 2. Conditional Use Permit
 3. Variance
 4. Shoreline Exemption
- B. Applications for Shoreline Substantial Development Permits, Shoreline Conditional Use Permits, or Shoreline Variances shall be in a form prescribed and used by the City, including a combined permit application form. Such forms shall be supplied by the City.
- C. Where this SMP requires more information than the minimum required by WAC 173-27-180, the SMP Administrator may vary or waive requirements beyond WAC-173-27-180 if the information is unnecessary to process the application. The SMP Administrator may require additional specific information if required by the nature of the proposal or the presence of sensitive ecological features, to ensure compliance with other local requirements or the provisions of this SMP.
- D. Permit application fees must be paid by the applicant at the time of permit application.
- E. All applications for a permit or a permit revision shall be submitted by the City to Ecology upon a final decision by the City. Final decision by the City shall mean the order or ruling, whether it be an approval or denial, which is established after all local administrative appeals related to the permit have concluded or the opportunity to initiate such appeals have lapsed. Filing shall occur consistent with WAC 173-27-130.
- F. As set forth in WAC 173-27-190, each Substantial Development Permit, Conditional Use Permit, or Variance, issued by the City must contain a provision that construction pursuant to the permit may not begin and is not authorized until twenty-one days from the date of filing as defined in RCW 90.58.140(6) and WAC 173-27-130, or until all review proceedings initiated within twenty-one days from the date of such filing have terminated; except as provided in RCW 90.58.140(5)(a) and (b).
- G. A permit data sheet shall be submitted to Ecology with each shoreline permit. The permit data sheet form shall be consistent with WAC 173-27-990.
- H. After the City's approval of a conditional use or variance permit, the City shall submit the permit to the department for Ecology's approval, approval with conditions, or denial.
 1. Ecology shall render and transmit to the City and the applicant its final decision approving, approving with conditions, or disapproving the permit within thirty days of the date of submittal by the County pursuant to WAC 173-27-110.
 2. Ecology shall review the complete file submitted by the City on conditional use and variance permits and any other information submitted or available that is relevant to the application. Ecology shall base its determination to approve, approve with conditions or deny a conditional use permit or variance on consistency with the policy and provisions of the SMA and, except as provided in WAC 173-27-210, the criteria in WAC 173-27-160 and 173-27-170.

3. The City shall provide appropriate notification of the Ecology's final decision to those interested persons having requested notification from local government pursuant to WAC 173-27-130. All requests for review of any final permit decisions under chapter 90.58 RCW and chapter 173-27 WAC are governed by the procedures established in RCW 90.58.180 and chapter 461-08 WAC, the rules of practice and procedure of the shorelines hearings board.
- I. Except as specified in Section 8.1.9 – Revisions to Permits, the applicant must comply with all aspects of an approval granted under this Chapter, including conditions and restrictions.

7.6 Shoreline Substantial Development Permits

- A. A shoreline Substantial Development Permit shall be required for all development of shorelines, unless the proposals is specifically exempt per Section 8.1.4 (Exemptions from a Substantial Development Permit) or is not subject to the SMP per Section 1.3 (Applicability).
- B. A substantial development permit shall be granted only when the development proposed is consistent with:
 1. The policies and procedures of the SMA;
 2. The provisions of WAC 173-27; and
 3. This SMP.
- C. The City may attach conditions to the approval of permits as necessary to assure consistency of the project with the SMA and this SMP.
- D. Nothing shall interfere with the City's ability to require compliance with all other applicable plans and laws.
- E. Construction and activities authorized by a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit are subject to the time limitations of WAC 173-27-090.

7.7 Shoreline Conditional Use Permits

- A. Uses specifically classified or set forth in this SMP as conditional uses shall be subject to review and condition by the Shorelines Hearings Board/Examiner and by Ecology. Shoreline Conditional Use Applications shall be processed consistent with this SMP and Walla Walla Municipal Code Chapter 20.14 and 20.216.
- B. Other uses which are not classified, listed, or set forth in this SMP may be authorized as conditional uses provided the applicant can demonstrate consistency with the requirements of this Section and the requirements for conditional uses contained in this SMP.
- C. Uses which are specifically prohibited by this SMP may not be authorized as a conditional use.
- D. Uses which are classified or set forth in this SMP as conditional uses may be authorized provided that the applicant demonstrates all of the following:
 1. That the proposed use is consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and this SMP;
 2. That the proposed use will not interfere with the normal public use of public shorelines;
 3. That the proposed use of the site and design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the comprehensive plan and SMP;
 4. That the proposed use will cause no significant adverse effects to the shoreline environment; and
 5. That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.

- E. In the granting of all conditional use permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example, if conditional use permits were granted for other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the conditional uses shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.

7.8 Shoreline Variances

- A. The purpose of a variance is to grant relief to specific bulk or dimensional requirements set forth in this SMP where extraordinary or unique circumstances relating to the property would impose unnecessary hardships on the applicant or thwart the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020. The County may not grant variances from the use regulations of the SMP. Shoreline Variance Applications shall be processed consistent with this SMP and Walla Walla Municipal Code Chapter 20.220 (Variance).
- B. Variance permits should be granted in circumstances where denial of the permit would conflict with the goals of the SMA as listed in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances the applicant must demonstrate extraordinary circumstances and that approval of the variance will not result in substantial detrimental effect to the public interest.
- C. Variance permits for development and/or uses that will be located landward of the OHWM, as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(b), and/or landward of any wetland as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(h), may be authorized, provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:
 - 1. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the SMP precludes, or significantly interferes with, reasonable use of the property;
 - 2. That the hardship described in Subsection (1) is specifically related to the property, and is the result of unique conditions such as irregular lot shape, size, or natural features and the application of the SMP, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions;
 - 3. That the design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the comprehensive plan and SMP and will not cause adverse impacts to the shoreline environment;
 - 4. That the variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area;
 - 5. That the variance requested is the minimum necessary to afford relief; and
 - 6. That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.
- D. Variance Permits for development and/or uses that will be located waterward of the OHWM as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(b), or within any wetland as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(h), may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:
 - 1. That the strict application of bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in this SMP precludes all reasonable use of the property;
 - 2. That the proposal is consistent with the criteria established under Subsection (C) of this Section; and
 - 3. That the public rights of navigation and use of the shoreline will not be adversely affected.
- E. In the granting of all variance permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impacts of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example, if variances were granted to

other developments and/or uses in the area where similar circumstances exist the total of the variances shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not cause substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.

7.9 Revisions to Permits

- A. When an applicant seeks to revise a shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, or variance, whether such permit or variance was granted under this SMP or under the prior effective SMP, the SMP Administrator shall require the applicant to submit detailed plans and text describing the proposed changes to the project. If the Administrator determines that the proposed changes are within the general scope and intent of the original permit or variance, the revision may be approved without the need for the applicant to file a new permit application, provided the development is consistent with the SMA, WAC 173-27-100 (Revisions to Permits), and this SMP. If the proposed change constitutes substantial development, then a new permit is required.
- B. Within the “scope and intent” of the original permit, as referenced in Subsection (A), means the following:
 1. No additional over-water construction will be involved, except that pier, dock, or float construction may be increased by 500 square feet or 10 percent from the provisions of the original permit, whichever is less;
 2. Lot coverage and height may be increased a maximum of 10 percent from the provisions of the original permit;
 3. The revised permit does not authorize development to exceed height, lot coverage, setback, or any other requirements of this SMP except as authorized under a variance granted in the original permit;
 4. Additional or revised landscaping is consistent with the conditions attached to the original permit and with the SMP;
 5. The use authorized pursuant to the original permit is not changed;
 6. No adverse environmental impact will be caused by the project revision; and
- C. If the revision, or the sum of the revision and any previously approved revisions, will violate the criteria specified in Subsection (B), the SMP Administrator shall require the applicant to apply for a new shoreline substantial development or conditional use permit or variance, as appropriate, in the manner provided herein.
- D. If proposed revisions to the original permit involve a conditional use or variance, the County shall submit the proposed revision to the Department of Ecology for approval, approval with conditions, or denial. Indication shall be made that the revision is being submitted under the requirements set forth in WAC 173-27-100. The Department of Ecology shall respond with its final decision on the proposed revision request within 15 days of the date of receipt per WAC 173-27-100(6). The County shall notify parties of record of the Department of Ecology’s final decision.
- E. The revised permit becomes effective immediately upon final decision by local government or, when appropriate under Subsection (D) of this section, upon final action by Ecology.
- F. Appeals shall be in accordance with RCW 90.58.180 and shall be filed within twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the local government’s action by the Department of Ecology or, when appropriate under Subsection (D) of this section, the date Ecology’s final decision is transmitted to the County and the applicant. Construction undertaken pursuant to that

portion of a revised permit not authorized under the original permit is at the applicant's own risk until the expiration of the appeals deadline. If an appeal is successful in proving that a revision is not within the scope and intent of the original permit, the decision shall have no bearing on the original permit.

7.10 Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Lots

- A. Nonconforming uses or developments are those shoreline uses or developments lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of this Master Program. The intent of this chapter is to provide regulations regarding nonconforming uses, structures, and lots as well as to establish residences as pre-existing legal uses, as allowed by SMA.
- B. Nonconforming Uses and Structures: Continuance and Discontinuance
 - 1. Lots, structures, and uses that were legally established prior to adoption of this Master Program or that were in compliance with the Master Program at the time of initial establishment but, due to revision or amendment of the Master Program, have become noncompliant are nonconforming uses that may continue, without regard to ownership changes, so long as in compliance with this chapter. A use of property that is unlawful under other local, state, or federal laws shall not be deemed a nonconforming use.
 - 2. Any use which existed prior to adoption of this Master Program or applicability of this Master Program to the property and which is not listed as a permitted use shall be considered a nonconforming use.
 - 3. If a nonconforming use is replaced by a conforming use for any length of time, use of the property shall not revert to the nonconforming use. The mere presence of a structure shall not constitute the continuance of a nonconforming use.
 - 4. In accordance with Walla Walla Municipal Code Chapter 20.212, when a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of six months or more without replacement by a conforming use, legal conforming use status expires and further use of the structure or lot must be in compliance with the provisions of Walla Walla Municipal Code and this Master Program.
- C. Nonconforming Lots
 - 1. Any permitted use or structure may be erected on any existing lot or parcel. This provision shall apply even if said lot fails to meet the minimum dimensional requirements of this SMP, provided that such a structure or use is allowed within the shoreline environment. All uses of the nonconforming lot shall comply with all other provisions of this Master Program, as well as underlying zoning requirements, including setbacks, dimensional standards, and lot coverage requirements.
 - 2. Structures and customary accessory buildings on non-conforming lots shall be set back from the OHWM to the greatest extent feasible. Development proposed inside required buffers shall go through mitigation sequencing and shall require a mitigation plan.
- D. Alteration, Expansion, or Restoration of Nonconforming Uses and Structures
 - 1. Alteration, expansion, or restoration of nonconforming structures and uses are not allowed except as set forth in this Master Program and in Walla Walla Municipal Code Chapter 20.212.
 - 2. Any nonconforming structure that is moved any distance must be brought into conformance with this Master Program, the SMA, and Walla Walla Municipal Code.

3. A structure for which a variance has been issued shall be considered a legal nonconforming structure, and the requirements of this Section shall apply as they apply to pre-existing nonconforming structures and uses.
 4. Legally existing structures used for a conforming use but which are nonconforming with regard to setbacks, buffers, or yards; area; bulk; height or density may be maintained and repaired and may be enlarged or expanded, provided that said enlargement does not increase the extent of nonconformity by further encroaching upon or extending into areas where construction or use would not be allowed for new development or uses.
 5. Alteration or expansion of a nonconforming use or structure is allowed if necessary to accommodate handicapped accessibility requirements, fire code, or other life safety related requirements mandated by local, state, or federal law.
- E. Pre-Existing Legal Residential Uses – Conforming Legal Residential Structures
1. Notwithstanding Subsections (A) through (D), the following shall apply only to pre-existing legal residential structures constructed prior to the effective date of this SMP (XXXX,201X):
 - a. Residential structures and appurtenant structures that were legally established and are used for a conforming use, but that do not meet standards for setbacks, buffers or yards; area; bulk; height; or density shall be considered a conforming structure.
 - b. Redevelopment, expansion, or change of class of occupancy, of a legally constructed residential structure, including the expansion of the existing structure footprint is allowed up to twenty-five (25) percent, provided that the following criteria are met:
 - i. The enlargement, expansion or addition is in conformance with all other provisions of this SMP;
 - ii. The structure is located landward of the ordinary high water mark;
 - iii. The expansion does not extend farther waterward than the existing primary residential structure;
 - iv. The enlargements, expansion or addition does not increase the degree of non-conformity;
 - v. Any expansion of the existing structure footprint between ten (10) and twenty-five (25) percent shall be mitigated by providing an equivalent area of shoreline buffer enhancement through planting of native vegetation.
 - c. Pre-existing legal residential structures that are damaged or destroyed to an extent of more than fifty percent of their replacement cost at the time of destruction may be replaced to their prior size and location subject to:
 - i. All other requirements of the Walla Walla Municipal Code.
 - ii. Submission of a building permit within one year of the act causing damage or destruction to the dwelling unit.
 - d. For purposes of this Section, “appurtenant structures” shall mean garages, sheds, and other legally established structures. Appurtenant structures do not include bulkheads and other shoreline modifications or over-water structures.
 - e. Nothing in this Section shall:
 - i. Restrict the ability of this SMP to limit development, expansion, or replacement of over-water structures located in hazardous areas, such as floodplains and geologically hazardous areas; or
 - ii. Affect the application of other federal, state, County, or local requirements to residential structures.

7.11 Enforcement Authority

The City shall apply WAC 173-27 Part II (Shoreline Management Act Enforcement) to enforce the provision of this SMP.

7.12 Amendments to the SMP

- A. This SMP shall be reviewed and amended as appropriate in accordance with the review periods required in the SMA and in order to:
 - 1. Assure that this SMP complies with applicable law and guidelines in effect at the time of the review; and
 - 2. Assure consistency of this SMP with the City's Comprehensive Plan and development regulations adopted under Chapter 36.70A RCW, if applicable, and other local requirements.
- B. This SMP and all amendments shall become effective 14 days from the date of Ecology's written notice of final approval.
- C. This SMP may be amended annually or more frequently as needed pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(2)(a)(iii).
- D. Future amendments to this SMP may be initiated by the City of Walla Walla Shoreline Administrator, Planning Commission, or City Council. The following may apply for an amendment to the development services department:
 - 1. Any property owner in the City of Walla Walla, when such request is for an amendment that would affect only that person's property;
 - 2. Any citizens, hearing examiners, staff of other agencies, county staff, and the Board of County Commissioners of Walla Walla County; and
 - 3. Any local governmental or non-governmental agency operating in Walla Walla County.
- E. Applications for SMP amendments shall specify the changes requested and any and all reasons. Applications shall be made on forms specified by the City and shall contain information specified in the City's procedures for regulation amendments pursuant to RCW 36.70A and information necessary to meet minimum public review procedures.
- F. The City shall review the amendments in accordance with procedures of the SMA and implementing rules including, but not limited to, RCW 90.58.080(Review of master programs) and WAC 173-26-100(Local process for approving/amending shoreline master programs).
- G. Proposals to amend this SMP shall be heard by the Planning Commission in a public hearing. After conducting a hearing and evaluating testimony regarding the application, including a recommendation from the Shoreline Administrator, the Planning Commission shall submit its recommendation to the City Council, who shall approve or deny the proposed amendment following their open record hearing.
- H. Prior to approval, the City shall make a finding regarding the amendment.
 - 1. The proposed amendment must accomplish the following:
 - a. This Program and any future amendment hereto shall ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes on a programmatic basis in accordance with the baseline functions present as of the Final Shoreline Analysis Report (September 2014).
 - 2. The proposed amendment must accomplish one of the following:
 - a. The proposed amendment would make this Program more consistent with the SMA and/or any applicable Department of Ecology SMP Guidelines.

- b. The proposed amendment would make this Program more equitable in its application to persons or property due to changed conditions in an area.

7.13 Monitoring

- A. The City will track all shoreline permits and exemption activities to evaluate whether this SMP is achieving no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- B. Activities to be tracked will be consistent with WAC requirements and shall include development, conservation, restoration and mitigation efforts, such as:
 - 1. New shoreline development
 - 2. Shoreline variances and the nature of the variance
 - 3. Compliance issues
 - 4. Net changes in impervious surface areas, including associated stormwater management
 - 5. Net changes in fill or armoring
 - 6. Net change in linear feet of flood hazard structures
 - 7. Net changes in vegetation (area, character)
- C. Using the information collected in Subsection (B), a no net loss report shall be prepared every eight years as part of the County's SMP evaluation. Should the no net loss report show degradation of the baseline condition documented in the County's Shoreline Analysis Report (2014), changes to the SMP and/or Shoreline Restoration Plan shall be proposed at the time of the eight-year update to prevent further degradation and address the loss in ecological functions. The report will comply with the current WAC requirements at the time of submittal,