

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM 1974

Whitman County
Albion
Colfax
Malden
Pullman
Rosalia
Tekoa



Whitman County Regional Planning Council

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SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Shoreline Master Program has been prepared by the County-wide citizens' committee and formally adopted by the County Commissioners on June 20, 1974. The Master Program has been prepared in conformance with the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 and the Shoreline Management Guidelines adopted in June, 1972. The master programs for each of the towns except Palouse have been prepared and have been adopted.

The Shoreline Act, the Guidelines, and the Master Programs are based on the philosophy that the shorelines of the State and Whitman County are among the most valuable and fragile of its natural resources and that there is a great concern relating to their utilization, protection, restoration, and preservation. The expressed purpose of the Act is to provide management of the State's shorelines through planning and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses. The Master Program spells out this policy for Whitman County.

The Shoreline Management Act also provides for citizen involvement through the committee process. The Master Program is the result of the citizens' committee guidance to staff development of the program. To meet the requirements of the Act, a citizens' committee was formed from a cross section of the people in the County representing a wide range of interest. The Committee numbered twenty-four members with Mr. Ernie Stueckle, a local wheat rancher, providing guidance to the committee as its chairman.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee held eighteen public meetings in the development of the Master Program. Also, sixteen additional public information meetings were held throughout the County to provide each of the towns with ample information to understand and then adopt a master program for their governmental unit. Additional meetings were held in Pullman by the Pullman Planning Commission in the development of the master program for the town. It is felt that the master programs for the County and the towns is a product of the citizens that have worked on the program.

The County Program

The Master Program for the County was developed first by the citizens' committee. The County program then acted as a guide to each of the town programs. The County program primarily addresses itself to the agricultural needs of the County, yet all uses were considered and provisions were made toward providing for all uses within a general philosophy of the Act. The County program was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on June 20, 1974.

The Town Programs

Shoreline master programs have been completed and adopted by all the towns in Whitman County except the town of Palouse. All the town programs are duplicates of the County program, except where there was a conflict between the shoreline program developed for the County and existing town ordinances. The changes that were made for each of these

towns are noted in the attached Master Program.

The Town of Pullman Master Program will be submitted as an appendix to the County Master Program. The rest of the towns that are under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act are submitting a joint program with the County's.

The Master Program

The Master Program addresses nine different goals, a series of policies defined as high applicability, limited applicability, and policies of little or no applicability. Environments have been identified by the Shoreline Committee and adopted by the various governmental units. The Use Regulations have been listed segregated into activities and listed in each environment. The Master Program has been prepared in this manner so that all regulations that affect a given designated area or environment are listed for the convenience of the user. The following pages describe the Master Program that has been developed by the Shoreline Citizens' Committee.

Copies of the Resolutions and Ordinances of Adoption are provided in Appendix C.

Shorelines of Statewide Significance

The Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 90.58.030, defines shorelines of statewide significance as those areas on the east side of the Cascades where the natural flow of a stream is measured at 200 cubic feet per second, 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.

In Whitman County, special consideration in planning and development must be given to those water bodies that are classified as being of statewide significance. The North Fork of the Palouse River, Rock Creek from the outlet of Rock Lake, and Union Flat Creek to its mouth on the Palouse River have been classified as streams of statewide significance.

The map on the page preceding the Use Regulations shows the designation of environments as it prepared by the citizens' committee. This map also shows those streams which are under the jurisdiction of the shorelines of statewide significance.

Appendix A shows those regulations that are specified in the State law regarding the shorelines of statewide significance and the procedures which should be followed regarding implementation of the law.

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GOALS

Consistent with the general nature of Whitman County's master program, the following land and water use elements are to be dealt with. By dealing with shoreline uses, systematically as belonging to these generic classes of activities, the policies and goals in the master programs can be clearly applied to different shoreline uses. In the absence of this kind of specificity in the master programs, the application of policy and use regulations could be inconsistent and arbitrary.

The plan elements and associated goals are:

(a) Economic development element for the location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commercial and other developments that are particularly dependent on shoreland locations. GOAL: Insure that economic development along shorelines of Whitman County will enhance the quality of environment enjoyed by County residents, and continue to preserve adjacent agricultural lands.

(b) Public access elements for assessing the need for providing public access to shoreline areas. GOAL: Provide adequate access to the public shorelines of Whitman County; insure that public access systems respect sensitive environmental elements.

(c) Circulation element for assessing the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals and other public facilities and correlating those facilities with the shoreline use elements. GOAL: Provide a more convenient and economical circulation system compatible with efficient traffic movement and the desire to protect, enhance, and preserve Whitman County shorelines.

(d) Recreational element for the preservation and expansion of recreational opportunities through programs of acquisition, development and various means of less-than-fee acquisition. GOAL: Encourage the further development of varied recreational opportunities and facilities along Whitman County shorelines to serve the needs of county residents and visitors.

(e) Shoreline use element for considering: the pattern of distribution and location requirements of land uses on shorelines and adjacent areas, including, but not limited to, housing, commerce, industry, transportation, public buildings and utilities, agriculture, education and natural resources; the pattern of distribution and location requirements of water uses including, but not limited to, aquaculture, recreation and transportation.

POLICIES

This section contains suggested policies for the local regulation of use activities proposed for Whitman County shorelines. Each topic, representing a specific use or group of uses, is broadly defined and followed by several policies. These policies represent the criteria upon which judgments for proposed shoreline developments will be based until the master program is completed. In addition, these policies are intended to provide the basis for the development of that portion of the master program concerned with the regulation of such uses.

In addition to review of the policies in this section, the Citizens' Advisory Committee should identify the type or types of natural systems (as described in WAC 173-16-050) within which a use is proposed and should impose regulations on those developments and uses which would tend to affect adversely the natural characteristics needed to preserve the integrity of the system.

It should be noted that there are several policies for certain activities which are not explicitly defined in the Shoreline Act as developments for which substantial development permits are not required (for example, the suggestion that a buffer of permanent vegetation be maintained along water bodies in agriculture areas). While such activities generally cannot be regulated through the permit system, it is intended that they be dealt with in the Whitman County master program in a manner consistent with policy and intent of the Shoreline Act.

The policies have been reviewed by the Citizens' Committee and have been revised, taking into consideration the many suggestions of the members of the Committee. These policies are listed below in order of their applicability to this county and the towns within Whitman County.

Policies of High Applicability

Agricultural Practices

Agricultural practices are those methods used in vegetation and soil management, such as tilling of soil, control of weeds, control of plant diseases and insect pests, soil maintenance and fertilization. Many of these practices require the use of agricultural chemicals, most of which are water soluble and may wash into contiguous land or water areas causing significant alteration and damage to plant and animal habitats, especially those in the fragile shoreline areas. Also, large quantities of mineral and organic sediments enter water bodies through surface erosion when proper land management techniques are not utilized. POLICIES:

Conservation practices should be promoted along and adjacent to shoreline areas to retard erosion, siltation and possible leaching of dangerous chemicals and fertilizers. These practices should include the possible use of buffer strips along shorelines, proper

Mining

Mining is the removal of naturally occurring materials from the earth for economic use. The removal of sand and gravel from shoreline areas of Washington usually results in erosion of land and silting of water. These operations can create silt and kill bottom-living animals. The removal of sand from beaches can deplete a limited resource which may not be restored through natural processes. POLICIES:

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

Excavations for the production of sand, gravel, and minerals should be done in conformance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act.

Local governments should strictly control or prohibit the removal of sand and gravel from shoreline beaches.

When removal of sand and gravel from shoreline beaches is permitted by existing legislation, it should be taken from the least sensitive biophysical areas of the beach.

Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

Signs are publicly displayed boards whose purpose is to provide information, direction, or advertising. Signs may be pleasing or distracting, depending upon their design and location. A sign, in order to be effective, must attract attention; however, a message can be clear and distinct without being offensive. There are areas where signs are not desirable, but generally it is the design that is undesirable, not the sign itself. POLICIES:

The number of signs and billboards off-premise of a business should be limited to those necessary for public information.

All signs, billboards, or other outdoor advertising should have established size, height, and lighting limitations.

Natural shoreline amenities such as vistas and viewpoints should not be degraded by the placement of signs, billboards, or other outdoor advertising.

Residential Development

The following policies should be recognized in the development of any subdivision on the shorelines of the State. To the extent possible, planned unit developments (sometimes called cluster developments) should be encouraged within the shoreline area. Within planned unit developments substantial portions of land are reserved as open space or recreational areas for the joint use of the occupants of the development. This land may be provided by allowing houses to be placed on lots smaller than the legal minimum size for normal subdivisions, as long as the total number of dwellings in the planned unit development does not exceed the total allowable in a regular subdivision. POLICIES:

Residential Development - Policies (cont.)

Residential development should be encouraged to locate in urban areas providing adequate municipal services. (In conformance with Agricultural Zoning proposed by the County.)

Residential development will be discouraged to locate in designated flood plain areas (zone districts). (County or cities will have to establish flood plain zone districts in conformance with State law.)

Building height limitation should be considered for new developments depending on views from surrounding properties, local vegetation, and soil capabilities. (These regulations will be determined by the County or cities adopting use regulations.)

Residential development along shorelines should incorporate adequate measures to ensure minimal disturbances of shoreline resources.

Utilities

Utilities are services which produce and carry electric power, gas, sewage, communications and oil. At this time the most feasible methods of transmission are the lineal ones of pipes and wires. The installation of this apparatus necessarily disturbs the landscape but can usually be planned to have minimal visual and physical effect on the environment.

POLICIES:

Upon completion of installation/maintenance projects on shorelines, banks should be restored to pre-project configuration, replanted with native species and provided maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.

Whenever these facilities must be placed in a shoreline area, the location should be chosen so as not to obstruct or destroy scenic views. Whenever feasible, these facilities should be placed underground, or designed to do minimal damage to the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline area.

To the extent feasible, local government should attempt to incorporate major transmission line rights-of-way on shorelines into their program for public access to and along water bodies.

Utilities should be located to meet the needs of future populations in areas planned to accomodate this growth.

Shoreline Protection

Flood protection and streamway modifications are those activities occurring within the streamway and wetland areas which are designed to reduce overbank flow of high waters and stabilize eroding stream-banks. Reduction of flood damage, bank stabilization to reduce sedimentation, and protection of property from erosion are normally achieved through watershed and flood plain management and by structural works. Such measures are often complementary to one another and several measures together may be necessary to achieve the desired end. POLICIES:

Shoreline Protection - Policies (cont.)

No structure for human habitation shall be constructed on a flood plain, except as allowed by the local jurisdiction.

Any structure built on a flood plain shall be of such design as to not cause backwater effect in the flow and shall be flood proofed in such a manner as to minimize the likelihood of damage from flooding, to the structure or its contents.

Any fill on a flood plain shall be of material that will not be eroded by the flowing water and shall not be so placed as to cause an increase in the depth of flow upstream from the fill.

Any structure permitted on a flood plain shall be firmly affixed to the real property.

Flood control structures should be designed as multi-use facilities such as for flood control and recreation or open space; flood control and commercial use; flood control and agriculture. Multiple use of facilities provides for a reasonable cost benefit ratio and a wise use of scarce funds.

Road and Railroad Design and Construction

A road is a linear passageway, usually for motor vehicles, and a railroad is a surface linear passageway with tracks for train traffic. Their construction can limit access to shorelines, impair the visual qualities of water-oriented vistas, expose soils to erosion and retard the runoff of flood waters. POLICIES:

Whenever feasible, major highways and railways should be located away from shorelands so that shoreland roads may be reserved for slow-moving recreational traffic.

Major highway and railroad construction shall be well designed to minimize alteration of natural shoreline resources and to prevent erosion and other adverse environmental impacts.

Scenic corridors with public roadways should have provision for safe pedestrian and other non-motorized travel. Also, provision should be made for sufficient view points, rest areas and picnic areas in public shorelines.

Old highways with high aesthetic quality, adjacent to shoreline areas, should be kept in service as pleasure bypass routes, especially where main highways, paralleling old highways, must carry large traffic volumes at high speeds.

Road and railroad crossings of rivers and flood plain areas should be built on structure rather than fill, preferably with the long axis parallel to the expected flood flow.

Archeological Areas and Historic Sites

Archeological areas, ancient villages, military forts, old settlers homes, ghost towns, and trails were often located on shorelines because of the proximity of food resources and because water provided an important means of transportation. These sites are nonrenewable resources and many are in danger of being lost through present day changes in land use and urbanization. Because of their rarity and the educational link they provide to our past, these locations should be preserved. POLICIES:

County and local governments shall encourage private and public groups to provide information and identify sites of historical, cultural, geological and archeological significance.

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

Shoreline permits, in general, should contain special provisions which require developers to notify local governments if any possible historical, cultural, geological and archeological data are uncovered during excavations.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and chapter 43.51 RCW provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American and Washington history, architecture, archeology or culture. The state legislation names the director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission as the person responsible for this program.

Development which might destroy an archeological or historic site may be delayed until the appropriate agency or organization can be given the opportunity to purchase the site or obtain the desired data. Such delays will not be prolonged if little or no interest is shown or if the group wanting protection is dilatory.

Recreation

Recreation is the refreshment of body and mind through forms of play, amusement or relaxation. Water-related recreation accounts for a very high proportion of all recreational activity in the Pacific Northwest. The recreational experience may be either an active one involving boating, swimming, fishing or hunting or the experience may be passive such as enjoying the natural beauty of a vista of a lake, river or saltwater area. POLICIES:

Recreation - Policies (cont.)

The County and cities should accelerate shoreline acquisition and development programs for outdoor recreation in order to realize an increasing demand for such facilities.

As shoreline recreation development along the Snake River progresses and becomes a reality, it is recommended that regional cooperation between various levels of government be accomplished to insure the development of a variety of recreational opportunities.

That high priority be given to shoreline recreation projects that increase recreational opportunities within the existing towns.

The master program will develop standards for the preservation and enhancement of scenic views and vistas.

Boat Launching

A boat launch is a private or public structure built on the shoreline and used as a ramp for water access. While most boat launches have little visual impact on shoreline areas, they can alter sand patterns in areas where currents and littoral drift are significant. POLICIES:

Priority should be given to the use of community boat launches in all new major waterfront subdivisions.

In general, encouragement should be given to the cooperative use of boat launches.

Master programs should address the problem of the proliferation of single-purpose private boat launches and should establish criteria for their location and spacing.

Proposals to build boat launches in areas already containing boat launches shall be given lower priority than proposals for boat launches in other areas.

Dredging

Dredging is the removal of earth from the bottom of a stream, river, lake, bay or other water body for the purposes of deepening a navigational channel or to obtain use of the bottom materials for landfill. A significant portion of all dredged materials are deposited either in the water or immediately adjacent to it, often resulting in problems of water quality. POLICIES:

Local governments should control dredging to minimize damage to existing ecological values and natural resources of both the area to be dredged and the area for deposit of dredged materials.

Local master programs must include long-range plans for the deposit and use of spoils on land. Spoil deposit sites in water areas should also be identified by local government in cooperation with the State Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fisheries. Depositing of dredge material in water areas should be allowed only for

Dredging - Policies (cont.)

habitat improvement, to correct problems of material distribution affecting adversely fish and shellfish resources, or where the alternatives of depositing material on land is more detrimental to shoreline resources than depositing it in water areas.

Dredging of bottom materials for the single purpose of obtaining fill material should be discouraged.

Port channels, turning and moorage basins should be identified and no new such areas should be prepared or used without sufficient evidence that existing channels and basins are inadequate.

Landfill

Landfill is the creation of dry upland area by the filling or depositing of sand, soil or gravel into a wetland area. Landfills also occur to replace shoreland areas removed by wave action or the normal erosive processes of nature. However, most landfills destroy the natural character of land, create unnatural heavy erosion and silting problems and diminish the existing water surface. POLICIES:

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

All perimeters of fills should be provided with adequate buffer areas using vegetation, retaining walls, or other means for erosion prevention.

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

Priority should be given to landfills for water-dependent uses and for public uses. In evaluating fill projects and in designating areas appropriate for fill, such factors as total water surface reduction, navigation restriction, impediment to water flow and circulation, reduction of water quality and destruction of habitat should be considered.

Filling of flood plain areas shall be directed by state and local guidelines, and shall not be allowed if the reduction of flood-water storage capacity might endanger other areas.

Solid Waste Disposal

Generally, all solid waste is a possible source of much nuisance. Rapid, safe and nuisance-free storage, collection, transportation and disposal are of vital concern to all persons and communities. If the disposal of solid waste material is not carefully planned and regulated, it can become not only a nuisance but a severe threat to the health and safety of human beings, livestock, wildlife and other biota. POLICIES:

Agricultural Practices - Policies (cont.)

cultivation practices, vegetation treatment in areas that are prone to excessive runoff and erosion, or other conservation practices deemed necessary. In determining conservation practices for the lands under jurisdiction of the Act (200 feet of upland), these practices must be considered part of a large overall program for the entire drainage basin of a given stream or water body. Erosion and siltation are the results of misuse of lands in the entire stream basin and not just the land under the Shoreline Act.

Forested and associated vegetation cover along shorelines should be protected to provide stream banks stabilization and to assist in preventing stream banks erosion and over-heating of water by the removal of shade.

Animal feed lots should be properly located, buffered, and the operation of such feed lots should conform to guidelines established by Federal and State agencies.

Special efforts should be made to guard against water pollution from facilities handling fertilizers or against the improper use or application of fertilizers that may cause pollution into the waters of Whitman County.

Forest Management Practices

Forest management practices are those methods used for the protection, production and harvesting of timber. Trees along a body of water provide shade which insulate the waters from detrimental temperature change and dissolved oxygen release. A stable water temperature and dissolved oxygen level provide a healthy environment for fish and other more delicate forms of aquatic life. Poor logging practices on shorelines alter this balance as well as result in slash and debris accumulation and may increase the suspended sediment load and the turbidity of the water. POLICIES:

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

Special attention should be directed in logging and thinning operations to prevent the accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways.

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

Forest Management Practices - Policies (cont.)

Proper road and bridge design, location and construction and maintenance practices should be used to prevent development of roads and structures which could adversely affect shoreline resources.

Timber harvesting practices along shorelines of the County should be conducted to maintain the State Board of Health standards for public water supplies.

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

Local government should ensure that timber harvesting on shorelines of state-wide significance does not exceed the limitations established in RCW 90.58.159 except as provided in cases where selective logging is rendered ecologically detrimental or is inadequate for preparation of land for other uses.

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

Areas of private ownership which should not be logged, should be inventoried and considered for acquisition by public agencies.

Commercial Development

Commercial developments are those uses which are involved in wholesale and retail trade or business activities. Commercial developments range from small businesses within residences to high-rise office buildings. Commercial developments are intensive users of space because of extensive floor areas and because of facilities, such as parking, necessary to service them. POLICIES:

In general, new commercial developments should be encouraged to locate within urban areas that have been designated by the towns and cities concerned (continuation of policy that now exists in Whitman County).

Development priority along shoreline areas should be given to those commercial uses that provide enjoyment opportunity for a maximum number of people. (These commercial uses will be determined by the uses regulations that are adopted by the local jurisdiction.)

New commercial developments along shorelines of Whitman County will be assessed for their impact on scenic vistas.

Parking facilities should be located upland from the shoreline edge to maximize access to shoreline areas. (Determination can be spelled out further in local use regulations.)

Solid Waste Disposal - Policies (cont.)

Local master programs and use regulations must be consistent with approved county comprehensive solid waste management plans and regulations of jurisdictional health agencies.

Local governments must regulate sanitary landfills and solid waste handling in accordance with regulations for solid waste handling when adopted by the Department of Ecology.

Shoreline areas are not to be considered for sanitary landfills or solid waste disposal sites.

Policies of Limited Applicability

Ports and Water-Related Industry

Ports are centers for water-borne traffic and as such have become gravitational points for industrial/manufacturing firms. Heavy industry may not specifically require a waterfront location, but is attracted to port areas because of the variety of transportation available. **POLICIES:**

Water-dependent industries which require frontage on navigable water should be given priority over other industrial uses.

Port facilities should be designed to permit viewing of harbor areas from viewpoints, waterfront restaurants and similar public facilities which would not interfere with port operations or endanger public health and safety.

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

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

Master program planning should be based on a recognition of the regional nature of port services. Prior to allocating shorelands for port uses, local governments should consider state-wide needs and coordinate planning with other jurisdictions to avoid wasteful duplication of port-service regions.

Since industrial docks and piers are often longer and greater in bulk than recreational or residential piers, careful planning must be undertaken to reduce the adverse impact of such facilities on other water-dependent uses and shoreline resources. Because heavy industrial activities are associated with industrial piers and docks, the location of these facilities must be considered a major factor determining the environmental compatibility of such facilities.

Ports and Water-Related Industry - Policies (cont.)

Because a large impact cannot be avoided due to ports and port-related uses, preference will be given to development and redevelopment of existing port areas.

Marinas

Marinas are facilities which provide boat launching, storage, supplies and services for small pleasure craft. There are two basic types of marinas: the open-type construction (floating breakwater and/or open-pile work), and solid-type construction (bulkhead and/or landfill). Depending upon the type of construction, marinas affect fish and shellfish habitats. POLICIES:

In locating and constructing marinas, special plans should be made to protect fish and other natural shoreline resources that may be harmed by the operation of the facility.

Marina sites should be located along shoreline areas of high use. Local as well as regional demands should be studied and this data incorporated in the site selection.

Special consideration should be given to the development of procedures for fuel handling and storage to minimize accidental spillage and provide satisfactory means for handling spills that do occur.

The development and operation of marinas shall be directed by established state and local guidelines.

Policies of Little or No Applicability

Bulkheads

Bulkheads or seawalls are structures erected parallel to and near the highwater mark for the purpose of protecting adjacent uplands from the action of waves or currents. Bulkheads are constructed of steel, timber or concrete piling, and may be either of solid or open-piling construction. For ocean-exposed locations, bulkheads do not provide a long-lived permanent solution, because eventually a more substantial wall is required as the beach continues to recede and larger waves reach the structure.

While bulkheads and seawalls may protect the uplands, they do not protect the adjacent beaches, and in many cases are actually detrimental to the beaches by speeding up the erosion of the sand in front of the structures.

The following policies apply to the construction of bulkheads and seawalls designed to protect the immediate upland area. Proposals for landfill must comply with the guidelines for that specific activity.

POLICIES:

Bulkheads should be located and constructed in such a manner which will not result in adverse effects on nearby beaches and will minimize alterations of the natural shoreline.

Bulkheads should be constructed in such a way as to minimize damage to fish and other natural shoreline habitats. Open-piling construction is preferable in lieu of the solid type.

Consideration should be made on the effect of a proposed bulkhead on public access to publicly-owned shorelines.

Bulkheads should be designed to blend in with the surroundings and not to detract from the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.

The construction of bulkheads should be permitted only where they provide protection to upland areas of facilities, not for the indirect purpose of creating land by filling behind the bulkhead.

Breakwaters

Breakwaters are another protective structure usually built offshore to protect beaches, bluffs, dunes or harbor areas from wave action. However, because off-shore breakwaters are costly to build, they are seldom constructed to protect the natural features alone, but are generally constructed for navigational purposes also. Breakwaters can be either rigid in construction or floating. The rigid breakwaters, which are usually constructed of riprap or rock, have both beneficial and detrimental effects on the shore. All breakwaters eliminate wave action and thus protect the shore immediately behind them. They also obstruct the free flow of sand along the coast and starve the downstream beaches. Floating breakwaters do not have the negative effect on sand movement, but cannot withstand extensive wave action and thus are impractical with present construction methods in many areas. **POLICIES:**

Breakwaters - Policies (cont.)

Floating breakwaters are preferred to solid landfill types in order to maintain water movement and fish habitat.

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

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

Jetties and Groins

Jetties and groins are structures designed to modify or control sand movement. A jetty is generally employed at inlets for the purpose of navigation improvements. When sand being transported along the coast by waves and currents arrives at an inlet, it flows inward on the flood tide to form an inner bar, and outward on ebb tide to form an outer bar. Both formations are harmful to navigation through the inlet.

A jetty is usually constructed of steel, concrete or rock. The type depends on foundation conditions and wave, climate and economic considerations. To be of maximum aid in maintaining the navigation channel, the jetty must be high enough to completely obstruct the sand stream. The adverse effect of a jetty is that sand is impounded at the updrift jetty and the supply of sand to the shore downdrift from the inlet is reduced, thus causing erosion.

Groins are barrier-type structures extending from the backshore seaward across the beach. The basic purpose of a groin is to interrupt the sand movement along a shore.

Groins can be constructed in many ways using timber, steel, concrete or rock, but can be classified into basic physical categories as high or low, long or short, and permeable or impermeable.

Trapping of sand by a groin is done at the expense of the adjacent downdrift shore, unless the groin system is filled with sand to its entrapment capacity. **POLICIES:**

Master programs must consider sand movement and the effect of proposed jetties or groins on that sand movement. Provisions can be made to compensate for the adverse effects of the structures either by artificially transporting sand to the downdrift side of an inlet with jetties, or by artificially feeding the beaches in case of groins.

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

Piers

A pier or dock is a structure built over or floating upon the water, used as a landing place for marine transport or for recreational purposes. While floating docks generally create less of a visual impact than those on piling, they constitute an impediment to boat traffic and shoreline trolling. Floating docks can also alter beach sand patterns in areas where tides and littoral drift are significant. On lakes, a proliferation of piers along the shore can have the effect of substantially reducing the usable water surface. POLICIES:

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

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

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

Master programs should address the problem of the proliferation of single-purpose private piers and should establish criteria for their location, spacing and length. The master programs should also delimit geographical areas where pile piers will have priority over floating docks.

The risk and potential damage of oil spills must be determined for piers and the ability of the shoreline area to recover from such spills must be known. Where appropriate, oil spill prevention and abatement measures will be required as part of any proposal to erect a pier.

Proposals to build piers in areas already containing piers will be given lower priority and approval than proposals for piers in other areas.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture (popularly known as fish farming) is the culture or farming of food fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Potential locations for aquacultural enterprises are relatively restricted due to specific requirements for water quality, temperature, flows, oxygen content, and, in marine waters, salinity. The technology associated with present-day aquaculture is still in its formative stages and experimental. Guidelines for aquaculture should therefore recognize the necessity for some latitude in the development of this emerging economic water use as well as its potential impact on existing uses and natural systems. POLICIES:

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

Aquaculture - Policies (Cont.)

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

As aquaculture technology expands with increasing knowledge and experience, emphasis should be placed on underwater structures which do not interfere with navigation or impair the aesthetic quality of County shorelines.

Areas which have the proper combination of characteristics needed for successful aquaculture should be identified and, if practicable, withheld for that purpose.

SECTION 8 ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTS

In order to plan and effectively manage shoreline resources, a system of categorizing shoreline areas is required for use by local governments in the preparation of master programs. The system is designed to provide a uniform basis for applying policies and use regulations within distinctively different shoreline areas. To accomplish this, the environmental designation to be given any specific area is to be based on the existing development pattern, the biophysical capabilities and limitations of the shoreline being considered for development and the goals and aspirations of local citizenry of Whitman County.

The recommended system classifies shorelines into four distinct environments (natural, conservancy, rural, and urban) which provide the framework for implementing shoreline policies and regulatory measures.

This system is designed to encourage uses in each environment which enhance the character of that environment. At the same time, local government may place reasonable standards and restrictions on development so that such development does not disrupt or destroy the character of the environment.

The basic intent of this system is to utilize performance standards which regulate use activities in accordance with goals and objectives defined locally rather than to exclude any use from any one environment. Thus, the particular uses or type of developments placed in each environment must be designed and located so that there are no effects detrimental to achieving the objectives of the environment designations and local development criteria.

This approach provides an "umbrella" environment class over local planning and zoning on the shorelines. Since every area is endowed with different resources, has different intensity of development and attaches different social values to these physical and economic characteristics, the environment designations should not be regarded as a substitute for local planning and land-use regulations.

The basic concept for using the system is for local governments to designate their shorelines into environment categories that reflect the natural character of the shoreline areas and the goals for use of characteristically different shorelines. The determination as to which designation should be given any specific area should be made in the following manner:

- (1) The resources of the shoreline areas should be analyzed for their opportunities and limitations for different uses. Completion of the comprehensive inventory of resources is a requisite to identifying resource attributes which determine these opportunities and limitations.

(ii) Each of the plan elements should be analyzed for their effect on the various resources throughout shoreline areas. Since shorelines are only a part of the system of resources within local jurisdiction, it is particularly important that planning for shorelines be considered an integral part of area-wide planning. Further, plans, policies and regulations for lands adjacent to the shorelines of the state should be reviewed in accordance with RCW 90.58.340.

(iii) Public desires should be considered through the citizen involvement process to determine which environment designations reflect local values and aspirations for the development of different shoreline areas.

The management objectives and features which characterize each of the environments are given below to provide a basis for environment designation within local jurisdictions.

Natural Environment

The natural environment is intended to preserve and restore those natural resource systems existing relatively free of human influence. Local policies to achieve this objective should aim to regulate all potential developments degrading or changing the natural characteristics which make these areas unique and valuable.

The main emphasis of regulation in these areas should be on natural systems and resources which require severe restrictions of intensities and types of uses to maintain them in a natural state. Therefore, activities which may degrade the actual or potential value of this environment should be strictly regulated. Any activity which would bring about a change in the existing situation would be desirable only if such a change would contribute to the preservation of the existing character.

The primary determinant for designating an area as a natural environment is the actual presence of some unique natural or cultural features considered valuable in their natural or original condition which are relatively intolerant of intensive human use. Such features should be defined, identified and quantified in the shoreline inventory. The relative value of the resources is to be based on local citizen opinion and the needs and desires of other people in the rest of the state.

Conservancy Environment

The objective in designating a conservancy environment is to protect, conserve and manage existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas in order to ensure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and to achieve sustained resource utilization.

The conservancy environment is for those areas which are intended to maintain their existing character. The preferred uses are those which are nonconsumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area. Nonconsumptive uses are those uses which can utilize resources on a sustained yield basis while minimally reducing opportunities for other future uses of the resources in the area. Activities and uses of a nonpermanent nature which do not substantially degrade the existing character of an area are appropriate uses for a conservancy environment. Examples of uses that might be predominant in a conservancy environment include diffuse outdoor recreation activities, timber harvesting on a sustained yield basis, passive agricultural uses such as pasture and range lands, and other related uses and activities.

The designation of conservancy environments should seek to satisfy the needs of the community as to the present and future location of recreational areas proximate to concentration of population; either existing or projected. For example, a conservancy environment designation can be used to complement city, county or state plans to legally acquire public access to the water.

The conservancy environment would also be the most suitable designation for those areas which present too severe biophysical limitations to be designated as rural or urban environments. Such limitations would include areas of steep slopes presenting erosion and slide hazards, areas prone to flooding, and areas which cannot provide adequate water supply or sewage disposal.

Rural Environment

The rural environment is intended to protect agricultural land from urban expansion, restrict intensive development along undeveloped shorelines, function as a buffer between urban areas, and maintain open spaces and opportunities for recreational uses compatible with agricultural activities.

The rural environment is intended for those areas characterized by intensive agricultural and recreational uses and those areas having a high capability to support active agricultural practices and intensive recreational development. Hence, those areas that are already used for agricultural purposes, or which have agricultural potential should be maintained for present and future agricultural needs. Designations of rural environments should also seek to alleviate pressures of urban expansion on prime farming areas.

New developments in a rural environment are to reflect the character of the surrounding area by limiting residential density, providing permanent open space and by maintaining adequate building setbacks from water to prevent shoreline resources from being destroyed for other rural types of uses.

Rural Environment - continued

Public recreation facilities for public use which can be located and designed to minimize conflicts with agricultural activities are recommended for the rural environment. Linear water access which will prevent overcrowding in any one area, trail systems for safe nonmotorized traffic along scenic corridors and provisions for recreational viewing of water areas illustrate some of the ways to ensure maximum enjoyment of recreational opportunities along shorelines without conflicting with agricultural uses. In a similar fashion, agricultural activities should be conducted in a manner which will enhance the opportunities for shoreline recreation. Farm management practices which prevent erosion and subsequent siltation of water bodies and minimize the flow of waste material into water courses are to be encouraged by the master program for rural environments.

Urban Environment

The objective of the urban environment is to ensure optimum utilization of shorelines within urbanized areas by providing for intensive public use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains shorelines for a multiplicity of urban uses.

The urban environment is an area of high-intensity land-use including residential, commercial, and industrial development. The environment does not necessarily include all shorelines within an incorporated city, but is particularly suitable to those areas presently subjected to extremely intensive use pressure, as well as areas planned to accommodate urban expansion. Shorelines planned for future urban expansion should present few biophysical limitations for urban activities and not have a high priority for designation as an alternative environment.

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

In the Master Program, priority is also to be given to planning for public visual and physical access to water in the urban environment. Identifying needs and planning for the acquisition of urban land for permanent public access to the water in the urban environment should be accomplished in the Master Program. To enhance waterfront and ensure maximum public use, industrial and commercial facilities should be designed to permit pedestrian waterfront activities. Where practicable, various access points ought to be linked to nonmotorized transportation routes, such as bicycle and hiking paths.

Environment Designations

The attached map shows the preliminary committee designation of the environments for Whitman County. These designations are subject to additional public input through public meetings and public hearings and should be considered as only preliminary at this time. These designations were made based on the Committee's knowledge of the shoreline areas, and the data gathered as part of the shoreline inventory.

WARRANTIES CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

WARRANTIES CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

Variances and Conditional Use Permits

The provisions for a variance of a conditional use have been included in the Act to provide more control yet greater flexibility for implementing the regulations of the Master Program, and to assure that a person will be able to utilize his property in a fair and equitable manner. Any permit for a variance or a conditional use granted by the local government under approved master programs must be submitted to the Department of Ecology for approval or disapproval.

(1) Conditional Uses: The objective of a conditional use provision is to provide more control and greater flexibility for implementing the regulations of the Master Program. Uses classified as conditional uses can be permitted only after consideration by the Whitman County Board of Adjustment, which will set performance standards that make the use compatible with the other permitted uses of that area.

Conditional use permits will be granted only after the applicant can demonstrate the following:

- (a) The use will cause no unreasonably adverse effects on the environment or other uses.
- (b) The use will not interfere with public use of public shorelines.
- (c) Design of the site will be compatible with the surroundings and the Master Program.
- (d) The proposed use will not be contrary to the general intent of the Master Program.

(2) Variances: Variances deal with changes from specific requirements of the Master Program and to be objective is to grant relief where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Master Program. The property owner must show that if he complies with the provisions of the Master Program, he cannot make any reasonable use of his property. The fact that he might make a greater profit by using his property in a manner contrary to the intent of the program is not a sufficient reason for granting a variance. To obtain a variance, the application must be made to the Whitman County Board of Adjustment. A variance will be granted only after the applicant can demonstrate the following:

- (a) The hardship which serves as basis for granting of a variance is specifically related to the property of the applicant.
- (b) The hardship results from the application of the requirements of the Act and Master Program, and not from, for example, deed restrictions of the applicant's own action.
- (c) The variance granted will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the Master Program.
- (d) Public welfare and interest will be preserved; if harm will be done to the area by granting the variance, than would be done to the applicant by denying it, the variance will be denied.

Condition: as per 1981
Not to be CO-approved by DOE

5000
Shoreline Permit
* 2500

A Shoreline Management Substantial Development Permit shall be required for any project which is \$1,000 or more that is located on a stream with a mean annual flow greater than 20 cubic feet per second (cfs), lakes larger than 20 acres and land extending landward 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark. 200 cubic ft = state water right

For those developments which require a substantial development permit, the applicant should obtain an application for a Shoreline Management Substantial Development Permit from the Office of the Public Works Engineer. Upon receipt of the application, the applicant must also obtain a public notice form and a copy of the instructions for public notice. Place legal notice in the local paper of general circulation. After a minimum of thirty (30) days from the last public notice publication, the local government shall take action by either granting or denying the permit. Copies of the action taken shall be submitted to the Washington Department of Ecology and the State Attorney General's Office. The applicant shall be notified of the action taken by local government. Construction may, in normal cases, begin in forty-five (45) days after the State receives notice of local government's action. This time is for State review and possible appeal of the action.

Any person, including the applicant, may request an appeal of any application granted or denied by local government. The request is sent to the Department of Ecology and the Attorney General. The hearing board conducts a review and sustains or overturns the local government decision. Any party may appeal a hearing board's decision to the Superior Court.

The following is a copy of the "Application for Shoreline Management Substantial Development Permit."

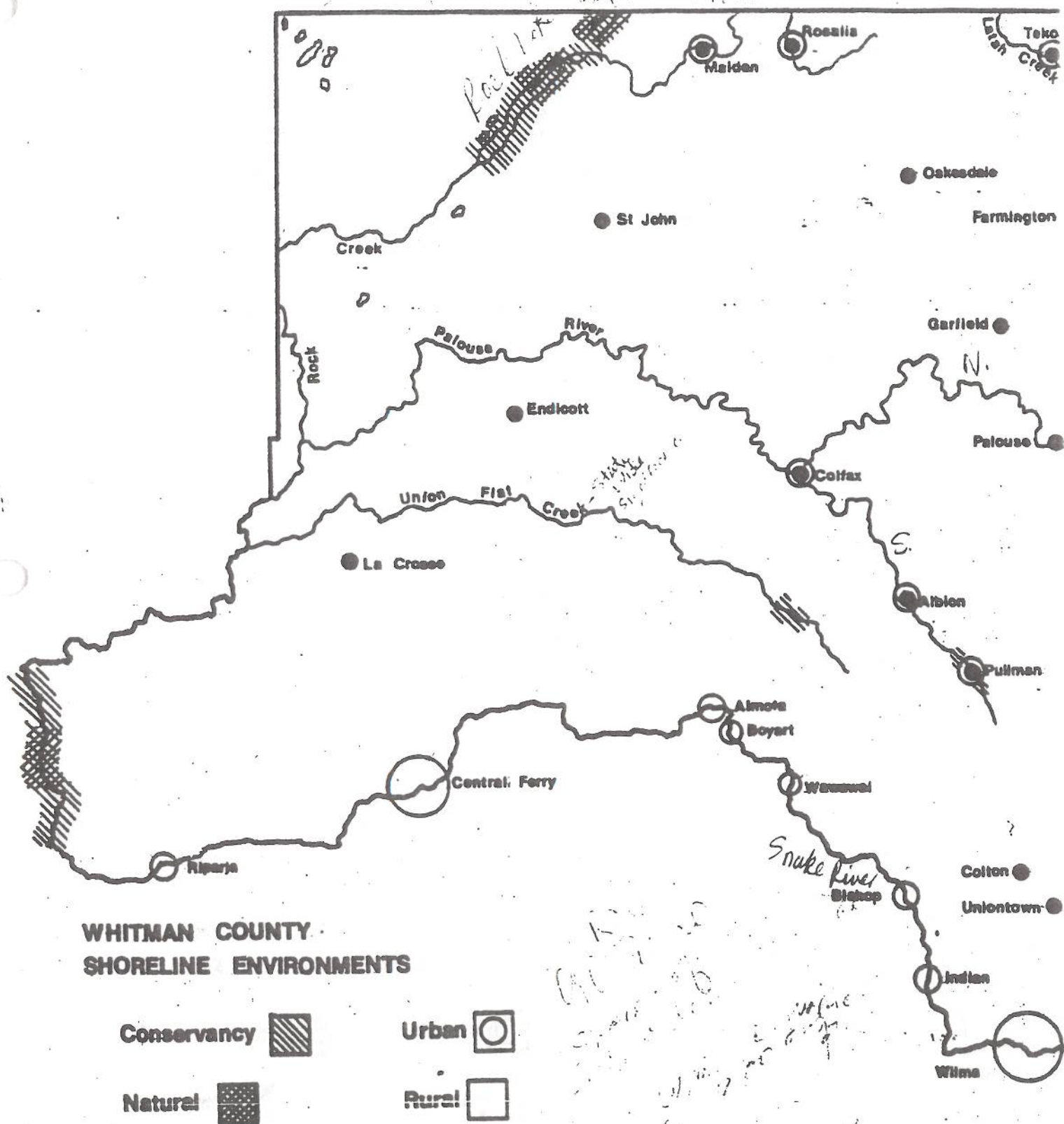
Exceptions
Normal maint. & repair

90-120 days
process

Application For Shoreline Management Substantial Development Permit

TO THE APPLICANT: This is an application for a substantial development permit and is authorized by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. It is suggested that you check with the appropriate local, state, or federal officials to determine whether your project falls within any other permit systems, since a permit under the Shoreline Management Act will not excuse the applicant from compliance with any other local, state or federal ordinances, regulations or statutes applicable to the project.

1. Name of applicant
2. Mailing address
3. Relation of applicant to property:
 Owner.....()
 Lessee.....()
 Contract purchaser....()
 Other (specify)
4. Name and address of owner, if other than applicant:
5. General location of proposed project (give street address if known, city or town, and county; otherwise give distance and direction to nearest town):
6. Legal description of property:
7. Name of adjacent water area or wetlands:
8. Current use of the property with existing improvements:
9. Proposed use of property:



USE REGULATIONS - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 1

1.01 Agriculture

- .01 Agriculture shall be permitted on natural shorelines, provided that its operations do not have a harmful ecological impact and that no extensive clearing, construction or other operation which substantially changes the character of the environment is necessary, and subject to regulations 2.01.01 through 2.01.05, section 2.

1.02 Forest Management

- .01 Harvesting of timber shall be permitted on natural shorelines only where it is necessary to:
 - a. Preserve a desired, pre-climactic stage of plant succession.
 - b. Prevent an epidemic of insect or disease infestations throughout the designated areas and to adjoining areas when no other means of epidemic control will work.
 - c. Clean-up and restore an area devastated by disaster such as extensive wind throw or fire.
- .02 In instances where timber harvesting on natural shorelines is permitted, monetary value shall not be used to justify the timber harvesting but only to determine the economic feasibility of such restorative work.
- .03 In instances where timber harvesting is permitted on natural shorelines, it shall be subject to regulations 2.03.02 through 2.02.12.
- .04 All forest management activities shall be subject to review by a forester with the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, or the Department of Natural Resources.
- .05 Forest practices on shorelines of statewide significance shall be done in conformance with Chapter 90.58 RCW (note Appendix A).

1.03 Commercial Development

- .01 Commercial development, or activity shall be prohibited on natural shorelines.

1.04 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- .01 Signs of any type shall be prohibited on natural shorelines except when necessary to protect the physical well-being of the public.
- .02 Signs pertaining to the protection of private property, such as "No Hunting" or "No Trespassing," shall be permitted on natural shorelines.
- .03 All signs not coming under the exception of .01 above and in place at the time of adoption of the Master Program, shall be removed within three years from the adoption date.

1.05 Mining

- .01 Mining shall be prohibited on natural shorelines.

1.06 Marinas

- .01 Marinas shall be prohibited on natural shorelines.

1.07 Residential Development

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be prohibited on natural shorelines.
- .02 Single-family residences shall be permitted on natural shorelines subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Minimum-lot area shall be twenty acres.
 - b. Minimum-lot width at the property line nearest ordinary high water shall be 300 feet.
 - c. No residence shall be constructed closer than 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark, or where this is unfeasible, special permission shall be granted by the Administrator.
 - d. All utility lines, including electricity, communications, and street lighting, where feasible both economically and ecologically, shall be underground, except where vegetation and topography is such that above-ground facilities will be effectively concealed from public view. Above-ground lines in existence at the time of adoption of the Master Program and not coming under the above exception shall be removed within ten (10) years from the adoption date.

.02 In determining the appropriateness of any proposed use in a flood hazard area, the following shall be considered:

- a. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.
- b. The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream to the injury of others.
- c. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination and unsanitary conditions.
- d. The susceptibility of the proposed use and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
- e. The importance of the services provided by the proposed use to the community.
- f. The requirements of the use for a waterfront location.
- g. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
- h. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
- i. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
- j. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the floodwaters expected at the site.
- k. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- l. Such other factors which are relevant to the policy of this Program.

.03 Any use activity involving levees, fills, structures or other features which will individually or collectively significantly increase flood flows, heights, or damages shall be prohibited.

Whitman
County,
Albion,
Colfax

.04 Any building sites not prohibited under .03 above may be permitted if the sites are elevated or filled to a height at least 10 feet above the elevation of the regulatory (100 year) flood or if other provisions are made for elevating, adapting or otherwise protecting structures to achieve the same result; or if there is assurance that proposed uses will be protected through structural flood-proofing, flood warning systems or other techniques.

Malden,
Rosalia,
Tekoa

.04 Any building sites not prohibited under .03 above may be permitted if the sites are elevated or filled to a height at least one foot above the elevation of the regulatory (100 year) flood or if other provisions are made for elevating, adapting or otherwise protecting structures to achieve the same result; or if there is assurance that proposed uses will be protected through structural flood-proofing, flood warning systems or other techniques.

.05 Flood-proofing shall include, where applicable and reasonable:

- a. Anchorage to resist flotation and lateral movement.
- b. Installation of watertight doors, bulkheads, and shutters, or similar methods of closure.
- c. Reinforcement of walls to resist water pressures.
- d. Use of paints, membranes, or mortars to reduce seepage of water through walls.
- e. Addition of mass or weight to structures to resist flotation.
- f. Installation of pumps to lower water levels in structures.
- g. Construction of water supply and waste treatment systems so as to prevent the entrance of flood waters.
- h. Installation of pumps or comparable facilities for subsurface drainage systems to relieve external foundation wall and basement flood pressures.
- i. Building design and construction to resist rupture or collapse caused by water pressure or floating debris.
- j. Installation of valves or controls on sanitary and storm drains which permit the drains to be closed to prevent backup of sewage and storm waters into buildings or structures.
- k. Location and installation of all electrical equipment, circuits and electrical appliances so that they are protected from inundation by the regulatory flood.
- l. Location of storage facilities for chemicals, explosives, buoyant materials, flammable liquids or other toxic materials which could be hazardous to public health, safety and welfare at elevations above the height associated with the regulatory flood elevation; or design of such facilities to prevent flotation of storage containers, or damage to storage containers which could result in the escape of toxic materials into flood waters.

.06 A structure or structures, if permitted, shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum obstruction to the flow of floodwaters.

.07 All water systems including individual wells located in flood hazard areas, whether public or private, shall be flood-proofed to a point at or above the regulatory flood elevation.

.08 The finished elevation of proposed streets shall be determined by the Public Works Engineer regarding regulatory flood elevation. Drainage openings shall be sufficient to discharge flood flows without unduly increasing flood heights.

1.17 Boat Launching

.01 Boat launching facilities shall be prohibited on the rivers and streams of the County, and the cities, under natural environments.

Whitman
County

.02 Boat launching is a permitted use on the lakes, subject to the issuance of a conditional use permit and a substantial development permit under the Shoreline Management Act.

1.18 Sewer Systems

.01 On-site sewage disposal systems shall be permitted, subject to the minimal residential lot requirements and shall be done in conformance with the adopted Washington State Department of Health Regulations regarding on-site disposal systems.

.02 A substantial development permit shall also be obtained by the applicant and no work shall be done until this permit is processed and approved.

NOTE: All existing land use regulations shall apply to the shoreline areas.

USE REGULATIONS - CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 2

2.01 Agriculture

- .01 Agriculture shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines provided that its operations do not involve major construction or other activities which substantially change the character of the environment.
- .02 Agricultural operations which are carried on as a normal or systematic part of the raising of crops or livestock on shorelines shall be permitted.
- .03 The establishment of feeding pens or other confinement lots for livestock of any kind equivalent to 20 or more head of mature cattle which concentrate their wastes on an acre (square measurement) of land for thirty or more consecutive days shall apply for a permit.
- .04 A permit may be granted subject to the following minimum conditions:
 - a. Provide at least 100 feet of vegetated area between confinement lots and streams.
 - b. Locate confinement lots both away from hill-sides leading directly to streams and outside the ten-year flood plain, where defined.
 - c. Select a confinement lot site with as much vertical distance as possible between the ground surface and the water table.
 - d. Apply, where applicable, operational guidelines for livestock waste management found in "Livestock Waste Management Guidelines" (E. M. 3479), Cooperative Extension Service, W.S.U., June, 1971, or in "Guidelines for Handling Livestock Wastes for Eastern Washington", to be issued by the Department of Ecology.
- .05 The use and application of all herbicides and pesticides will not require a permit, but shall be done in compliance with existing State laws, such as the Washington State Pesticide Act and the Pesticide and Herbicide Application Act.
 - a. For information on the proper use and application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, please contact the County Extension Agency at the Whitman County Courthouse or call 397-3401.

- b. Any commercial facility or structure which is built shall be no higher than allowed in the existing zoning ordinances, and of inconspicuous appearance so that it either blends with its surroundings or at minimum does not detract from them.
- c. Parking shall remain outside the shoreline area, except where parking elsewhere is rendered impractical by topography or constitutes a severe economic hardship to the commercial enterprise, in which exceptional cases it shall remain as far from the ordinary high water mark as feasible.

2.05 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- .01 The following types of signs shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines: off-premise advertising signs, pole or free-standing signs, signs projecting above the roof line of the building to which they are attached, and signs within a street right-of-way except those of an official nature.
- .02 The following types of on-premise advertising or identification signs shall be permitted anywhere on conservancy shorelines subject to the given regulations:
 - a. Size of sign:
 - (i) Single-family dwelling - One sign not exceeding two (2) square feet in area. Content shall be restricted to the name and/or address of the occupant.
 - (ii) Farms, ranches commercial forests, golf courses - Two signs each of which shall not exceed 32 square feet.
 - (iii) Roadside stands and other uses contained within a building - One and a half square feet of sign per lineal foot of building frontage.
 - (iv) General - Where an above-described sign would not be visible from the street by a person of normal visual acuity, a free-standing sign no greater in area than thirty-two (32) square feet may be placed at the entrance to the property. Ground signs shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.

- .03 Signs pertaining to the protection of private property as "No Hunting" or "No Trespassing" shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines.
- .04 The following types of special signs shall be permitted on private property anywhere on conservancy shorelines subject to the given regulations:
- a. Construction Signs-Construction signs which identify the architects, engineers, contractors and other individuals or firms involved with the construction, but not including any advertisement of any product, and signs announcing the character of the building enterprise or the purpose for which the building is intended; during the construction period, to a maximum area of sixteen (16) square feet for each firm. The signs shall be confined to the site of the construction and shall be removed within fourteen (14) days of the beginning of the intended use of the project.
 - b. Real Estate-Real estate signs advertising the sale or lease of the premises or part of the premises on which the signs are displayed, up to a total area of twelve (12) square feet. Such signs shall be removed within fourteen (14) days of the sale or lease.
 - c. Integral-Names of buildings, dates of erection, monumental citations, commemorative tablets and the like when carved into stone, concrete or similar material or made of bronze, aluminum, or other permanent type construction and made an integral part of the structure.
 - d. Private Traffic Direction-Signs directing traffic movement onto a premise or within a premise, not exceeding three (3) square feet in area for each sign. Horizontal directional signs on and flush with paved areas are exempt from these standards.
 - e. Small Signs-Signs not exceeding two (2) square feet in area, attached flat against the building, stationary and not illuminated, announcing only the names and occupation of building tenant.

- f. Rental Signs-Rental signs on the premises announcing rooms for rent, room and board, apartment or house for rent and not exceeding four (4) square feet in area.
 - g. Governmental-Governmental or official notices, flags, emblems or insignia.
 - h. Political-Political signs provided they do not fall into any of the categories given under 2.05.05 below and provided they are removed within 30 days following the date of the election for which the sign is intended.
- .05 The following types of signs are prohibited on conservancy shorelines and shall be removed immediately:
- a. Mock Traffic Signs-Signs which imitate an official traffic sign or signal or which contain the words "Stop", "Go Slow", "Caution", "Danger", "Warning", or similar words.
 - b. Misleading Signs-Signs which are of a size, location, movement, content, coloring, or manner of illumination which may be confused with or construed as a traffic or street sign or signal or which obstruct the view in any direction at a street or road intersection.
 - c. Attention-demanding Signs-Signs which contain or consist of pennants, ribbons, streamers, spinners, strings of light bulbs, blinking or fluctuating lights, or other similar or moving devices. These devices when not part of any sign are similarly prohibited.
 - d. Improperly Mounted Signs-Signs which are pasted or attached to utility poles, trees, fences, or other signs, rocks or other natural features. Sandwich boards and portable signs.
 - e. Animated Signs-Signs which have animated parts or which swing or otherwise move as a result of wind pressure because of the manner of suspension or attachment, except when necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the sign.
 - f. Auto-Oriented Window Signs-Signs attached to the interior of a window or within one foot of the window which are designed to attract the attention of motorists.

- .06 All non-conforming signs in place at the time of adoption of the Master Program shall be removed or made conforming within three years from the adoption date. Non-conforming signs established during the three-year period following the adoption of the Master Program shall be removed or made conforming within three years from the adoption date. Non-conforming signs existing after three years from the adoption date shall be removed or made conforming by the owner of the property on which the sign is located. Removal or conformance shall be within fifteen days of notification by the Administrator to the property owner by registered mail. If the owner of the property is not found or refuses receipt of the notice the Administrator shall post the sign and property upon which it is located with a notice that the sign must be removed or made conforming. If the sign is not removed or made conforming within fifteen days after such posting, the Administrator, or the County Sheriff, or the Chief of Police of any city or town shall destroy the sign, and for that purpose may enter upon private property without incurring liability for doing so.

2.06 Mining

- .01 Mining operations which do not substantially change the character of the environment shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines.
- .02 Any person proposing to undertake or engage in a mining operation shall apply for a permit.
- .03 A permit for a mining operation may be granted subject to the following regulations:
- a. The operator of a surface mine, which is subject to the 1970 Surface Mined Land Reclamation Act shall present to the County one copy each of the surface mining plan and of the reclamation plan as provided in RCW 78.44.
 - b. A surface mining plan or a reclamation plan judged by the County to be insufficient for the protection or restoration of the shoreline environment shall be grounds for denial of a permit.

2.07 Marinas

- .01 Marinas shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines.

2.08 Residential Development

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines.
- Whitman County .02 Single-family residences shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines, subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Minimum lot area shall be twenty (20) acres.
 - b. Minimum lot width at the property line nearest high water shall be 300 feet.
 - c. No residential structure shall exceed a height allowed in existing zoning ordinances.
- Cities .02 Single-family residences shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines, subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Minimum lot area shall be one (1) acre.
 - b. Minimum lot width at the property line nearest high water shall be 100 feet.

2.09 Roads

- .01 Where unavoidable, and/or where necessary, construction of public roads and bridges and private roads and bridges which are traveled year around, shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines and shall be subject to the permit requirements of the Act.
- .02 A permit may be granted subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Roads and bridges shall be designed to standards determined by the Public Works Engineer.
 - b. Demonstration of compliance with any federal or state permits, as required, by presentation of a copy of each permit or by any other means satisfactory to the Administrator.

2.10 Utilities

- .01 Utility systems such as long-range, high-tension transmission lines, pipelines, sewer trunk lines, water main lines, and similar facilities shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines provided they are oriented to cross shoreline areas and are subject to the regulations under 1.10.02 and 1.10.03. It is recommended that utilities systems not be located in the conservancy shoreline areas except when unavoidable.
- .02 Regulation 1.09.04 shall apply.

2.11 Ports and Water-Related Industries

- .01 Deep-draft ports or water-related industries other than those activities covered in other sections of this program shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines.
- .02 Log storage areas shall be prohibited.

2.12 Shoreline Works and Structures

- .01 SWS shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines, except where they do not substantially change the character of that environment and where they are a necessary part of a project which is clearly dependent on a location near or adjacent to a body of water.
- .02 SWS allowed under 2.12.01 shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations given under 3.12.02 below.

2.13 Landfill and Dredging

- .01 Dredging operations or landfills shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines, except where they do not substantially change the character of that environment and where they are a necessary accessory to a project which is clearly dependent on a location near or adjacent to a body of water.
- .02 Dredging operations or landfills allowed under .01 shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations given under 3.13.02.

2.14 Solid Waste Disposal

- .01 Solid waste dumps or landfills shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines.

2.15 Archaeology and History

- .01 Any person making a discovery of archaeological or historical findings shall contact the shorelines Administrator.

2.16 Recreation

- .01 Low-intensity recreational uses shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines, subject to the following regulations:
 - a. A recreational facility or structure which changes or detracts from the character of the local environment shall be prohibited.
 - b. Access roads to recreational facilities shall be subject to regulation 2.09.01 and 2.09.02.
 - c. Parking facilities shall remain outside the shoreline area except where parking elsewhere is made impractical by topography.

2.17 Flood Plains

- .01 The effects upon public health, safety, and general welfare of any uses proposed for flood hazard areas shall be evaluated in light of the policies given above and of the regulations given under this subsection. The permit shall either be granted or denied according to whether or not appropriate precautions designed to minimize losses due to flooding have been taken, those precautions being in addition to conditions applied under other sections of the Master Program.
- .02 In determining the appropriateness of any proposed use in a flood hazard area, special consideration shall be given to regulations 1.16.01 through 1.16.08.

2.18 Boat Launching

- Whitman County .01 Boat launching shall be prohibited on the shorelines of the rivers and streams of Whitman County. Boat launching shall be a permitted use on the shorelines of the lakes of the County, subject to obtaining a substantial development permit.
- Cities .01 Boat launching shall be prohibited on the shorelines of the rivers and streams of the cities.

2.19 Sewer Systems

- .01 On-site sewage disposal systems shall be permitted subject to the residential 20 acre minimums for establishing a residence and in accordance with the adopted Washington State Department of Health Regulations regarding on-site disposal systems.

NOTE: All existing land use regulations shall apply to the shoreline areas.

RUHAL ENVIRONMENT

USE REGULATIONS - RURAL ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 3

3.01 Agriculture

- .01 Agriculture shall be permitted on rural shorelines.
- .02 Regulations 2.01.02 through 2.01.05 shall apply.

3.02 Forest Management

- .01 Timber harvesting is permitted along rural shorelines, subject to the forest management regulations 2.03.02 through 2.03.13.

3.03 Commercial Development

- .01 Commercial development or activity shall be prohibited on rural shorelines except for those developments or activities which do not substantially change the character of that environment, except as permitted in zoning ordinances.

3.04 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Whitman County
and towns | .01 Regulations 2.05.02 through 2.05.06 shall apply to <u>rural</u> shorelines. |
| Colfax | .01 Signs shall be in conformance with the adopted Uniform Building Code. |

3.05 Mining

- .01 Mining operations shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to regulations 2.06.02, .03, and .04 above and insofar as they do not substantially change the character of the rural environment.

3.06 Marinas

- .01 Marinas which can be sited, designed and built in such a way as to minimize conflicts with agricultural and other uses of rural shorelines which require open space shall be permitted on rural shorelines.
- .02 Any person proposing to undertake a marina development, construction, expansion and/or alteration, or any phase thereof, which constitutes a complete project, shall apply for a substantial development permit and shall be subject to a conditional use permit from the County.
- .03 A permit for marina development, construction, expansion and/or alteration or, any phase thereof which constitutes a complete project, may be granted subject to the following regulations:
 - a. The "Criteria Governing the Design of . . . Marinas . . . for Protection of Fish and Shellfish Resources" adopted by the Washington State Department of Fisheries in 1971, which criteria are incorporated herein by reference.

- b. Parking facilities shall be set back from the ordinary high water mark at its location following marina development by a minimum of 20 feet measured in a horizontal plane to provide public access to and viewing from the immediate shoreline area.
- c. Sewage pump-out and treatment facilities shall be installed within two years of the establishment of U.S. Coast Guard regulations on marine sanitation devices or at the beginning of operations of any new marina or of an expansion of any "existing" marina, whichever date is latest, unless similar sewerage treatment facilities exist within 2,000 yards of the marina.

3.07 Residential Development

Whitman
County

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be prohibited on rural shorelines.
- .02 Single-family and duplex residences shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Minimum lot area shall be twenty (20) acres.
 - b. Minimum lot width at the property line nearest the high water line shall be 300 feet.
 - c. No residence shall be constructed closer than 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark.
 - d. No residential structure shall exceed a height allowed in the existing zoning ordinances.

Cities

- .02 Single-family and duplex residences shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Minimum lot area shall be one (1) acre.
 - b. Minimum lot width at the property line nearest the high water line shall be 100 feet.
 - c. No residences shall be constructed closer than 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark.

3.08 Roads

- .01 Regulations 2.09.01 and 2.09.02 shall apply to rural shorelines.

3.09 Utilities

- .01 Regulation 2.10.04 shall apply to rural shorelines.
- .02 Regulation 1.09.01 to 1.09.04 shall apply.

3.10 Ports and Water-Related Industries

- .01 Deep-draft ports or water-related industries other than those activities covered in other sections of this program shall be prohibited on rural shorelines.

3.11 Shoreline Works, Structures, and Irrigation

- .01 SWS are allowed anywhere on rural shorelines subject to the regulations given below, provided they do not substantially change the character of the environment and are part of a project which is permitted by other provisions of the Program.
- .02 SWS shall be subject to the following regulations, where applicable:
 - a. SWS shall conform to the standards specified on any Federal or State permits required for such projects. SWS not requiring Federal or State permits shall, as a condition of obtaining a permit, have similar standards imposed.
 - b. The "Criteria Governing the Design of Bulkheads, Landfills and Marinas . . . for Protection of Fish and Shellfish Resources" adopted by the Washington State Department of Fisheries in 1971, which criteria are incorporated herein by reference.
 - c. The builder of any shoreline protection structure shall be responsible for determining in advance the nature and extent of any possible adverse effects on fish and wild-life or on the property of others caused by his construction and shall propose and take all necessary actions to minimize such effects.
 - d. Individually owned, single-residence type piers, boat docks, floats, platforms and similar moorage facilities shall be prohibited, except where it can be shown that a joint-use moorage facility is not and that no public launching ramp or commercial moorage facility exists within 10 road miles of the proposed structure.
 - e. A single, joint-use moorage facility shall be required of any subdivisions, motels, multi-family residences, or commercial and industrial enterprises in close proximity to each other.

3.12 Landfill and Dredging

- .01 Dredging operations or landfills shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to the regulations below, provided they do not substantially change the character of the environment and are accessory to a project which is allowed by other provisions of the Master Program.

USE REGULATIONS - URBAN ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 4

4.01 Agriculture

- .01 Agriculture shall be permitted on urban shorelines.
- .02 The establishment of feeding pens or other confinement lots and the application of chemicals, as defined under 2.01.02 and 2.01.05 respectively, shall be prohibited.

4.02 Forest Management

- .01 Timber harvesting is permitted along urban shorelines, subject to the applicable forest management regulations 2.03.02 through 2.03.13 above.
- .02 Only selective commercial timber cutting, as defined in RCW 90.58.150 shall be allowed on urban shorelines.

4.03 Commercial Development

- .01 Any commercial development or activity shall be permitted on urban shorelines.
- .02 Regulations 2.04.02 shall apply.
- .03 A permit for commercial development may be granted subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Any commercial structure or facility except one which requires or is dependent on direct, contiguous access to the water must be set back from the ordinary high water mark by a minimum of 10 feet.
 - b. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 30 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

Whitman
County

Cities

- b. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 10 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

Whitman 4.04 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

County,
Albion,
Malden,
Rosalia,
Tekoa

- .01 Regulations 2.05.02 through 2.05.05 shall apply to urban shorelines.
- .02 In addition to .01 above, the following types of on-premise advertising or identification signs are allowed anywhere on urban shorelines subject to the given regulations:

a. Size of sign:

- (i) Single-Family Dwelling-One sign not exceeding two (2) square feet in area.
- (ii) Multi-Family Dwellings, Offices, Clinics, Schools, Churches and Other Public and/or Semi-Public Buildings-The total sign area allowed per property shall not exceed twelve times the square root of the building frontage. In the case of multiple occupancy of a building, it shall be the responsibility of the building owner to distribute the allowed sign area between the various occupants.
- (iii) Special Residential Streets or Residential Neighborhoods-Permanent identification signs not exceeding twelve (12) square feet may be attached to a wall or fence at each vehicular entrance, and shall be appropriately landscaped.
- (iv) Mobile Home Parks-One identification sign per entrance with a maximum sign size of 16 square feet and a maximum sign height of five feet shall be permitted.
- (v) Business and Other Commercial Buildings-The total sign area permitted shall not exceed twelve times the square root of the building frontage. In the case of multiple occupancy of a building, it shall be the owner's responsibility to distribute the permitted sign area between the various occupants. The maximum area of an individual ground sign shall be 50 square feet. Where frontage is on more than one street, only the signs computed with respect to the frontage on a street shall face that street. Frontage on a freeway or limited access highway which provides no access to the property cannot be used to compute sign area.

- (vi) Ground signs shall be located no closer than 20 feet to a street right-of-way. Signs may be on the vertical faces of marquees, but no part of the sign shall project above the vertical marquee face. Signs oriented to pedestrian traffic may be suspended below the surface of the marquee not more than 12 inches.

- b. Content: The single family dwelling sign shall indicate only the name and address of the occupant. Signs for apartments, offices, and all other uses may contain the building name and related information.

4.04 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- Celfax .01 Signs shall be in conformance with the adopted uniform building code.

4.06 Mining

- .01 Mining operations shall be permitted on urban shorelines subject to regulations 2.06.02 and 2.06.03 above.

4.07 Marinas

- .01 Marinas which can be sited, designed and built in such a way as to minimize conflicts with other urban uses of shorelines shall be permitted on urban shorelines.
- .02 Regulations 3.06.02 and 3.06.03 shall apply.
- .03 A substantial development permit shall be required.

4.08 Residential Development

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be permitted on urban shorelines.
- .02 A permit for a multi-family residence may be granted subject to the following regulations:

Whitman
County

- a. Minimum lot area shall be as specified in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- b. Minimum lot width shall be as specified in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- c. No residence shall be located closer than 25 feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the boundary line between an urban shoreline and a natural shoreline.
- d. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 30 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

- .02 A permit for a multi-family residence may be granted subject to the following regulations:

Albion,
Colfax,

- a. Minimum lot area shall be as specified in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- b. Minimum lot width shall be as specified in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- c. No residence shall be located closer than 20 feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the boundary line between an urban shoreline and a natural shoreline.
- d. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 10 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

- .02 A permit for a multi-family residence may be granted subject to the following regulations:

Malden,
Rosalia,
Tekoa

- a. Minimum lot area shall be 7500 square feet.
- b. Minimum lot width shall be 75 feet.
- c. No residence shall be located closer than 25 feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the boundary line between an urban shoreline and a natural shoreline.
- d. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 30 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

- .03 Single family residences shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

Whitman
County,
Albion,
Colfax

- a. Minimum lot area shall be as specified in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- b. Minimum lot width shall be as specified in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- c. No residence shall be located closer than 25 feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the boundary line between an urban shoreline and a natural shoreline.

- .03 Single family residences shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

Malden,
Rosalia,
Tekoa

- a. Minimum lot area shall be 5000 square feet.
- b. Minimum lot width shall be 50 feet.
- c. No residence shall be located closer than 25 feet from the ordinary high water mark or from the boundary line between an urban shoreline and a natural shoreline.

4.09 Roads

- .01 Where unavoidable, and/or where necessary, construction of public roads and bridges and private roads and bridges which are traveled year around, shall be permitted on urban shorelines and shall be subject to the permit requirements of the Act.
- .02 Roads and bridges shall be designed to meet the standards of the Department of Public Works.
- .03 Roads and bridges shall be no more than four lanes.

4.10 Utilities

- .01 Regulations 1.09.02 to 1.09.04 shall apply to urban shorelines.
- .02 Utility hookup linkages to shoreline use activities shall be underground, unless economically unfeasible.

4.11 Ports and Water-Related Industries

- .01 Port facilities and water-related industries shall be permitted on urban shorelines.
- .02 Any person proposing a development expansion or alteration, or any phase thereof which constitutes a complete project, of a port facility or water-related industry, shall apply for a permit.
- .03 A permit for a port facility or water-related industry, or any expansion or alteration thereof which constitutes a complete project, may be granted a permit subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Demonstration of compliance with the regulations specified on any federal and state permits required for such facilities and operations, by presentation of a copy of each permit or other means satisfactory to the Administrator.
- .04 Water storage of logs shall be prohibited.
- .05 No feasible dry land storage area is available except emergency or short-term storage of logs may be in water regardless of the availability of dry land storage areas.
- .06 Operation shall be in accordance with applicable recommendations listed on pages 3 and 4 of the publication Log Storage and Rafting in Public Waters, a task force report approved by the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council, August 1971.

4.12 Shoreline Works and Structures

- .01 SWS are allowed anywhere on urban shorelines.
- .02 SWS regulation 3.11.02 shall apply.

4.13 Landfill and Dredging

- .01 Dredging or landfill operations may be located anywhere on urban shorelines.
- .02 Regulations 3.12.01 and 3.12.02 shall apply.

4.14. Solid Waste Disposal

- .01 Solid waste dumps or landfills shall be prohibited on urban shorelines.

4.15 Archaeology and History

- .01 Archaeological and historical findings shall be reported to the shorelines Administrator.

4.16 Recreation

- Whitman County .01 Any recreational use shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

a. Regulation 2.16.01 shall apply.

b. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 30 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

- Cities .01 Any recreational use shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

a. Regulation 2.16.01 shall apply.

b. Parking lots with spaces for 10 or more cars shall not be located within 10 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

4.17 Flood Plains

- .01 The effects upon public health, safety and general welfare of any uses proposed for flood hazard areas shall be evaluated in light of the policies given above and of the regulations given under this subsection. The permit shall either be granted or denied according to whether or not appropriate precautions designed to minimize losses due to flooding have been taken, those precautions being in addition to conditions applied under other sections of the Master Program.
- .02 In determining the appropriateness of any proposed use in a flood hazard area, special consideration shall be given to 1.16.02 through 1.16.08.

4.18 Boat Launching

- Whitman County .01 Boat launching shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to a conditional use permit from the Board of Adjustment.

Cities .01 Boat launching shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to a conditional use permit from the City Council.

4.19 Sewer Systems

- .01 On-site sewage disposal systems shall be permitted on the shoreline areas subject to the residential lot minimums for the zoning district it is located within. On-site sewer systems shall be developed in accordance with the adopted Washington State Department of Health Regulations regarding on-site disposal systems.
- .02 A substantial development permit shall be acquired by the applicant and no work shall be done until this permit is processed.

NOTE: All existing land use regulations shall apply to the shoreline area.

SHORELINE

PERMIT INDEX

	NATURAL	CONSERVANCY	RURAL	URBAN
AGRICULTURE	●	●	●	●
FOREST MANAGEMENT	■	●	●	●
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT	■	▼	■	▼
OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	■	●	●	●
MINING	■	▼	▼	▼
MARINA	■	■	▼	▼
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT				
MULTI-FAMILY	■	■	■	●
SINGLE-FAMILY	●	●	●	●
ROADS				
PUBLIC	▼	▼	▼	▼
PRIVATE	▼	▼	▼	▼
UTILITIES	▼	▼	▼	▼
PORTS AND INDUSTRY	■	■	■	▼
SWS	■	■	●	●
LANDFILL AND DREDGING	■	■	●	●
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	■	■	■	■
ARCHAEOLOGY	●	●	●	●
RECREATION	●	●	●	●
FLOOD PLAINS	▼	▼	▼	▼
BOAT LAUNCHING				
RIVERS	■	■	■	▼
LAKES	▼	▼	▼	▼
SEWER SYSTEMS	▼	▼	▼	▼

LEGEND:

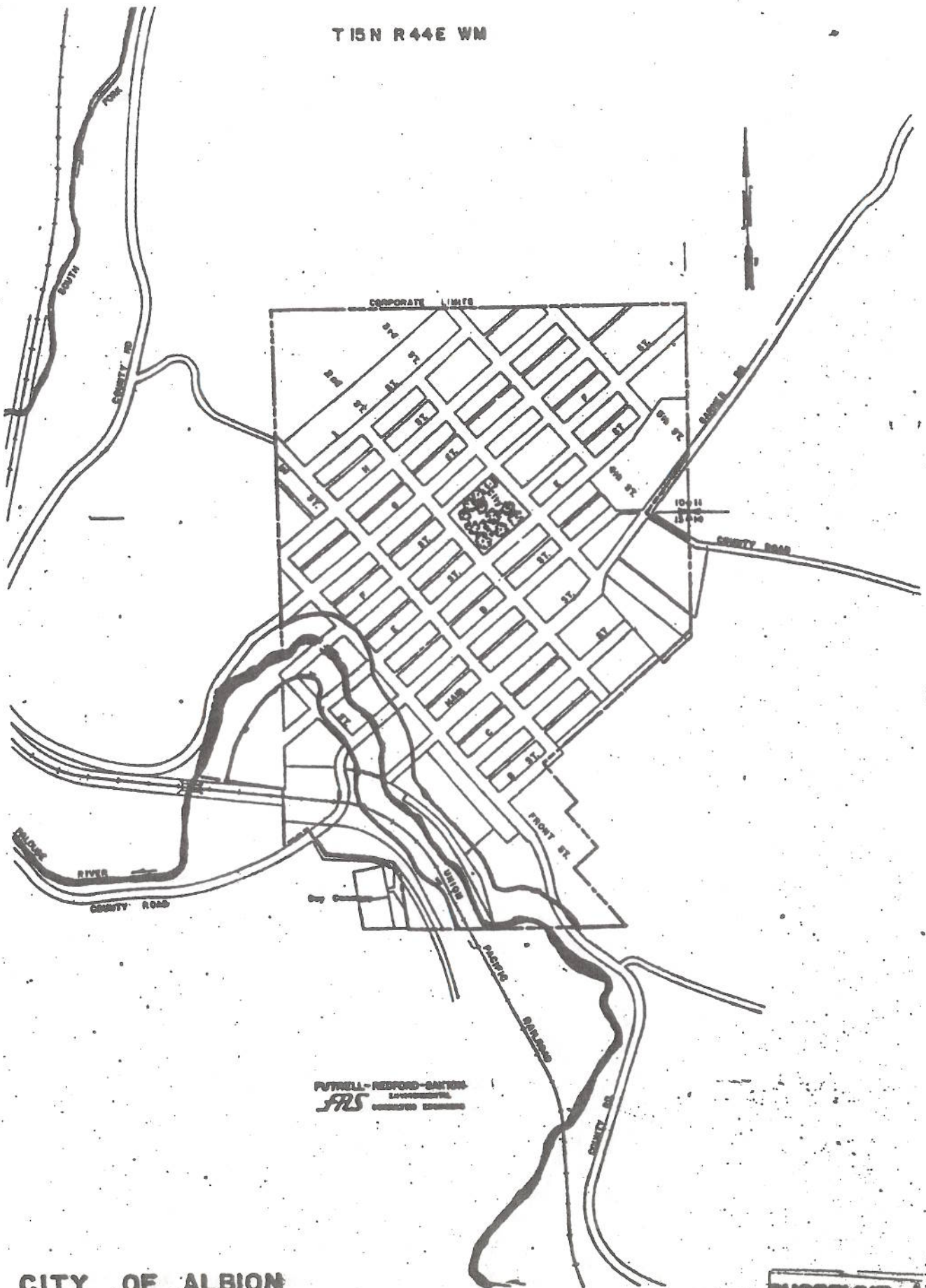
PROHIBITED ■

SUBJECT TO PERMIT ▼

PERMITTED = SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS ●

*SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

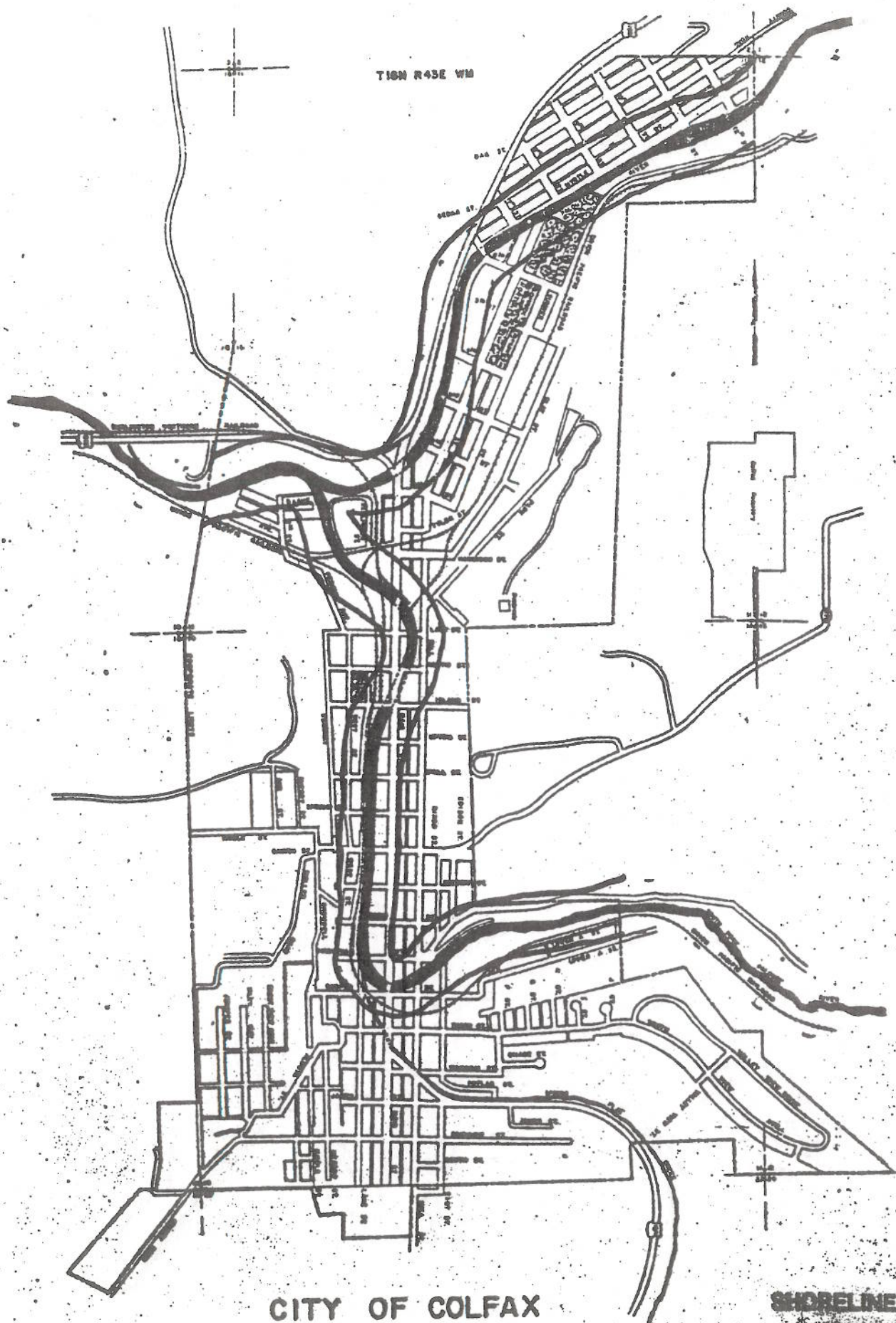
T15N R44E WM



FUTRELL-REDFORD-SANTON
FAS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CITY OF ALBION

58
MICHIGAN ARE



TOWN R43E WM

CITY OF COLFAX

SHORELINE AREA

URBAN ☐

T20N R42E WM

N. TWELFTH ST.
N. ELEVENTH ST.
N. TENTH ST.
N. NINTH ST.
N. EIGHTH ST.
N. SEVENTH ST.
N. SIXTH ST.
N. FIFTH ST.

QUINLAN AVE.

JEFFRIES AVE.

WYN AVE.

CORPORATE LIMITS

TWELFTH ST.

ELEVENTH ST.

TENTH ST.

NINTH ST.

EIGHTH ST.

SEVENTH ST.

SIXTH ST.

FIFTH ST.

FOURTH ST.

THIRD ST.

SECOND ST.

FIRST ST.

WYOMING ST.

WEST ST.

CHURCH ST.

STATE ST.

MAIN ST.

ADAMS ST.

BRIDGE ST.

RAILROAD AVE.

CORRY ROAD

BROADWAY AVE.

FOURTEENTH ST.
THIRTEENTH ST.

MOORELAND AVE.

DEMPSEY AVE.

MOORE AVE.

RICHMOND AVE.

TENTH ST.

NINTH ST.

EIGHTH ST.

SEVENTH ST.

SIXTH ST.

FIFTH ST.

FOURTH ST.

THIRD ST.

SECOND ST.

FIRST ST.

WYOMING ST.

WEST ST.

CHURCH ST.

STATE ST.

MAIN ST.

ADAMS ST.

BRIDGE ST.

CORRY ROAD

CORRY ROAD

CORPORATE LIMITS

POTWELL-REDFORD-SAXTON
ENGINEERS
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CITY OF MALDEN

MOORELAND AREA

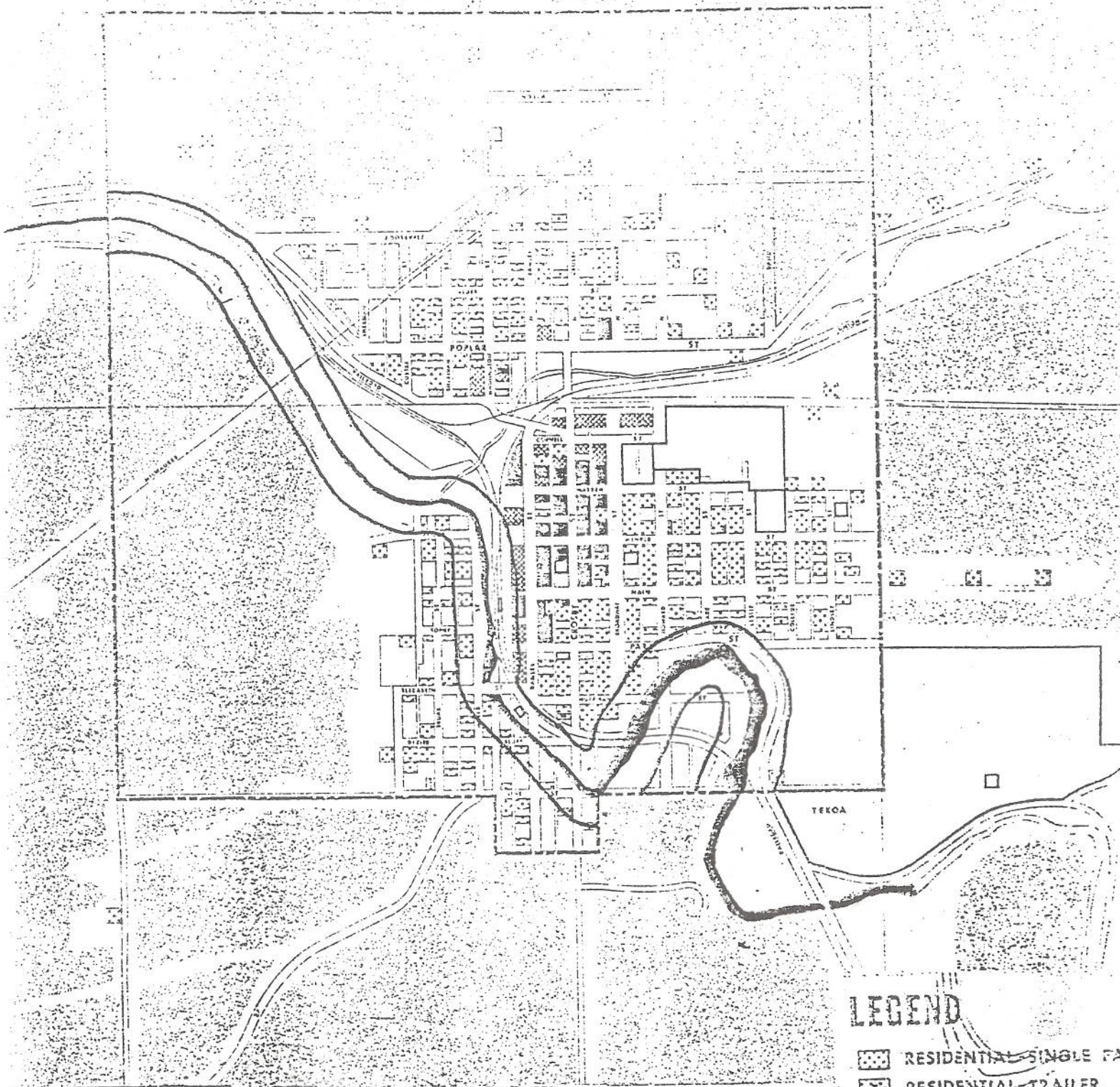
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STATE
MEMORIAL
STATE
PARK

URBAN ☐

CITY OF ROSALIA



LAND USE **CITY OF TEKOA, WASHINGTON** WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL



SHORELINE AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN INC.
 ARCHITECTS — 9 — PLANNERS

LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY
- RESIDENTIAL-TRAILER
- RESIDENTIAL-MULTI-FAMILY
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- PUBLIC or SEMI-PUBLIC
- AGRICULTURAL
- VACANT

CITY OF PULLMAN USE REGULATIONS

of the actual time of spraying the pesticides, except that spraying shall not begin earlier than five days following notification unless there is an emergency situation. In emergencies, notification shall be given by phone as much in advance of the application as feasible. The Administrator may at his discretion require additional notification by phone at least an hour prior to the actual beginning of spraying. The Administrator shall transmit a copy of said written notification to any person or group who have indicated an interest in receiving such notification. Further he may send a copy of the notification to a newspaper of general circulation.

.05 The following minimum standards shall govern all applications of chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers, including those for which notification is not required:

- a. Maintenance of Equipment in Leakproof Condition: Equipment used for transportation, storage or application of chemicals shall be maintained in leakproof condition. If there is evidence of chemical leakage, the further use of such equipment must be suspended until the deficiency has been satisfactorily corrected.
- b. Protection of Water Quality During Mixing of Chemicals: Whenever water is taken from any stream or water impoundment for use in the mixing of chemicals, precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of the source.
 - (i) Provide an air gap or reservoir between the water source and the mixing tank; or
 - (ii) Use a portable pump with the necessary suction hose, feed hoses and check valves to supply tanks with water from streams, such pump to be used only for water.
- c. Protection of Waterways and Areas of Open Water When Spraying: Protect waterways and areas of open water such as swamps or impoundments from contamination when spraying by aircraft by leaving a buffer strip of at least one swath width untreated on each side of every stream or area of open water. When applying spray from the ground, leave unsprayed a buffer strip of at least ten (10) feet on each side of every waterway or area of open water. Spray application immediately adjacent to buffer strips shall be made parallel to waterways, and must be applied prior to the remainder of the area to be treated. No buffer strip is required in the application of fertilizers except that precautions shall be taken to avoid direct application of fertilizers to streams or areas of open water.

- d. Selection and Maintenance of Mixing and Landing Areas: Mix chemicals or clean tanks or equipment only where the chemicals will not contaminate surface waters. Mixing areas and aircraft landing areas shall be located where spillage of chemicals will not contaminate water. If any chemical is inadvertently spilled, immediate appropriate procedures shall be taken to contain or neutralize it.
- e. Application of Chemicals in Accordance with Limitations: Apply chemicals only in accordance with currently recognized limitations of temperature, humidity, wind and other factors.
- f. Cleaning and Re-use of Chemical Containers: Rinse chemical containers with the carrier used in mixing at least three (3) times. Apply the flushing solution in the form of spray to the area. Do not re-use chemical containers unless properly treated.
- g. Daily Records of Chemical Applications: Whenever insecticide or herbicide aerial sprays are applied, the operator or land owner shall maintain a daily record of spray operations which includes: Names of pilot and contractor; location of project; temperature (hourly); wind velocity and direction (hourly); and insecticides or herbicides used, including name, mixture, application rate, and carrier used.
- h. Landowner's Responsibility to Determine Whether or Not Chemicals are Contaminating Streams: Whenever chemicals are applied, it is the responsibility of the landowner to determine whether or not chemicals are contaminating streams or other bodies of water.
- i. Reporting of Chemical Accidents: Immediately report all chemical accidents to the Department of Health Services.

2.02 Commercial Development

- .01 Commercial development or activity shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines except for those low-intensity recreational developments or activities which in effect do not change the existing character of that environment.
- .02 Any person proposing to undertake or engage in a commercial development or activity shall apply for a permit.
- .03 A permit for commercial development may be granted subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Any commercial structure or facility except one which requires or is dependent on direct, contiguous access to the water shall be set back from the ordinary high water by a minimum of 100 feet.

- b. Any commercial facility or structure which is built shall be no higher than allowed in the existing zoning ordinances, and of inconspicuous appearance so that it either blends with its surroundings or at minimum does not detract from them.
- c. Any proposed commercial development or activity shall be screened by vegetation or topography from view of an existing commercial enterprise.

2.03 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- .01 All outdoor advertising, signs and billboards must comply with City Code Chapter 13.04.460.

2.04 Mining

- .01 Mining operations which do not in effect change the existing character of the environment shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines.
- .02 Any person proposing to undertake or engage in a mining operation except as provided in regulation .03 below shall apply for a permit.
- .03 A permit for a mining operation may be granted subject to the following regulations:
 - a. The operator of a surface mine, which is subject to the 1970 Surface Mined Land Reclamation Act shall present to the county one copy each of the surface mining plan and of the reclamation plan as provided in R.C.W. 78.44.
 - b. A surface mining plan or a reclamation plan judged by the county to be insufficient for the protection or restoration of the shoreline environment shall be grounds for denial of a permit.

2.05 Residential Development

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines.
- .02 Single-family residences shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

- a. Minimum lot area shall be one acre.
- b. Minimum lot width at the property line nearest high water shall be 130 feet.
- c. No residential structure shall exceed a height allowed in existing zoning ordinances.

2.06 Roads

- .01 Road construction and maintenance must be in conformance with the standards issued by the Public Works Department.

2.07 Utilities

- .01 Long range or high voltage electrical and communication systems shall be permitted in conservancy areas provided they are oriented to cross a body of water.
- .02 Underground utilities shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines. All installations shall be in conformance with applicable city codes.

2.08 Shoreline Works and Structures

- .01 SWS shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines, except where they do not in effect change the existing character of that environment and where they are a necessary part of a project which is clearly dependent on a location near or adjacent to a body of water.
- .02 SWS allowed under 1.08.01 shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations given under 3.08.02.

2.09 Landfill and Dredging

- .01 Dredging operations or landfills shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines, except where they do not in effect change the existing character of that environment and where they are a necessary accessory to a project which is clearly dependent on a location near or adjacent to a body of water.
- .02 Dredging operations or landfills allowed under .01 shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations given under 3.09.02.

2.10 Solid Waste Disposal

- .01 Solid waste dumps or landfills shall be prohibited on conservancy shorelines.

2.11 Recreation

- .01 Low-intensity recreational uses shall be permitted on

conservancy shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

- a. A recreational facility or structure which changes or detracts from the character of the local environment shall be prohibited.
- b. Access roads to recreational facilities shall be subject to the regulations of 2.06.

2.12. Flood Plains

- .01 All land uses subject to City Code Chapter 2.48 on Flood Plain Use Regulations.

USE REGULATIONS - RURAL ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 3

3.01 Agriculture

- .01 Agriculture shall be permitted on rural shorelines, and regulations 2.01.02, .03, .04 and .05 shall apply.

3.02 Commercial Development

- .01 Commercial development or activity shall be prohibited on rural shorelines except for those developments or activities which do not in effect change the existing character of that environment. Such developments may include: restaurants, campgrounds, group camps, and similar recreational facilities; craft or antique stores and the like; hunting and fishing and other private club structures; game preserves and private parks; and commercial uses in restoration of historical structures.
- .02 Regulation 2.02.02 shall apply.
- .03 A permit for commercial development may be granted subject to the following regulations:
- a. Any commercial structure or facility except one which requires or is dependent on direct, contiguous access to the water shall be set back from the ordinary high water mark by a minimum of 50 feet.
 - b. Regulations 2.02.03 shall apply.

3.03 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- .01 All outdoor advertising, signs and billboards must comply with City Code Chapter 13.04.460.

3.04 Mining

- .01 Mining operations shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to regulations 2.04.02 and .03, and insofar as they do not in effect change the existing character of the rural environment.

3.05 Residential Development

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to City Code Chapters 13.04 and 13.16 on zoning and subdivision.

- .02 Single-family residences shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to City Code Chapters 13.04 and 13.16 on zoning and subdivision.

3.06 Roads

- .01 Road construction and maintenance must be in conformance with the standards issued by the Public Works Department.

3.07 Utilities

- .01 Long range or high voltage electrical and communication systems shall be permitted in rural shorelines provided they are oriented to cross a body of water.
- .02 Underground utilities shall be permitted on rural shorelines. All installations shall be in conformance with applicable city codes.

3.08 Shoreline Works and Structures

- .01 SWS are allowed anywhere on rural shorelines subject to the regulations given below, provided they do not in effect change the existing character of the environment and are part of a project which is permitted by other provisions of the program.
- .02 SWS shall be subject to the following regulations, where applicable:
 - a. SWS shall conform to the standards specified on any federal or state permits required for such projects. SWS not requiring federal or state permits shall, as a condition of obtaining a permit, have similar standards imposed.
 - b. The "Criteria Governing the Design of Bulkheads, Landfills, and Marinas... for Protection of Fish and Shellfish Resources" adopted by the Washington State Department of Fisheries in 1971, which criteria are incorporated herein by reference.
 - c. The builder of any shoreline protection structure shall be responsible for determining in advance the nature and extent of any possible adverse effects on fish and wildlife or on the property of others caused by his construction and shall propose and take all necessary actions to minimize such effects.
 - d. Individually owned, single-residence type piers, boat docks, floats, platforms and similar moorage facilities shall be prohibited, except where it can be shown that a joint-use moorage facility is not and that no public launching ramp or commercial moorage facility exists within 10 road miles of the proposed structure.

- e. A single, joint-use moorage facility shall be required of any subdivisions, motels, multi-family residences, or commercial and industrial enterprises in close proximity to each other.

3.09 Landfill and Dredging

- .01 Dredging operations or landfills shall be permitted on rural shorelines subject to the regulations below, provided they do not in effect change the existing character of the environment and are accessory to a project which is allowed by other provisions of the master program.
- .02 All dredging or spoil disposal operations shall be subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Dredging operations shall conform to the operating standards specified on any federal and state permits required for such operations. Operations not requiring federal or state permits shall have similar standards imposed as conditions of obtaining a permit.

3.10 Solid Waste Disposal

- .01 Solid waste dumps or landfills shall be permitted on rural shorelines only where it can be shown that leaching from the solid waste will not result in violations of state water quality standards or criteria under any conditions.
- .02 Solid waste dumps or landfills shall be prohibited on biologically productive wetland sites.

3.11 Recreation

- .01 Low to medium intensity recreational uses shall be permitted on rural shorelines, subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Regulation 1.16 shall apply.

3.12 Flood Plain

- .01 All land uses subject to City Code Chapter 2.48 on Flood Plain Use Regulations.

USE REGULATIONS - URBAN ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 4

4.01 Agriculture

- .01 Agriculture shall be permitted on urban shorelines.
- .02 The establishment of feeding pens or other confinement lots and the application of chemicals, as defined under 2.01.02 and 2.01.03 respectively, shall be prohibited.

4.02 Commercial Development

- .01 Commercial development or activity may be permitted on urban shorelines subject to City Code Chapter 13.04 and all other applicable city ordinances.
- .02 Regulation 2.02.02 shall apply.

4.03 Outdoor Advertising, Signs and Billboards

- .01 All outdoor advertising signs and billboards must comply with City Code Chapter 13.04.460.

4.04 Mining

- .01 Mining operations shall be permitted on urban shorelines subject to regulations 2.04.02 and 2.04.03.

4.05 Residential Development

- .01 Multi-family residences shall be permitted on urban shorelines subject to City Code Chapters 13.04 and 13.16 on zoning and subdivision.

4.06 Roads

- .01 Road construction and maintenance must be in conformance with the standards issued by the Public Works Department.

4.07 Utilities

- .01 Long range or high voltage electrical and communication systems shall be permitted in urban areas provided they are oriented to cross a body of water.
- .02 Underground utilities shall be permitted on urban shorelines. All installations shall be in conformance with applicable city codes.

4.08 Shoreline Works and Structures

- .01 SWS are allowed anywhere on urban shorelines.

.02 SWS regulation 3.08.02 shall apply.

4.09 Landfill and Dredging

.01 Dredging or landfill operations may be located anywhere on urban shorelines.

.02 Regulations 3.09.01 and 3.09.02 shall apply.

4.10 Solid Waste Disposal

.01 Solid waste dumps or landfills shall be prohibited on urban shorelines.

4.11 Recreation

.01 Any recreational use shall be permitted on urban shorelines, subject to the following regulations:

a. Regulation 2.11.01 shall apply.

4.12 Flood Plains

.01 All land uses subject to City Code Chapter 2.48 on Flood Plain Use Regulations.

VARIANCES AND CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

The provisions for a variance of a conditional use have been included in the Act to provide more control yet greater flexibility for implementing the regulations of the Master Program, and to assure that a person will be able to utilize his property in a fair and equitable manner. Any permit for a variance or a conditional use granted by the local government under approved master programs must be submitted to the Department of Ecology for approval or disapproval.

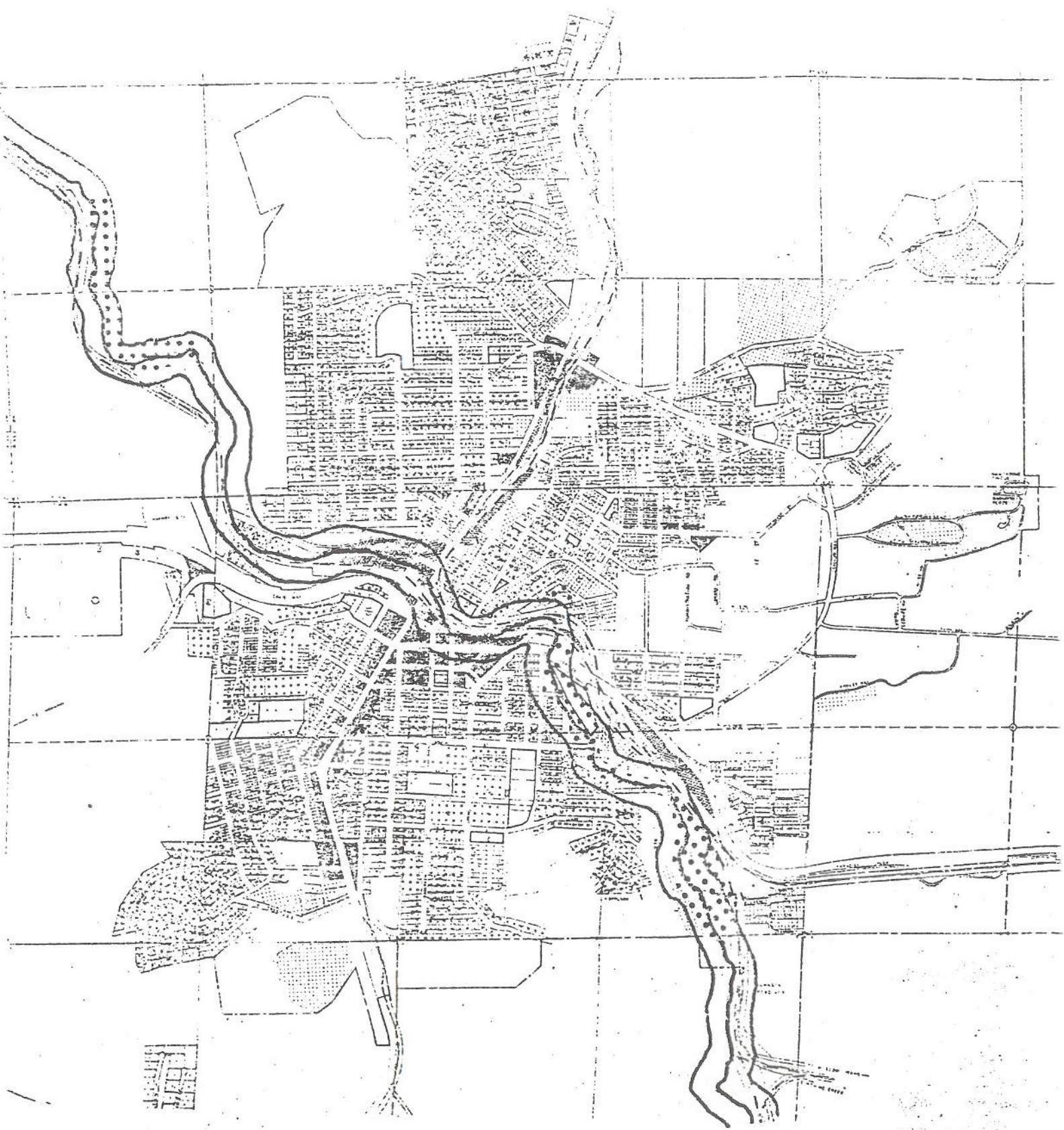
(1) **Conditional Uses:** The objective of a conditional use provision is to provide more control and greater flexibility for implementing the regulations of the Master Program. Uses classified as conditional uses can be permitted only after consideration by the Board of Adjustment, which will set performance standards that make the use compatible with the other permitted uses of that area.

Conditional use permits will be granted only after the applicant can demonstrate the following:

- (a) The use will cause no unreasonably adverse effects on the environment or other uses.
- (b) The use will not interfere with public use of public shorelines.
- (c) Design of the site will be compatible with the surroundings and the Master Program.
- (d) The proposed use will not be contrary to the general intent of the Master Program.

(2) **Variances:** Variances deal with changes from specific requirements of the Master Program and to be objective is to grant relief where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Master Program. The property owner must show that if he complies with the provisions of the Master Program, he cannot make any reasonable use of this property. The fact that he might make a greater profit by using his property in a manner contrary to the intent of the program is not a sufficient reason for granting a variance. To obtain a variance, the application must be made to the Board of Adjustment. A variance will be granted only after the applicant can demonstrate the following:

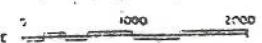
- (a) The hardship which serves as basis for granting of a variance is specifically related to the property of the applicant.
- (b) The hardship results from the application of the requirements of the Act and Master Program, and not from, for example, deed restrictions of the applicant's own action.
- (c) The variance granted will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the Master Programs.
- (d) Public welfare and interest will be preserved; if harm will be done to the area by granting the variance, than would be done to the applicant by denying it, the variance will be denied.



SHORELINE AREA

URBAN 

CONSERVANCY 

SCALE  1000 2000 FEET
EXISTING LAND-USE MAP FOR
THE CITY OF PULLMAN
WASHINGTON

SECTION 6: APPENDIX

A Shorelines of Statewide Significance

APPENDIX A

Shorelines of Statewide Significance

The Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58 RCW provides the following major items regarding Shorelines of Statewide Significance.

90.58.030

Shorelines of Statewide Significance means the following shorelines of the State: (B) any east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the annual flow is measured at 200 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.

90.58.090

As to those segments of the Master Program relating to Shorelines of Statewide Significance, the Department shall have full authority following review and evaluation of the submission by local government to develop and adopt an alternative to the local government's proposal if in the Department's opinion the program submitted does not provide the optimum implementation of the policy of this chapter to satisfy statewide interest. If the submission by local government is not approved, the Department shall suggest modification to consider the same and resubmit a master program to the Department. Thereafter, the Department shall adopt the resubmitted program, or, if the Department determines that said program does not provide for optimum implementation, it may develop and adopt an alternative as herein before provided.

90.58.150 RCW

Selective commercial timber cutting, when with respect to timber situated within two-hundred feet abutting landward of the ordinary high water within shorelines of statewide significance, the Department of local government shall allow only selective commercial timber cutting so that no more than thirty percent of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten-year period of time: Provided, that other timber harvesting methods may be permitted in those limited instances where topography, soil conditions of silviculture practices necessary for regeneration render selective logging ecological detrimental; Provided, further, that clear cutting of timber which is solely incidental to the preparation of land for other uses authorized by this chapter may be permitted.

DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

"Act" means the Washington State Shorelines Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58 RCW.

"Administrator" means the local officials designated by the Board of County Commissioners, or the city or town councils to be responsible for administering the Act for shorelines within the jurisdiction of the County or cities.

"Conservancy" means the designation applied to certain Whitman County shorelines whereby those shorelines shall have and maintain character of environment that is described in the definition of Conservancy Environment in the Guidelines, WAC 173-16-040(4)(b)(ii).

"Conditional Use Permit" - Uses classified as conditional uses can be granted only after consideration by the Whitman County Board of Adjustment, which will set performance standards to be met as a condition of allowing the use to be established in that environment. Conditional use permits provide more control, yet greater flexibility for implementing the regulations of the Master Program. (Note section on conditional uses)

"Development" means 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 state of water level.

"Guidelines" means the "Final Guidelines, Shorelines Management Act of 1971 adopted June 20, 1972 by the Department of Ecology, 173-16 WAC.

"Master Program" means the Whitman County Master Program, the comprehensive-use plan for the shorelines of Whitman County including statements of goals and policies, use regulations, together with maps, diagrams and charts and any other text included in the Program.

"Natural" means the designation applied to certain Whitman County shorelines whereby those shorelines shall have and maintain a character of environment that is described in the definition of Natural Environment in the Guidelines, WAC 173-16-040(4)(b)(i).

"Ordinary high water mark" on all lakes and streams is that mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland in respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, or as it may naturally change thereafter; 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.

"Permit" means that required by the Act for substantial development on shorelines, to be issued by the local government entity having administrative jurisdiction and subject to review by the Department of Ecology and the Attorney General.

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

"Program" means the Whitman County Master Program.

"Rural" means the designation applied to certain Whitman County shorelines whereby those shorelines shall have and maintain a character of environment that is described in the definition of Rural Environment in the Guidelines WAC 173-16-040(4)(b)(iii).

"Shorelines" means all of the water areas of the State, including reservoirs, and their associated wetlands, together with the lands underlying them; except

- (a) shorelines of state-wide significance;
- (b) shorelines of 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
- (c) shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.

"Shorelines of State-wide significance" means any east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the annual flow is measured at two hundred (200) cubic feet per second (cfs) or more, or those portions of rivers east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream from the first three-hundred (300) square miles of drainage area, whichever is longer. (RCW 90.58.030B)

"Substantial development" means any development of which the total cost, or fair market value, exceeds \$1,000, or any development which materially interferes with normal public use of the water or shorelines of the State except that the following shall not be considered substantial developments:

- (a) Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments including damage by fire, accident, or elements;
- (b) Construction of the normal protective bulkhead, common to single-family residences;
- (c) Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements;
- (d) Construction of a barn or similar agricultural structure on wetlands;
- (e) Construction or modification of navigational aids, such as channel markers and anchor buoys;
- (f) Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee, or contract purchaser, of a single-family residence, for his own use or for the use of his family, which residence does not exceed a height of 35 feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof.

"Variance" means a modification of the specific regulations of the Master Program and is part of this program to assure that relief can be granted where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Master Program. (Note section on variances.)

"Urban" means the designation applied to certain Whitman County shorelines whereby those shorelines shall have and maintain a character of environment that is described in the definition of Urban Environment in the Guidelines WAC 173-16-040(4)(b)(iv).

"Wetlands" or "Wetland areas" means those lands extending landward for two-hundred (200) feet in all directions, as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark and all marshes, bogs, swamps, floodways; river deltas, and flood plains associated with the streams, lakes and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of the Act.

C - Resolutions and Ordinances

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to R.C.W. 90.53, known as the "Shoreline Management Act of 1971", Whitman County is required to develop a master program for regulation of uses of the shorelines within Whitman County and is further required to submit said master program to the Department of Ecology; and

WHEREAS, a citizen's committee was formed by the Whitman County Regional Planning Council to assist in the development of such a master program; and that said citizen's committee, composed of representatives from cities, towns and interested groups from within the county, has held a series of public meetings and discussions on the proposed master plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners has reviewed said plan and has held a public hearing and considered issues raised with reference to said plan; and

WHEREAS, the document attached hereto entitled "Shoreline Management, Whitman County, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations," has resulted from said above actions,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners for Whitman County, Washington, that said document attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof being entitled "Shoreline Management, Whitman County, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations" be and it is hereby adopted as Whitman County's master program for regulation of uses of shorelines within Whitman County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Whitman County Regional Planning Director be and he is hereby ordered and authorized to immediately submit said master program to the State of Washington Department of Ecology for its approval and adoption pursuant to R.C.W. 90.53.030 and R.C.W. 90.53.030.

DATED this 2nd day of June, 1974,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR WHITMAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

W. J. H. H.
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

James H. H.
County Auditor & Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board

Harry H.
County Commissioner

County Commissioner

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Robert H. H.
Prosecuting Attorney for
Whitman County, Washington

ORDINANCE NO. 127

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF ALBION, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN, IMPLEMENTING GOALS, POLICIES, ENVIRONMENTS AND USE REGULATIONS AS ESTABLISHED BY THE WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF ALBION, WASHINGTON, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: A certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the Office of the Town Clerk; being marked and designated as "Shoreline Management, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations", and being otherwise known as the Shoreline Management Master Plan as established by the Whitman County Regional Planning Council, is adopted as the Shoreline Management Master Plan of the Town; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions, and terms of such "Shoreline Management Master Plan" are adopted and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Chapter.

Section 2: That certain map on file with the Town Clerk of the Town of Albion, which map is designated as the Zoning and Shoreline Management Map of the Town, and all notations, references and other information shown thereon, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this section.

Section 3: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5) days after posting in three (3) public places within the Town of Albion.

G. F. Hargen

Mayor

ATTEST:

Sandra L. Nelson

Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Charles H. Hargen

Town Attorney

READ: 7-7-74

POSTED: 7-7-74

APPROVED: 7-7-74



AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF COLFAX, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN, IMPLEMENTING GOALS, POLICIES, ENVIRONMENTS AND USE REGULATIONS AS ESTABLISHED BY THE WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLFAX, WASHINGTON, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: A certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the Office of the City Clerk, being marked and designated as "Shoreline Management, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations", and being otherwise known as the Shoreline Management Plan as established by the Whitman County Regional Planning Council, is adopted as the Shoreline Management Master Plan of the City; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions, and terms of such "Shoreline Management Master Plan" are adopted and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Ordinance.

Section 2: That certain Map on file in the Office of the City Clerk, which is designated as the Shoreline Management Map of the City, and all notations, references and other information shown thereon, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Section.

Section 3: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5) days after its publication.

PASSED by the Council and approved by the Mayor this 1st day of July, 1974.

D. Curran
Mayor

ATTEST:

John Ryan
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas M. Duda
City Attorney

ORDINANCE NO. 171

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF MALDEN, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN, IMPLEMENTING GOALS, POLICIES, ENVIRONMENTS AND USE REGULATIONS AS ESTABLISHED BY THE WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF MALDEN, WASHINGTON, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: A certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the Office of the Town Clerk, being marked and designated as "Shoreline Management, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations", and being otherwise known as the Shoreline Management Plan as established by the Whitman County Regional Planning Council, is adopted as the Shoreline Management Master Plan of the Town; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions, and terms of such "Shoreline Management Master Plan" are adopted and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Ordinance.

Section 2: That certain Map on file in the Office of the Town Clerk, which is designated as the Shoreline Management Map of the Town, and all notations, references and other information shown thereon, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Section.

Section 3: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5) days after its passage, approval and publication.

PASSED by the Council and approved by the Mayor this 8th day of July, 1974.

/s/ RALPH RICHARDSON

Mayor
Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

/s/ BARBARA FERRELL

Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
Town Attorney

ORDINANCE NO. B-163

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SHORELINE MANAGEMENT

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PULLMAN DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS

Section 1: That the attached "Shorelines Environments and Use Regulations for the City of Pullman" be and the same hereby is approved.

Section 2: This ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5) days from and after its publication in the Pullman Herald, the official newspaper of the City of Pullman.



Mayor

ATTEST:

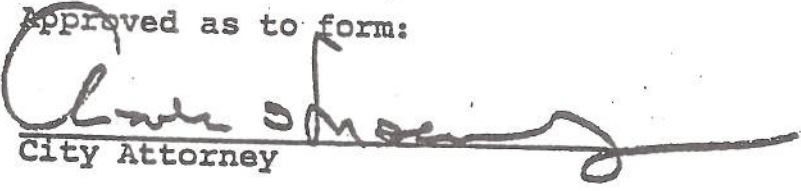


City Clerk

Passed & Adopted: June 18, 1974

Published: June 27, 1974

Approved as to form:



City Attorney

ORDINANCE NO. 243

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF ROSALIA, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING
BY REFERENCE THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN, IMPLEMENT-
ING GOALS, POLICIES, ENVIRONMENTS AND USE REGULATIONS AS ESTA-
BLISHED BY THE WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF ROSALIA, WASH-
INGTON, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: A certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file
in the Office of the Town Clerk, being marked and designated as "Shoreline
Management, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations, Rosalia,
Washington", and being otherwise known as the Shoreline Management Plan
as established by the Whitman County Regional Planning Council, is adopted
as the Shoreline Management Master Plan of the Town; and each and all of
the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions, and terms of such "Shore-
line Management Master Plan" are adopted and made a part hereof as if fully
set out in this Section.

18 Section 2: That certain Map on file in the Office of the Town Clerk,
19 which is designated as the Shoreline Management Map of the Town, and all
20 notations, references and other information shown thereon, are hereby adopted
21 by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Section.

22 Section 3: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5)
23 days after its publication.

24 PASSED by the Town Council and approved by the Mayor this 23rd
25 day of July, 1974.

26 ATTEST:

27 Harold R. Jacquin
Town Clerk

Joseph J. Free
Mayor

28 Approved as to Form:

Don Sheahan
Town Attorney

DON SHEAHAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BOSALIA, WASHINGTON 99170

ORDINANCE NO: 471

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF TEKOA, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN, IMPLEMENTING GOALS, POLICIES, ENVIRONMENTS AND USE REGULATIONS AS ESTABLISHED BY THE WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEKOA, WASHINGTON, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: A certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the Office of the City Clerk, being marked and designated as "Shoreline Management, Goals, Policies, Environments and Use Regulations, Tekoa, Washington", and being otherwise known as the Shoreline Management Plan as established by the Whitman County Regional Planning Council, is adopted as the Shoreline Management Master Plan of the City; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions, and terms of such "Shoreline Management Master Plan" are adopted and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Section.

18 Section 2: That certain Map on file in the Office of the City Clerk
19 which is designated as the Shoreline Management Map of the City, and all
20 notations, references and other information shown thereon, are hereby adopted
21 by reference and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Section.

22 Section 3: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5)
23 days after its publication.

24 PASSED by the City Council and approved by the Mayor this 15th
25 day of July, 1974.

26 ATTEST:

27 Donna R. Miller
City Clerk

28 Don Sheahan
Approved as to Form
City Attorney

Jack E. Kanner
Mayor

DON SHEAHAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ROSALIA, WASHINGTON 99170

D - Environmental Impact Statement

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

WHITMAN COUNTY SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

WHITMAN COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

AUGUST 12, 1974

STATEMENT SUMMARY

NATURE OF THIS REPORT:

Draft Statement

SPONSORING AGENCY:

Whitman County Regional Planning Council

CONTACT PERSON:

Richard L. Fryhling, Director

TYPE OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Administrative Action

TITLE AND SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Shoreline Master Program for Whitman County and the Communities of Albion, Colfax, Malden, Pullman, Rosalia and Tekoa.

The action proposed is the implementations of a Shoreline Master Program for the shorelines of Whitman County. The Master Program will serve to guide future use of shorelines within Whitman County by providing goals, policies, and regulations designed to protect the environment and to promote proper development in suitable locations.

Minor differences are anticipated between the actual Master Programs adopted by each legislative entity; however, they require no change or individual modification in this environmental impact statement. Consequently, this draft statement recognizes this uniformity and takes a comprehensive approach to the assessment of these Master Programs.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The long term environmental impact of the implementation of the Shoreline Master Program will be the preservation and enhancement of the shorelines of Whitman County. This program will foster development of the County's shorelines in a manner consistent with the public interest by protection against adverse effects to the public health, the land, vegetation, wildlife, the water of the State, their aquatic life, and the public right to navigation.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES:

1. Prohibit any "substantial development" within the shoreline area.
2. Permit unregulated development of the shoreline.

REVIEW PROCEDURE:

This Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Whitman County Shoreline Master Program was distributed to the following agencies on August 12, 1974. These agencies are requested to review this draft and submit their comments to the Whitman County Regional Planning Council by September 12, 1974. The Planning Council will incorporate pertinent comments in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

RECIPIENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Olympia
Department of Ecology, Olympia and Eastern Regional Office
Department of Highways, Olympia and District 6, Spokane
Office of Community Development, Olympia
Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Olympia
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Town of Albion
City of Colfax
Town of Malden
Town of Palouse
City of Rosalia
Town of Tekoa
Whitman County Commissioners
Office of Environmental Health, Whitman County
Department of Public Works, Whitman County
Port of Whitman County
Washington State University
Attn: Warren Bishop, Vice President of University Development
League of Women Voters
Sportsmen Association
Board of Realtors
Members of Shoreline Management Citizen's Advisory Committee

Public Participation

A citizen's advisory committee was formed to develop goals, policies, regulations, and environment designations for the proper use of shorelines within Whitman County. In order to insure that the Shoreline Master Program developed by the Committee would have broad based public support, 24 committee members representing a wide range of interests were chosen. Committee members are:

Ernie Stueckle, Chairman
Lacrosse
Agriculture

John Bennett
Colfax
Agriculture

Earl L. Clark
City of Colfax

Gerald Gilchrist
Colfax
At-Large

Herb Harris
Soil Conservation Service

Ray Hill
Town of Tekoa

Larry Honn
Benge
Agriculture

Larry Lothspeich
Port of Whitman County

Doug McNeilly
Colfax
At-Large

Leonard Reidner
Whitman County

Lowell Schneider
Pullman
Sportsmen's Association

Mike Werner
Whitman County
Parks and Recreation Dept.

Barbara Allen
Pullman
Board of Realtors

Janice Burnell
Pullman
League of Women Voters

Frank Coile
City of Albion

Ben Glorfield
St. John
Agriculture

Kent Helmer
Town of Rosalia

Alan Hodgson
Town of Palouse

B. G. Lange
Garfield
Agriculture

Chuck Lyman
Colfax
At-Large

Dwight Pace
W.S.U. Extension Service

Dennis Roe
Soil Conservation Service

August Luft
Endicott
Agriculture

Jim White
St. John
At-Large

Public Participation

The advisory committee held 18 public meetings, a list of which is included in Appendix A. Publicity of the meetings, held specifically to get public input, has been widespread.

In addition, 16 public information meetings were held:

December 10, 1973	Pullman
February 20, 1974	Pullman
May 7	Albion
May 14	Rosalia
May 14	Pullman
May 20	Colfax
May 23	Albion
June 3	Tekoa
June 4	Colfax
June 5	Rosalia
June 10	Malden
June 17	Colfax
June 18	Pullman
July 1	Tekoa
July 8	Malden
July 9	Rosalia

Much public concern was expressed at these meetings over reclamation of eroded land, streambank protection, agricultural practices along shorelines including cultivation and livestock raising, and opposition to the regulatory aspects of the Shoreline Management Act.

Following study and review of comments obtained at the public informational meetings by the Advisory Committee, the finalized draft was submitted to the Whitman County Regional Planning Council.

Relationship with Existing Laws, Plans and Regulations

One step in the methodology for developing goals and policies was the identification and analysis of existing agency policies and controls relevant to Whitman County's shorelines. This included a review of local comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations. This Master Program depends to a great extent on these existing rules and regulations for its basic provisions, except where the intent of the Act is not clearly met. In these instances, more stringent regulations have been prepared to insure compliance with the Act. The Committee found no existing policies to be in direct conflict with the intent of the Shoreline Management Act.

Action Remaining for Implementation

Approval by the Department of Ecology.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(DRAFT)

PROPOSED ACTION

Type of Action

On June 20, 1974, the Whitman County Board of Commissioners, on the recommendation of the Whitman County Regional Planning Council, did adopt the Shoreline Management Program. Each municipality has and/or is in the process of adopting its individual Shoreline Master Program. All Master Programs have been forwarded to the Department of Ecology for approval.

Authority

The Shoreline Master Program has been prepared pursuant to RCW 90.58, the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 and the subsequent WAC chapters:

- 173-16 WAC - Final Guidelines Shorelines Management
- 173-18 WAC - Stream Designations
- 173-20 WAC - Lake Designations
- 173-22 WAC - Wetland Designations

The Shoreline Management Act directs local governments (in this case, Whitman County and associated municipalities) to complete a Master Program for the regulation of uses within the shorelines of their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the policies expressed by the Act and guidelines provided by the Department of Ecology.

This Environmental Impact Statement is issued pursuant to Chapter 43.21C RCW, the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971.

Purpose

The Shoreline Master Program recognizes and treats the shorelines of Whitman County as a valuable, fragile and limited resource. This program provides regulations to ensure the continued mutual public and private enjoyment of shorelines through sound planning.

The purpose of the program is to promote reasonable and appropriate use of the shorelines and to protect against adverse effects to the public interest, including the public's navigation right, the land, its vegetation and wildlife, and the waters and their aquatic life.

The shorelines are to be enhanced and preserved as far as possible to provide opportunity for the people to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shorelines while, at the same time, recognizing and protecting private property rights consistent with public interest. The interest of all the people and long range benefits shall be paramount in the management of shorelines designated as State-wide Significant and as Shorelines of the State.

which include the following:

Streams

1. Hangman Creek
2. Palouse River
3. Pine Creek
4. Rock Creek
5. Union Flat Creek

Lakes

1. Across Highway
2. Alkai
3. Bonnie
4. Crooked Knee
5. Falsom
6. Lavista
7. Rock
8. Sheep
9. Snyder Slough
10. Stevens
11. Texas
12. Tule

Historical Background

The rapidly increasing demand for shoreline space prompted enactment of the Shoreline Management Act, including the final approval of the Act by the State's voters in November of 1972.

Since June, 1971, when the Act became effective, Whitman County and the individual municipalities have been administering permit applications for new substantial shoreline development within their jurisdictions. In the absence of a local Master Program, approval or denial of a proposed development has been guided by the policies stated in the Act and by the Department of Ecology guidelines.

Under the Shoreline Management Act local governments are required to fulfill three basic requirements: 1) administration of a shoreline permit system for proposed substantial developments on wetlands of designated water bodies; 2) compilation of a comprehensive inventory which includes a survey of natural characteristics, present land use, patterns of ownership, and related plans and programs; and 3) development of a Master Program to provide an objective guide for regulating the use of the shorelines.

The Master Program reflects the policies of the Act, plus the philosophy and aspirations expressed by the local citizens, and will serve now to guide shoreline use in an orderly and reasonable manner.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Master Program applies to shorelines and associated wetlands subject to the Shoreline Management Act that are located within Whitman County and each municipality. There are 454 miles of shoreline in Whitman County subject to the Act and by far the greatest part is made up of streams and rivers.¹

Rivers and Streams

The Palouse River, 170 miles in length and draining 2,980 square miles, originates in Idaho and flows southwesterly through the rich agricultural lands of Whitman County before it enters the Snake River. (The Snake River is excluded from Whitman County jurisdiction). From the Idaho border to its joining the Snake River, the Palouse is carved into the black basalt underlying the Columbia Plateau. The Palouse River has a north and south fork in its headwaters above Colfax, Washington. The north fork is the main stem that extends well into Idaho. The south fork is a main tributary which arises east of Moscow, Idaho. In the State of Washington, the Palouse River is essentially free-flowing without manmade impoundments or obstructions. Other major tributaries are Rock Creek, an intermittent stream, 912 and 310 square miles respectively.

Lakes

The eastern portion of Whitman County has numerous lakes primarily located in the drainage area of Rock Creek. The basins for these lakes were created by flcoding from the ice ages and glaciation. The lakes vary in surface area from 2,147 acres in Rock Lake to less than 20 acres in many unnamed lakes. The depths vary from one foot and less to 320 feet. The lakes with minimum surface areas of 20 acres contain water year round.

Climate

The climate in Whitman County is influenced by both continental and marine patterns. The summers are hot, dry and sunny. Temperatures of 110 degrees have been recorded in locations at times. The mean annual precipitation varies from about 12 inches in the west to about 25 inches on the Washington - Idaho border.

Geology

Whitman County is part of the Columbia Plateau which is characterized by layered bedrocks of black basalt. The Channeled Scablands of gently dipped basalts extends along the northern rim of Whitman County and appear to have led ancient drainage through a complex pattern of coulees to the Snake River.

¹Shoreline lengths were calculated using the front footage on two shoreline banks where both were within Whitman County jurisdiction.

Near the eastern margin of Whitman County, hills of quartzite, granite, schist and gneiss stand as much as a thousand feet above the countryside.

The basalt is thoroughly shot through with interconnecting fractures, which permits water inclusion and aids in weathering. Between the lava flows are intercalations of sedimentary deposits representing former lake clays or river silts, sands and gravels that were deposited upon the basalt after an eruption. Thicknesses of lava flows ranged for the most part between ten and 50 feet, but certain flows approximated 100 feet in thickness. The lava flows were very fluid and spread for tens of miles from their sources.

Soils

The parent materials of the soils in Whitman County fall into three general classifications: 1) crystalline metamorphic and igneous rock; 2) glacial outwash; and 3) loess. Soils along the eastern edge of Whitman County were formed from crystalline metamorphic and igneous rock while derived from glacial outwash. Loessal soils occupy about 60% of Whitman County and are located mostly in the eastern portion.

Loess soils, the predominate soils series in Whitman County are the Naff, Palouse, Athena, and Walla Walla series with lesser amounts of the Reardan, Larkin, Freeman, Calouse, and Thatuna series. These soils are relatively deep to very deep, except along major drainages.

The loessal soils are silt loam soils which are on slopes ranging from level to very steep, having moderate to slow permeability and moderate to high water holding capacity.

Recreation and Tourism

Tourism has not been particularly important to development in Whitman County, although there are excellent recreational opportunities in the form of hunting and fishing. Reservoirs formed behind the major dams along the Snake River, Whitman County's southern border, provide superb pastime activities.

Agriculture and Economic Condition

The economy of Whitman County is primarily based on agriculture, with growth resulting largely from increased farm products. Agricultural and related industry will continue to be important to the economy and should grow as technology brings higher yields and more economical ways of raising farm products. With the growth of Washington State University, Pullman, and proposed port and industrial facilities along the Snake River, contract construction is and should continue to be a significant employer.

Trades and services have grown steadily, particularly in the Pullman area where its favorable location with the college and future development along the Snake River could only improve its conditions.

Farming and ranching forms the economic base and will continue as such. Crops total over three-fourths of the value of the farm products sold, with wheat and other grains accounting for the major portion. Livestock and livestock products consisting chiefly of cattle and sheep form the balance of sales.

Dryland wheat farming and ranching occurs throughout Whitman County, although cattle ranching is more concentrated in the northern scabland areas. The size of farms vary greatly due to soils and precipitation while the average is 900 acres.

Population

The population of Whitman County was small prior to 1880, however, with the coming of railroads and the development of new varieties of wheat, better farming practices, and the use of more efficient farm machinery, the Palouse area was settled. Growth tapered off from 1910 to 1940 to a population of about 27,000. Since that time population has increased to its present 38,000.

Eco-Systems

The ecology of Whitman County has been greatly altered by various farming and grazing practices. The semi-arid climate and lack of large amounts of natural vegetation limit the animal populations to those of a desert nature or those that depend on man and his farming practices.

The streams of potential to wildlife enhancement are the Palouse and South Fork Palouse Rivers and Rock Creek. These streams can be developed and maintained to support a wide variety of fish species such as trout, carp, squawfish, and other kinds of fish. Very little effort has been made to develop fishing due to sparse population, poor water qualities, and quantities, and high and low temperatures in summer and winter.

Whitman County provides year round range activities for large varieties of big game, such as mule deer and white-tailed deer. Concentrations of mule deer often occur in valley plains, sagebrush-grass zones, and bitterbrush browse areas. White-tailed deer are found mostly at low elevations, particularly the brushy bottomlands.

Upland game species of bird and animals find suitable habitats in the coexistent cultivated, grazed, and undisturbed land types. The birds and animals include ring-necked pheasants, chukar, valley quail, mountain quail, blue grouse, fuffed grouse, sage grouse, morning dove, cottontail rabbit and pigmy rabbit.

Fur animals find a marginal habitat along the streams in the cover of brush and trees. Altering stream channels, removing streamside covers, brush and trees, and overgrazing by domestic livestock have combined to reduce the total habitat available to furbearers. Clear farming practices on agricultural land have also reduced such habitat. Pest control practices including the use of rodenticides and insecticides are also a threat to these animals. Furbearing animals to be found are badger, beaver, coyote, muskrat, raccoon, skunk and weasel. Jack rabbit and snowshoe rabbit are also quite common.

At least 15 species of ducks exist in the area including mallard, green-winged teal, shoveler, canvasback, ring-necked duck, wood duck and blue-winged teal. Canadian geese and snow geese also migrate through the area.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Shoreline Master Program will have the following desirable environmental effects in Whitman County:

1. Promote reasonable and appropriate use of Whitman County shorelines which will promote and protect public interest.
2. Protect against adverse effects to the public health, the land, its vegetation and wildlife and the waters and their aquatic life within Whitman County.
3. Protect public rights of navigation.
4. Recognize and protect private property rights consistent with public interest.
5. Maintain a high quality of environment along Whitman County Shorelines.
6. Preserve and protect fragile natural resources and culturally significant features.
7. Increase public access to publicly owned areas of the shorelines where increased use levels are desirable.
8. Protect public and private properties from adverse effects of improper development in hazardous shorelines areas.
9. Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interest.
10. Preserve the natural character of the shoreline.
11. Result in long-term over short-term benefit.
12. Protect the resources and ecology of shorelines.
13. Minimize damages to the ecology and its environment.
14. Increase recreational opportunities for the public on the shorelines.
15. Protect shoreline resources:
 - (a) preserve non-renewable resources such as shoreline space, groundwater, scenic values;
 - (b) insure continued supply of manageable resources such as timber, fish, game, gravel and sand.
16. Promote aesthetic quality:
 - (a) preserve scenic areas;
 - (b) promote good design in shoreline development;
 - (c) restore blighted shorelines.

UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS

The Master Program, more specifically the Use Regulation element, will apply new restrictions on the use of property within designated shoreline areas. While the Master Program does insure that some of the natural environment will be preserved, it does not provide for return of the County's shorelines to a natural state. Past commitments to development of the shorelines make it unfeasible to remove existing structures. These commitments to development have also made it unfeasible to totally prohibit development within the shoreline area. The Master Program has, therefore, balanced development and preservation of the County's shorelines in an attempt to maximize the public benefit.

In some instances, the Master Program regulations will result in reduced usability and consequently diminished value of some shoreline property due to such measures as restrictions on filling, dredging, over water structures, and buildings height and on preference for certain uses over others. This type of economic impact may also be realized by the discouragement of projects representing a short-term gain over long-term undesirable impacts.

Diminishing or Mitigating Measures

The Master Program by its very intent will stimulate the type of development practices that enhance the human use of shorelines where appropriate. The result will be long-term benefits and enjoyments of the shorelines.

As required in Chapter 90.58.290 RCW, the County Assessor shall make property assessments in accord with the restrictions placed on property by this program.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Shorelines Act specifically directs each local jurisdiction to prepare a Master Program. If Whitman County or any of the municipalities had decided not to do so, the Department of Ecology must prepare such a document. The local legislative bodies preferred to prepare their own Master Program through the Regional Planning Council.

The Citizen Advisory Committee has considered alternative Master Program provisions during the development process. The Master Program, in its present form, represents the alternative which evolved as the most acceptable to everyone involved in its development, and which represents best the intentions of the people of Whitman County.

There are only two distinct alternatives to the Master Program as written:

1. Prohibit any "substantial development" within the shoreline area. This alternative is probably unrealistic due to the past local and regional commitments to development

of the shorelines. Past taxing and other assessment practices have helped to raise the appraised value of the land to a point where some economic return must be given to the owners if a substantial hardship is not to result. Also, it must be remembered that the existing condition of the shorelines is not necessarily that which provides the most benefits to the public, or reflects the intentions of the Shoreline Management Act.

2. Permit unregulated development of the shoreline. This alternative would result in extensive filling, floodproofing, construction, and other actions which would totally destroy the remaining natural environment and would undoubtedly contribute to the decline of existing wildlife and fish resources. This condition would not coincide with the intent of the Shoreline Management Act and it may be assumed that the Department of Ecology would find it unacceptable.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL USES AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The whole shoreline development program is aimed at insuring the continued use and enjoyment of the shorelines by the citizens of Whitman County and the State.

The Master Program will be environmentally protective, and, although immediate beneficial results may be impossible to quantify over the next few years, proper implementation and enforcement of the development standards along shorelines should provide continued benefits to the people of Whitman County and the State of Washington for many generations to come.

ANY IRREVERSIBLE AND/OR IRRETRIEVABLE RESOURCE COMMITMENTS WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Master Program does not call for any resource commitments in the same sense as a project would, and the whole Shoreline Management Program is aimed at conserving shoreline resources as much as possible.

The action itself is not irreversible and the Master Program can be modified and amended as necessary, at and when at any future date if is found that such action would best serve the interests of the people of Whitman County.

Chapter 90.58.190 RCW states:

The Department and each local government shall periodically review any master programs under its jurisdiction and make such adjustments thereto as are necessary. Each local government shall submit any proposed adjustments to the department as soon as they are completed. No such adjustments shall become effective until it has been approved by the department.

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT MASTER PROGRAM 1974

Whitman County
Albion
Colfax
Malden
Pullman
Rosalia
Tekoa



Whitman County Regional Planning Council

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