

SKAMANIA COUNTY
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT
MASTER PROGRAM

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Skamania County and the towns of Stevenson and North Bonneville.

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INTRODUCTION

The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 was enacted by the Washington State Legislature to protect the public interest in the shorelines of the State while recognizing and protecting private property rights consistent with the public interest. The legislature considered the shorelines of the State to be among the most valuable and fragile of the States natural resources. The legislature recognized the concern throughout the State for the utilization, protection, restoration and preservation of the shoreline resource. The legislature felt that the interest of all the people within the State shall be paramount in the management of shoreline of statewide interest and that the public should have the opportunity to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of natural shorelines of the State.

The purpose of the Shoreline Management Act is to provide for management of Washington shorelines by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses. This policy of the Act is directed at enhancement of the shorelines rather than restriction of uses.

As required by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 each County is to prepare a Master Program which is to serve as an objective guide for the management of the counties shorelines. The Master Program should reflect the goals and desires of the people within the county.

The Master Program is to be general, comprehensive and long-range in order to be applicable to the entire county for a reasonable length of time under changing conditions.

"General" means that the goals, policy statements and regulations are not directed toward any specific sites.

"Comprehensive" means that the program is directed towards all land and water uses, their impact on the environment and logical estimates of future growth.

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

This Master Program prepared by the county planning department and the shorelines advisory committee is intended to provide an orderly manner for the use and development of our shorelines and to preserve the natural beauty of Skamania County's rivers, streams and lakes.

BACKGROUND OF SKAMANIA COUNTY SHORELINES

Skamania County is located in the southern Washington section of the Sierra-Cascade mountain range. It is bordered by the Columbia River, which serves as the boundary between Washington and Oregon to the south, Klickitat and Yakima Counties on the east, Lewis County on the north, and Cowlitz and Clark Counties to the west.

The County is dominated by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest ownership which contains over 75% of the total land area. The population of approximately 6,000 people is concentrated on a narrow strip of land adjacent to the Columbia River.

The topography of the County is characterized by deeply dissected sloping plateaus with accordant summits and higher volcanic cones. Elevation ranges from near sea level along the Columbia River to 9,671 feet at Mount St. Helens in the north. Narrow, relatively level benches or low terraces occur along the Columbia River west of Stevenson. To the east of the Stevenson area mountainous uplands extend to the Columbia River channel. Further upland from the river, land rises in a series of steep rocky bluffs with level to rolling benches at the summits. Due to the mountainous nature of the County streams are short, have steep gradients, occupy deep canyons and lack developed shore areas.

The climate in Skamania County is temperate and strongly influenced by topography, being characterized by cool, dry summers, and mild, moist winters. Along the Columbia River rainfall increases eastward from about 50 to 60 inches in the southwestern part to more than 75 inches near the Cascade crest. East of the crest rainfall decreases rapidly to about 35 inches in the southeast corner. Precipitation is progressively higher and temperatures lower with increasing elevation away from the Columbia River. Mountainous valleys in the interior of the County receive annual rainfalls of greater than 90 inches.

The climate of the County is very conducive to forest growth. Forests dominate the County except for the Columbia River bottomlands. Forest land covers 60% of Skamania County's shoreline.

Even though federal land ownership, whose shorelines are exempt from provisions of the Shoreline Management Act, extends over 75% of Skamania County's land area, 370 miles of shoreline fall under jurisdiction of the Act. Streams account for 311 miles while lakes and reservoirs total 59 miles. Large private ownership (parcels with water frontage of 1,000 feet or more) accounts for 62% of the total shoreline ownership. This reflects the substantial holdings by timber companies. State owned shorelines rank a distant second with 22% and small private owners (parcels with less than 1,000 feet of water frontage) account for 6% of the shoreline ownership. Local government land (county, towns and port district) and institutional ownership comprises only about 1% of the shoreline ownership. Federal land which is interspaced with the other land ownerships was included in the shoreline inventory and accounts for 9% of the shoreline ownership.

OVERALL GOALS OF SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

The objective of this Shoreline Master Program is to develop a continuing program based on the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 which will reflect the aspirations of the citizens of Skamania County.

The following overall goals have been developed which express the intent of the Shoreline Management Act in general.

Preserve natural shoreline character where possible.

Protect shoreline ecology and resources.

Recognize and protect private property rights consistent with public interest.

Provide public recreation opportunity along shorelines.

Preserve and protect fragile natural resources and culturally significant features.

Establish criteria for orderly residential growth.

Promote reasonable and appropriate use of the shorelines which will promote and enhance public interest.

Maintain a high quality of environment along shorelines.

Protect shorelines against adverse effects to public health, land, vegetation, wildlife, water and aquatic life.

Maintain the state water quality classification on all shoreline water bodies.

Protect public right of navigation.

GOALS FOR SHORELINES OF STATE-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE

The Shoreline Management Act recognizes certain water bodies as being important to the people of the entire state and designates these water bodies as Shorelines of State-wide Significance. Within Skamania County the shorelines of state-wide significance are recognized as deserving consideration beyond that ascribed to other water bodies. The following goals have been developed for the shorelines of state-wide significance.

Consider state-wide interest over local.

Preserve natural shoreline character.

Consider long term benefits (20-30 years) over short term (5 years).

Protect shoreline ecology and resources.

Provide public access to publicly owned areas along shorelines.

Provide public recreation opportunity along shorelines.

Protect public right of navigation.

Recognize and protect private property rights consistent with public interest.

Preserve and protect fragile natural resources and culturally significant features.

Establish criteria for orderly residential growth.

Promote reasonable and appropriate use of the shorelines which will promote and enhance public interest.

Maintain a high quality of environment along shorelines.

Protect shorelines against adverse effects to public health, land, vegetation, wildlife, water and aquatic life.

THE MASTER PROGRAM ELEMENTS

The Shoreline Management Act identifies seven master program elements: economic development, public access, circulation, recreation, shoreline use, conservation, and a historical and cultural element. The following are the goals and policies relating to those elements.

1. 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 Statement:

ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ALONG SHORELINES THAT WILL ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE RESIDENTS OF SKAMANIA COUNTY WITH MINIMUM DISTURBANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Policy Statements:

- a. Proposals for industrial, commercial, or service development must demonstrate that upland areas are not feasible for the use intended.
- b. Proposed structures must be situated so as not to decrease the quality of human or natural environments, or place an unreasonable demand upon facilities of adjacent areas.
- c. It should be demonstrated that such proposed uses and facilities will be of benefit to the economic, social or natural environment of the Mid-Columbia area.
- d. The basic use proposed should contain considerations for compatible uses adjacent to the site.

2. PUBLIC ACCESS ELEMENT

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

Goal Statement:

ASSURE SAFE, CONVENIENT AND DIVERSIFIED ACCESS FOR THE PUBLIC TO PUBLIC SHORELINES OF SKAMANIA COUNTY.

Policy Statements:

- a. To retain existing public access and develop additional access where such intrusions will not endanger life or property nor interfere with the rights inherent with private property. Access to shorelines should also include foot trails and public right of ingress-egress.
- b. Access to shorelines should not have an adverse effect on unique or fragile natural features.
- c. To encourage uses which have public access as a planned feature.
- d. To discourage those uses which curtail or reduce existing free movement of the public unless such restriction is in the interest of public health, safety or necessary to the use proposed.

3. 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 Statement:

DEVELOP SAFE, CONVENIENT AND DIVERSIFIED CIRCULATION SYSTEMS TO ASSURE EFFICIENT MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE DURING THEIR DAILY AND OTHER ACTIVITIES WITH MINIMUM DISRUPTIONS TO THE SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT AND MINIMUM CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT USERS.

Policy Statements:

- a. Sites proposed for circulation developments must be evaluated and determined to be the most suitable of areas under consideration.
- b. There must be assurance that the effects of site preparation, construction and use shall be performed in such time period and so regulated as to have the least possible undesirable affect upon the shoreline natural features, scenic quality and ecological systems.
- c. It must be demonstrated that the proposed use is of such a nature as to require a location within the shoreline.
- d. The proposed use should not be one of such a nature to serve as a focal point for other unwarranted shoreline developments to be generated by cause of its presence.
- e. Circulation proposals, in shoreline areas, should provide areas for off road rest and scenic stops where the topography and natural features warrant.

4. RECREATION ELEMENT

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

Goal Statement:

ASSURE DIVERSE, CONVENIENT, AND ADEQUATE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ALONG THE SHORELINES OF SKAMANIA COUNTY FOR THE LOCAL RESIDENTS AND A REASONABLE NUMBER OF TRANSIENT USERS.

Policy Statements:

- a. Recreational uses should be of a safe and healthy nature and meet standards that will preserve the integrity of the environment.
- b. Private recreational developments should be encouraged in conjunction with public uses.
- c. Provide sufficient shoreline recreational opportunities for local citizens so that the at-home recreational needs are met and not allow an over-emphasis on tourism to render the county unpleasant for local residents.
- d. Areas for recreational use should be compatible with other uses on the shorelines.
- e. Encourage state and local government to acquire additional shoreline property for public recreation. And, to encourage development by the private sector on public lands on a lease basis for use by the public.

5. SHORELINE USE ELEMENT

For considering:

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

Goal Statement:

ASSURE APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT IN SUITABLE LOCATIONS WITHOUT DIMINISHING THE QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT ALONG THE SHORELINES OF SKAMANIA COUNTY.

Policy Statements:

- a. To promote the best possible relation of land and water uses, and assure a minimum of conflict between these uses.
- b. Assure that individual uses are placed on appropriate sites.
- c. Discourage improper uses of land and water.
- d. Reserve land and water areas of specific natures for uses which require particular type of lands and waters.

6. CONSERVATION ELEMENT

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

Goal Statement:

ASSURE PRESERVATION OF UNIQUE, FRAGILE AND SCENIC ELEMENTS, AND OF NON-RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES; ASSURE CONTINUED UTILIZATION OF THE RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

Policy Statements:

- a. Assure that resource management procedures are performed in accordance with the best interest of the citizens and with minimal adverse effect upon the environment and ecosystem of the particular area.
- b. Preserve scenic and aesthetic qualities of the shorelines.
- c. Protect wildlife habitat within shoreline areas and preserve habitats of rare and endangered wildlife species.
- d. Restore damaged features and ecosystems to a higher quality than may currently exist.

7. HISTORICAL/CULTURAL ELEMENT

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

Goal Statement:

PROTECT, PRESERVE AND RESTORE SITES AND AREAS HAVING HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC VALUES.

Policy Statements:

- a. Such sites should be made available to the general public; however, access to sites may be by foot trail, boat or other means of less convenience than paved roads.
- b. Suspected significant sites and newly discovered sites should remain free of other intrusions until their value for retention is determined and alternatives are explored.
- c. The existence of a determined significant site need not preclude all other uses of an area but rather these uses should be compatible with that of the site area having historical or cultural values.

SHORELINE POLICY STATEMENTS FOR THE USE ACTIVITIES

The Use Activities represent the various human uses which occur or may occur within the shorelines of the county. Typical uses include "Forest Practices," "Agriculture," "Residential," "Recreation" and "Port Developments." Each activity, representing a specific use or group of uses, is broadly defined and followed by several policy statements which include some policy statements about nondevelopmental activities. These policy statements represent the criteria upon which judgements will be based in granting shoreline permits for proposed shoreline developments.

1. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Provide for the continued production of existing livestock grazing to serve a regional market.
- b. Soils which are eminently suitable for agriculture should be identified and protected for agricultural uses.
- c. Agricultural areas which are prone to flooding should be reserved for pasture.
- d. Buffer strips of permanent vegetative cover should be maintained between agricultural use lands and bodies of water to retard erosion, siltation, leaching of animal wastes and dangerous chemicals and to avoid increasing water temperatures by virtue of removing shade from the shorelines.
- e. Confined animal feeding operations (feed lots) shall be established and operated in conformance with guidelines and standards prepared by various State and Federal agriculture agencies so that water areas will not be polluted by animal wastes.
- f. Crop farming should be encouraged to utilize erosion control measures, such as crop rotation, mulching, strip cropping and contour cultivation in conformance with guidelines and standards established by

State and Federal agriculture agencies.

- g. Agricultural chemicals used for control of weeds, plant diseases, insects and fertilizing should be applied in such a manner that there will be no adverse environmental effects to the shorelines.
- h. Encourage foot trail access along shorelines for recreational use in agricultural areas.

2. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Consult with the Skamania County Historical Society to identify archeological areas and historic sites. All archeological and historic sites should be identified and noted in priority. Where possible, such sites should be permanently preserved for scientific study and public observation.
- b. Shoreline permits, in general, should contain special provisions which require developers to notify local governments if any possible archeological data are uncovered during excavations. In areas known to contain archeological data, local governments should attach a special condition to a shoreline permit providing for a site inspection and evaluation by an archeologist to ensure that possible archeological data are properly salvaged. Such a condition might also require approval by local government before work can resume on the project following such an examination.
- c. 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.

3. AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture (popularly known as fish farming) is the culture of 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. Policies 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. In Skamania County fish hatcheries will be considered as an aquaculture enterprise.

Policy Statements:

- a. Aquacultural enterprises shall be located in areas where the navigational access of upland owners and commercial traffic is not significantly restricted.
- b. Recognition shall be given to the possible detrimental impact aquacultural development might have on the visual access of upland owners and on the general aesthetic quality of the shoreline area.
- c. 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 the shorelines.
- d. Areas which have a proper combination of characteristics needed for successful aquaculture should be identified and, if practicable, withheld for that purpose.

4. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL 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. Industrial manufacturing firms will also be considered under the following policies.

Policy Statements:

- a. Priority should be given to those commercial developments which are particularly dependent on their location and/or use of the shorelines.
- b. New commercial developments on shorelines should be encouraged to locate in those areas where current commercial uses exist or on lands owned by the Skamania County Port District for commercial/industrial use.
- c. An assessment should be made of the effect of a commercial/industrial will have on a scenic view significant to a given area or enjoyed by a significant number of people.
- d. Parking facilities should be placed inland away from the immediate water's edge and recreational areas.
- e. Encourage provisions for public access as an integral part of commercial/industrial waterfront development.
- f. Design new commercial/industrial facilities and improve existing ones in such a way to minimize unwarranted use of the shorelines.
- g. The Master Program should develop land standards for development of commercial and industrial property including building setbacks and design, site coverage and landscaping.

5. COMPENSATION FOR RESTRICTED USE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

One of the basic issues involved in the implementation and administration of the Shorelines Management Act is the restriction of the use of private property. Acknowledging that in many cases the public interest is served by these restrictions, the degree of restriction may cause economic hardship which is more than justified in the terms of the landowner's moral obligation to the public.

Policy Statements:

- a. Where shoreline management regulations so restrict the use of private property that, as the result thereof, the land owner can demonstrate a substantial economic loss because of such land use restrictions, all efforts should be made to encourage public acquisition of the affected land by a public body, or bodies, at the fair market value of the affected lands, disregarding the restrictions imposed by these regulations.
- b. Detailed procedures which establish a basis for compensation in cases described above should be incorporated into the Shorelines Management Permit system for Skamania County.

6. DREDGING

Dredging is the removal of earth (including sand and gravel) 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 and other purposes. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Dredging shall be strictly controlled 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.
- b. Develop long-range plans for the deposit and use of spoils on land.
- c. Spoil deposit sites in land and water area shall be identified in cooperation with the state Departments of Natural Resources, Game and Fisheries.
- d. Navigation channels, turning and moorage basins shall be identified and along with future channel and basin area which would be used in conjunction with potential future ports and marinas.
- e. Dredging of bottom materials for the sole purpose of obtaining fill material (including sand and gravel) shall be discouraged.
- f. Dredging operations shall fulfill the requirements of a Hydraulics Project Approval from the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Game.

7. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Timber harvesting and related road construction in shoreline areas should be conducted in a manner which will maintain forest productivity, water quality, aesthetic appeal, and fish and wildlife habitat.
 - (1) Logging within wetland areas should be conducted to ensure the maintenance of buffer strips of ground vegetation, brush, hardwoods and noncommercial conifers to prevent temperature increases adverse to fish populations and erosion of stream banks.
 - (2) Aerial application of fertilizers and herbicides and aerial spraying for insects and disease should be applied in such a manner that there will be no adverse environmental effects to the shoreline and waterways.
 - (3) Special attention should be directed in logging and thinning operations to prevent the accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways.
 - (4) 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.
 - (5) Proper road and bridge design, location and construction and maintenance practices shall be used in the development of roads and structures which could adversely affect shoreline resources.
 - (6) Grass seeding and mulching should be applied where necessary to provide stability on areas of steep slope which have been logged and on cut and fill slopes resulting from road construction.
- b. Forested areas in private ownership, which should not be logged because of their visual sensitivity or other environmental constraints should be identified by the county and landowner and considered for a reduced tax assessment to encourage these landowners to retain their shoreline in timber or effort should be made to have such forested areas acquired by an appropriate government entity.

- c. Ensure that timber harvesting on shorelines of statewide significance does not exceed the limitations established in RCW 90.58.150 except as provided in cases where selective logging is rendered ecologically detrimental or is inadequate for preparation of land for other uses.

8. 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 erosion 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. 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 fish and wildlife habitats should be considered.
- b. 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.
- c. All perimeters of fills should be provided with vegetation, retaining walls, or other mechanisms for erosion prevention.
- d. 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.
- e. Filling of flood plain areas shall require a shoreline substantial development permit.
- f. Landfill operations shall, when applicable, fulfill the requirements of a Hydraulics Project Approval from the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Game.

9. LOG STORAGE AND RAFTING

Rafting is where logs are brought in from the woods and dumped into water storage areas and made up into rafts for towing to wood processing mills. These areas are commonly referred to as log dumps. Log rafts are individual or bundled logs which are contained by very long logs known as boom sticks. Logs are deposited into the water by several methods including direct vertical dump, sloped slide and cable hoist.

Log raft storage areas are where piling have been driven to tie up log rafts for storage prior to shipment and utilization at the mills.

In addition to water storage many mills utilize land storage for logs at mill sites and huge decks of logs are a common sight.

Log debris, bark and wood leachates resulting from log handling operations and storage of logs in water and dry land can adversely affect the environment and water quality.

Policy Statements:

- a. Log rafting and storage areas shall be located so as not to interfere with the small craft navigation and recreational water uses.
- b. The free-fall, violent dumping of logs into water shall be prohibited since this is the major cause and point source of loose bark and other log debris. Easy let-down devices should be employed for placing logs in the water, thereby reducing bark separation and the generation of other wood debris.
- c. Positive bark and wood debris controls, collection, and disposal methods shall be employed at log dumps, raft building areas, and mill-side handling zones. This would be required for both floating and sinking particles.
- d. Log dumps shall not be located in rapidly flowing waters or other water zones where positive bark and debris controls cannot be made effective.
- e. Accumulations of bark and other debris on the land and docks around dump sites shall be kept out of the water.
- f. Whenever possible, logs should not be dumped, stored, or rafted where grounding will occur.
- g. The inventory of logs in public waters for any purpose should be kept to the lowest possible number for the shortest possible time.

10. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Marina locations should be dispersed with particular emphasis on locations near high-use areas. Local as well as regional "needs" should be considered in selection of marina locations.
- b. Areas which have a proper combination of characteristics needed for marina development should be identified and, if practical withheld for that purpose.
- c. Private marina developments should be encouraged to provide for public use of the facilities.
- d. State recreational leases for private development where boat launching facilities will be constructed as part of the overall development should be open to public use.
- e. The Washington State Department of Fisheries and State health agencies have prepared standards and guidelines concerning the construction of marinas. These guidelines should be consulted in the planning of marinas.
- f. Marinas shall be designed and constructed in a manner that will protect the fishery resource and be aesthetically compatible with adjacent areas.
- g. Special attention shall be given to the design and development of operational procedures for fuel handling and fuel storage in order to minimize accidental spillage and provide satisfactory means for handling those spills which may occur.
- h. Shallow-water embayments with poor flushing action shall not be considered for overnight and long-term moorage facilities.

11. MINING

Mining is the removal of natural materials from the earth for economic use. The removal of sand and gravel from shoreline areas 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 marine beaches can deplete a limited resource which may not be restored through natural processes.

Policy Statements:

- a. Since mining developments have a lasting effect on the visual quality of the shorelines by leaving permanent scars, prudent judgement should be exercised in permitting areas to be developed for this particular use.
- b. Removal of rock, sand, gravel and minerals shall be strictly controlled or prohibited where the scenic and aesthetic qualities of the shorelines will be degraded and in areas having historical, geological, cultural, educational and/or scientific values.
- c. When rock, sand, gravel and minerals are removed from shoreline areas, adequate protection against sediment and silt production shall be provided.
- d. Excavations for the production of sand, gravel and minerals shall be done in conformance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act: and, when applicable, fulfill the requirements of a Hydraulics Project Approval from the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Game.

12. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Off-premise advertising signs should not be located within the shorelines.
- b. Signs should be constructed against existing buildings to minimize visual obstruction of the shoreline and water bodies. The Master Program should establish size, height, density and lighting limitations for signs.
- c. Vistas and viewpoints should not be degraded and visual access to the water from such vistas should not be impaired by the placement of signs.

13. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. 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.
- b. Establish criteria for the spacing and length of single-purpose private boat docks.
- c. The risk and potential damage of gas and oil spills must be determined for docks and the ability of the shoreline area to recover from such spills must be known. Where appropriate, gas and oil spill prevention and abatement measures will be required as part of any proposal to erect a dock.
- d. Driving of piers and piling shall fulfill the requirements of a Hydraulics Project Approval from the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Game.

14. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Prior to allocating shorelands for port uses, local governments should consider county-wide needs for port facilities.
- b. Water-dependent industries which require frontage on navigable water should be given priority over other industrial uses.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. The cooperative use of docking, parking, cargo handling and storage facilities should be strongly encouraged in waterfront industrial areas.
- f. Land transportation and utility corridors serving ports and water-related industry should follow the policies provided under the sections dealing with utilities and road and railroad design and construction. Where feasible, transportation and utility corridors should be located upland to reduce pressures for the use of waterfront sites.
- g. 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.
- h. 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.

15. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Priority will be given to developments, other than single-family residences which are exempt from the permit requirements of the act, which provide recreational uses and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines.
- b. Access to recreational locations such as fishing streams and hunting areas should be a combination of areas and linear access (parking areas and easements, for example) to prevent concentrations of use pressure at a few points.
- c. Encourage the linkage of shoreline parks and public access points through the use of linear access. Many types of connections can be used such as hiking paths, bicycle trails and/or scenic drives.
- d. Develop standards for the preservation and enhancement of scenic views and vistas.
- e. To avoid wasteful use of the limited supply of recreational shoreland, parking areas should be located inland away from the immediate edge of the water and recreational beaches. Access should be provided by walkways or other methods. Automobile traffic on fragile shoreland resources should be discouraged.
- f. Recreational developments should be of such variety as to satisfy the diversity of demands from groups in nearby population centers.
- g. The supply of recreation facilities should be directly proportional to the proximity of population and compatible with the environment designations.
- h. Facilities for intensive recreational activities should be provided where sewage disposal can be accomplished to meet public health standards without adversely altering the natural features attractive for recreational uses.
- i. In locating proposed recreational facilities such as playing fields and golf courses and other open areas which use large quantities of fertilizers and pesticides in their turf maintenance programs,

provisions must be made to prevent these chemicals from entering water. If this type of facility is approved on a shoreline location, provision should be made for protection of water areas from drainage and surface runoff.

- j. State health agencies have broad regulations which apply to recreation facilities and recreation watercraft which should be consulted in preparing use regulations and issuing shoreline permits.

16. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following guidelines should be recognized in the development of any residential subdivision or similar developments on shoreline areas. To the extent possible, planned unit developments (sometimes called cluster developments) should be encouraged within a 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Strictly regulate new residential development in problem areas such as steep slopes, flood plains and ecologically fragile areas to assure minimum disruption of environment.
 - (1) Buildings shall be set well back from the water's edge if any bank erosion might take place.
 - (2) Residential structures shall not be built in the floodway, and if any are to be built in the flood plain, they shall be built above 100 year flood levels on approved fill.
 - (3) Each residential development proposal shall contain a restoration element which details the expected destruction of shoreline foliage and the proposed restoration of such foliage.
- b. All residential developments should be designed with density levels, site coverage and occupancy compatible with the physical capabilities of the shoreline and water, including building heights and setbacks to insure visual access to the water.
- c. Residential developments should be designed so as to adequately protect the water and shoreline aesthetic characteristics.

- d. Residential development design will take into account all ecological features of the area such as drainages, stream bank erosion, fish, wildlife, etc., including plans for preserving shoreline vegetation and erosion control during construction.
- e. Encourage developers to provide public pedestrian access to the shorelines within the residential developments.
- f. All residential developments shall have sewage disposal and water supply facilities which meet state health regulations. Storm drainage facilities shall be provided separately from sewage disposal systems.
- g. Adequate water supplies should be available so that the ground water quality will not be endangered by overpumping.
- h. Residential developments built on piers or other structures extending out over water shall not be permitted.
- i. Floating home moorages shall be considered as residential developments and shall not be allowed in areas of questionable capability. Individual floating homes may be located elsewhere but must have approved sanitation and water supply.
- j. Mobile home parks will be considered as residential developments and shall be subject to the above policy statements.

17. 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.

Policy Statements:

- a. Whenever feasible, major highways, freeways and railways shall be located away from shorelands, except in port and heavy industrial areas, so that shoreland roads may be reserved for slow-moving recreational traffic.
- b. Roads located in wetland areas shall be designed and maintained to prevent erosion and to permit a natural movement of ground water.
- c. All debris, overburden, and other waste materials from construction shall be disposed of in such a way as to prevent their entry by erosion from drainage, high water, or other means into any water body.
- d. Road locations shall be planned to fit the topography so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary.
- e. Scenic corridors with public roadways should have provision for safe pedestrian and other nonmotorized travel. Also, provision should be made for sufficient view points, rest areas and picnic areas in public shorelines.
- f. Extensive loops or spurs of old highways with high aesthetic quality should be kept in service as pleasure bypass routes, especially where main highways, paralleling the old highway, must carry large traffic volumes at high speeds.
- g. Since land-use and transportation facilities are so highly interrelated the plans for each should be coordinated. The designation of potential high-use areas should be done after the environmental impact of the transportation facilities needed to serve those areas have been assessed.
- h. Road and railroad structures shall be designed so that the minimum of flood debris will be trapped by the structure.

18. SHORELINE PROTECTION WORKS

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 streambanks. Reduction of flood damage, bank stabilization to reduce sedimentation, and protection of property from erosion are normally achieved through water-shed and flood plain management and by structural works. Such measures are often complimentary to one another and several measures together may be necessary to achieve the desired end.

Shoreline protection works shall include Bulkheads, Breakwaters, Jetties, Groins, Levees, Berms, Retaining Walls, Riprapping, Dikes and the like.

Note: SPW means "Shoreline Protection Works."

Policy Statements:

- a. SPW shall be located and constructed in such a manner which will not result in adverse effects on "wetlands" and will minimize alterations of the natural shoreline.
- b. Special attention shall be given to the effect SPW will have on the propagation and movement of fish.
- c. Consider the effect of a proposed SPW on public access to publicly owned shorelines.
- d. SPW should be designed to blend in with the surrounding and not to detract from the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.
- e. The construction of SPW should be permitted only where they provide protection to upland areas or facilities and not for the indirect purpose of creating land by filling behind the SPW. Landfill operations should satisfy the policies under "Landfills."
- f. Riprapping and other bank stabilization measures shall be located, designed and constructed so as to avoid the need for channelization and to protect the natural character of the streamway.
- g. Where flood protection measures such as dikes are planned, they should be placed landward of the streamway, including associated swamps and marshes and other wetlands directly interrelated and interdependent with the stream proper.
- h. Flood protection measures which result in channelization should be avoided.
- i. SPW shall fulfill the requirements of a Hydraulics Project Approval from the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Game.

19. 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, wild-life and other biota.

Policy Statements:

- a. Structures or devices related to solid waste disposal constructed within a shorelines area shall conform to any local, state or federal requirements. Aesthetics are to be taken into consideration in the design of such structures or devices.
- b. Solid waste disposal sites and related structures and devices will be in accordance with the Skamania County Solid Waste Management Plan.

20. UTILITIES

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

Policy Statements:

- a. 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.
- b. Utilities should be located to meet the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate this growth.
- c. To the extent feasible, public and private utilities should attempt to incorporate major transmission line rights-of-way on shorelines into their program for public access to and along water bodies.

- d. Upon completion of installation/maintenance projects on shorelines, banks should be restored to preproject configuration, revegetated and provided maintenance care until the newly planted vegetation is established.

21. WILDLIFE

Hunting and fishing is a major recreational activity for residents of Skamania County. Also, a large number of nonresidents from other areas of the state and neighboring Oregonians visit the county to hunt and fish. The wildlife resource of the county also provides a source of enjoyment for those who desire to observe and photograph wildlife. Since wildlife (which include the fish in lakes and streams) constitutes a major use of the county's shorelines, the Shoreline Advisory Committee considers it necessary for the Master Program to include wildlife as a shoreline use. And, to develop policies which give consideration to the habitat requirements of wildlife in order to maintain and enhance this valuable natural resource.

Policy Statements:

- a. Identify rare and endangered wildlife species habitat along shorelines and reserve these areas for wildlife use.
- b. Winter range is the limiting factor for wildlife populations and should be protected from intensive development that would be detrimental to wildlife.
- c. Nesting sites for waterfowl, hawks, owls and eagle species should be protected from shoreline uses which would render the habitat unsuitable for nesting areas.
- d. In reviewing substantial development permits, recognition should be given to the possible detrimental impact such developments may have on wildlife resources, including the fisheries resource, especially spawning areas for anadromous fish.

THE ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS

In order to plan and effectively manage the shoreline resources of the county, a system is needed for categorizing shoreline areas. The system recommended by the Shoreline Management Guidelines classifies shorelines into four distinct environments (natural, conservancy, rural and urban) which provide a framework for implementing shoreline policies and regulatory measures. This system is designed to encourage uses in each environment which enhance the character of that particular environment. The environmental regulations for each environment are intended to place reasonable standards and restrictions on development in order that such development does not disrupt or destroy the character of that particular environment.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS

1. Purpose: The Urban Environment is intended to ensure optimum utilization of shorelines within urbanized areas by providing for intensive public use and by managing development so that it enhances the visual quality of shorelines and maintains the shorelines for a multiplicity of urban uses. Shoreline uses in the Urban Environment should be oriented toward quality of development rather than toward density or type.
2. Uses: The following uses are permissible in the Urban Environment:
 - Residences
 - Parks, public and private
 - Public access areas, routes and devices
 - Hotels, motels, condominiums
 - Restaurants, taverns
 - Docks, piers and other water-land connectors
 - Sewage and waste treatment plants
 - Water control devices and structures
 - Water-dependent commercial/industrial uses
 - Marinas and boat basins
 - Shipyards and other watercraft industries
 - Port facilities
 - Landfills
 - Fishing and other water sports
 - Watercraft of all kinds
 - Access roads and railroad sidings
 - Necessary bridges
 - Shoreline protection works as part of another use or for protection of uplands.
 - Dredging
 - Parking lots for vista purposes only

The following is a list of inappropriate uses, these and other unlisted uses may be allowed as conditional uses only:

Parking lots - nonvista
Non-water dependent commercial/industrial uses
Roads and railroads except to cross bodies of water
Mining

3. Minimum shoreline frontage and lot size: The minimum lot frontage and lot size shall conform to any county or town subdivision and zoning ordinances.
4. Public Access: Public visual and physical access should be encouraged for all commercial, industrial and multi-family areas and port facilities, provided, such access will not materially interfere with the primary activity and will not endanger public safety. Single family residential areas are exempt.
5. Setbacks: For the purpose of providing the public access described above, except for port facilities, no buildings or structures shall be located closer than 50 feet to the ordinary high water mark. In areas where setbacks will not be required for public access, construction of buildings over water for commercial and other uses will not be permitted. Marinas and port related facilities such as docks and wharfs are exempt.
6. Building height: There shall be a 35 foot maximum building height for all structures. A variance may be granted for structures over 35 feet in height; provided, they do not interfere with the views of a substantial number of upland properties which are presently residential or have a potential for residential development, "and there is an overriding public interest."
7. Building design: Special considerations shall be given in the design of each building to the surrounding environment, natural and man made. Site plans shall be included as part of building design to illustrate access and landscaping as evidence of sensitivity in design to the surrounding natural environment.
8. Side yards: Side yards are defined as those yards perpendicular to the water. The minimum width for side yards shall be 25 feet for commercial/industrial sites and 15 feet for residential lots, unless a variance is obtained.
9. Front yards: Front yards are defined as those yards furthest away from the water. No requirements.
10. Parking and Loading: Parking areas serving individual buildings are permitted in the shoreline area as follows:
 - (a) No parking permitted in the waterfront setback area.
 - (b) No parking permitted in the waterfront side yards.
 - (c) Parking permitted upland from the building being served.

Loading areas shall be located on the upland side of the building being served.

11. Signs: Signs in the Urban Environment shall conform to the provisions set forth under the Scenic Vista and View Protection Regulations.
12. Restoration: All shoreline areas which are disturbed as a result of shoreline development shall be landscaped, except those areas along the water line where shoreline protection works are specifically allowed by the shoreline development permit. All areas unpaved or reserved for future development shall be either entirely landscaped or screened from public view. Landscaping may consist of trees, shrubbery and grass. All landscape development should be designed particularly to enhance the building scale and form and be compatible with other nearby landscaping. New plantings shall be of such size and density that they are initially effective. The plantings shall be so maintained that they will blend into the urban area in the shortest possible time. Where development occurs in a previously developed or man-used site, the new development shall cause the removal of all debris, litter, dilapidated buildings and structures and old machinery. This removal and restoration shall occur on all of the parcel of property and as far into the water as abandoned piling or other debris may extend within the property ownership. The property owner shall maintain the shoreline area in a neat and orderly manner and not dispose of litter, junk or abandon machinery within the shoreline area.

CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS

1. Purpose: The Conservancy Environment is intended 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.
2. Uses: The primary uses permitted in the Conservancy Environment are those uses which can utilize resources on a sustained yield basis. Such uses include diffuse outdoor recreation activities, timber harvesting, agricultural uses, low density residential and other related uses.

Shoreline Uses permitted within the Conservancy Environment:

Low density residential
Campgrounds, public and private
Public access areas, roads and trails
Agriculture
Aquaculture uses and structures
Timber harvesting and management
Necessary bridges
Dredging
Watercraft of all kinds
Small boat ramps and basins
Boat docks for pleasure craft
Fishing and other water sports
Shoreline protection works as part of another use or for protection of uplands
Water control devices and structures
Piling for log rafts
Parking lots for vista purposes only

Hotels, motels, condominiums, restaurants, taverns and mining may be allowed as conditional uses only. All other uses are prohibited.

3. Minimum shoreline lot sizes and dimensions: For residential lots within the conservancy environment:
 - (a) Where water supply is individual wells and individual sewage disposal systems are used minimum lot size shall be two (2) acres. Minimum lot width shall be two hundred (200) feet.
 - (b) Where an adequate public water supply and individual sewage disposal systems are used the minimum lot size shall be twelve thousand (12,000) square feet. Minimum lot width shall be ninety (90) feet.
 - (c) Where adequate public water supply and adequate public sewer lines are used the minimum lot size shall be eight thousand (8,000) square feet. Minimum lot width shall be seventy (70) feet.

4. Setback: All buildings and structures shall be setback at least 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark.
5. Building height: There shall be a 35 foot maximum building height for all structures.
6. Building design: In general, buildings shall be compatible with the surrounding environment. Exterior walls of all buildings, including out buildings, shall have a finished surface, preferably wood siding. Exterior walls of non-wood material shall be finished in muted tones by painting, staining or other processing.
7. Restoration: Same as for the Urban Environment except for timber harvesting, which shall comply with the Renewable Resource Regulations.

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.

Agricultural land is extremely limited in Skamania County because of rough broken topography. The majority of streams within the county have steep gradients and occupy deep canyons except for the Columbia River bottomlands and the lower reaches along a few of its tributaries. Forest land covers nearly 60% of the county's shoreline while agricultural land occupies less than 5% of the shorelines. The Columbia River, west of North Bonneville, is the principal shoreline agricultural area. Two large livestock farms utilize partially cleared river terraces for pasture land. Cultivated land has little impact on county shorelines.

Since agricultural uses along the county shorelines are primarily livestock production and the existing land use pattern along the majority of the shoreline streams within the county is forestry (59.3%) and undeveloped land (18.7%) the Rural Environment in the Skamania County Master Program will be incorporated into the Conservancy Environment.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS

1. Purpose: The Natural Environment is intended for those areas which have extreme importance for the maintenance of natural systems, and in which any normal intrusion by man would result in a substantial impact on the system.
2. Uses: No permanent structures are allowed, except shoreline protective works which are necessary to protect property from overbank flow of high water and to stabilize eroding stream banks. No roads other than foot trails are allowed. Recreational developments shall be considered as conditional uses. Timber harvesting shall be permitted only when necessary to prevent epidemic outbreaks of insect or disease infestations or salvage areas devastated by extensive wind throw or fire. All other uses will not be permitted.
3. Access: Access shall only be provided when such access is of a nature and volume that will assure no adverse impact upon the area or system of which it is a part.

THE USE REGULATIONS

The Use Regulations are intended to govern the manner in which the particular use of type of development is placed in each environment so that these are no effects detrimental to achieving the objectives of the particular environment.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE REGULATIONS

The following use regulations apply to management and harvesting of renewable or renewing natural resources. Such practices as agriculture and forestry are subject to these regulations.

Agriculture

1. Vegetative buffers will be maintained between streams and cultivated ground. These buffers are for protection from erosion, siltation, leaching and the preservation of foliage along stream banks to avoid increasing water temperatures by virtue of removing shade from the shorelines. The buffer strips need be no wider than necessary to accomplish this purpose.
2. Plowing pattern that would cause direct runoff into the streams shall not be used.
3. Animal feedlots shall be fenced so that livestock cannot be allowed free access to streams. Feedlot fences shall be set back far enough from stream banks to allow animal waste to seep into the soil and be filtered before they reach the water. On sloping land, small dikes or berms shall be used to allow the runoff to be filtered through the soil instead of flowing directly into the stream.
4. All aerial spraying; whether for agriculture, forestry or power lines, shall be conducted in such a fashion that the spray will reach the ground prior to drifting into or over bodies of water. Vegetation along the water's edge shall not be sprayed with herbicides.

Timber Harvesting

1. Vegetation along the water's edge, other than commercial timber, shall be left undisturbed except for bridges and the minimum disruption necessary for removing commercial timber. Neither an optimum nor a minimum width can be set arbitrarily for buffer strips. Buffer strip widths will vary with stream width, steepness of terrain, the soil type, and the amount of timber that is to be removed. Mature timber should be removed from the buffer strip in a way that shading and filtering effects are not destroyed. Where insufficient nonmerchantable trees exist to maintain a buffer zone or where it is difficult

to leave buffer strips of timber a plan to reestablish cover must be submitted and approved.

2. Falling and bucking should be thoroughly planned and conducted in such a manner that trees and limbs will not fall into or across any waterway.
3. Whenever possible, avoid landings within designated wetlands, when necessary within these wetlands, landings should be located on firm ground above the high water level of any waterway. Excavation of landings in wetland areas should be kept to a minimum. Roads leaving landings should have short lengths of slightly adverse grade if possible to prevent mud and water from draining off the landing into streams.
4. Logs shall not be yarded through streams. Logs may be lifted over streams provided they are lifted completely clear of the ground. Tractor yarding should be avoided on all saturated areas and on all slopes steeper than 30 per cent. No logging machinery may approach closer than 20 feet to the water's edge, as determined by the vegetation line.
5. Any slash and debris injected into the streams from logging operations shall be removed concurrently with yarding operations and before removal of equipment from the project site. Bulldozing equipment shall not be permitted to enter streams to remove logging debris.
6. After completion of logging, cross drains, waterbars or dips shall be placed in all temporary roads, spurs, landings, and skid trails in a manner which will prevent eroding and gullyng. Potentially unstable or erodable soils shall be stabilized by seeding with grass, or other suitable methods.
7. Upon completion of logging all logging debris, such as crankcase oil, fuel and oil containers and barrels and other miscellaneous litter, shall be removed from the shoreline area. No equipment or wire rope shall be abandoned within the shoreline area. At no time shall such material be placed in waterways.
8. Slash on harvested areas shall be promptly abated and if seed trees have not been left to reforest the area, replanting shall occur within one year after timber harvest.
9. On shorelines of statewide significance, selective timber cutting only shall be permitted and no more than thirty per cent of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten year period of time. Other timber harvesting methods may be permitted in those limited instances where the topography, soil conditions, or silviculture practices necessary for regeneration render selective logging ecologically detrimental. Clear-cutting of timber which is solely incidental to the preparation of the land for other uses authorized by this master program may be permitted.

Timber Harvest Roads

1. Roads should be located on stable soils and constructed in such a manner as to minimize the risk of material entering waterways or lakes.
 - (a) Fit the road to the topography so that a minimum alteration of natural features will be necessary.
 - (b) Avoid steep, narrow canyons, slide areas, slumps, marshes, wet meadows or natural drainage channels.
 - (c) Where possible, locate roads far enough away from waterways to leave buffer zones.
 - (d) Minimize the number of waterway crossings and avoid unnecessary duplication of road systems by making use of existing roads where practical.
 - (e) Minimize side hill cuts and fills near waterways.
 - (f) Balance cuts and fills or provide waste and borrow areas which minimize damage to soil and water.
 - (g) Roads and waterway crossings should be planned no wider than necessary to accommodate the anticipated use.
 - (h) Right-of-way slash, logs, stumps and other organic debris shall be deposited in stable locations above the ordinary high water mark.
 - (i) Specify cut and fill slopes at the normal angle of repose or less. Deposit excess road material in stable locations above the ordinary high water level.
 - (j) Culverts shall be installed at all stream crossings, gulleys, intermittent streams, and often enough to prevent ditch erosion, and shall be installed in a manner to permit drainage onto rock or undisturbed ground cover. All culverts shall be large enough to carry at least the 25 year frequency storm, but no smaller than 18 inches in diameter. Clear drainage ways of all debris generated during road construction which potentially interferes with drainage or water quality.
 - (k) In the construction of road fills, properly compact the material to reduce the entry of water and to minimize the settling of fill material.
 - (l) Bridges or bottomless culverts should be used on stream crossings to prevent fish passage problems. Stream crossings shall be constructed to result in minimum disturbance to banks and existing channels. Relocation of stream channels should be avoided in bridge location.

- (m) Seeding with grass and mulching shall be accomplished on cut and fill slopes resulting from road construction.
 - (n) Road and bridge construction should be carried out in that time of year which will prevent soil erosion and when this is not practical, measures to prevent erosion shall be taken. Drainage structures should be installed as soon as feasible during the pioneer stage of road construction. Uncompleted road grades subject to washing before grading should be adequately cross-drained.
2. Roads should be adequately maintained to prevent water quality degradation.
- (a) Clean culvert inlets, outlets, ditches and trash racks to diminish danger of clogging and the possibility of washouts and overflows.
 - (b) When it is the intention of the land owner, to discontinue active use of the road, the road shall be left in such a state as to provide for adequate drainage and soil stability without continuous active maintenance.
 - (c) Retain road drainage by performing proper maintenance grading.
 - (d) Use mechanical equipment in preference to herbicides for control of roadside brush.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS REGULATIONS

The following regulations cover the construction practices that must be observed for substantial developments.

1. No construction equipment shall enter any shoreline body of water, except as authorized under the terms of a substantial development permit.
2. Vegetation along the water shall be left in its natural condition unless the substantial development permit allows otherwise.
3. During construction, care will be taken to assure that waste material and foreign matter are not allowed to enter the water.
4. All fuel and chemicals shall be kept, stored, handled and used in a fashion which assures that there will be no opportunity for entry of such fuel and chemicals into the water.
5. Protection from siltation and erosion shall be provided for on all earthworks projects.
6. Land being prepared for development shall have an adequate drainage system to prevent runoff from entering water bodies.
7. Side casting of excess road building material into streams will not be permitted.
8. Land clearing operations shall be done in a fashion that does not place machinery or debris within 10 feet of the high water mark and all cleared vegetation shall be burned. This regulation does not apply to timber harvest roads.
9. All construction debris such as fuel and oil containers and barrels and other miscellaneous litter shall be removed from the shoreline area. No equipment shall be abandoned within the shoreline area.

SCENIC VISTA AND VIEW PROTECTION REGULATIONS

These regulations are intended to protect and enhance existing or potential scenic views and vistas.

1. No advertising signs or billboards shall be permitted within the shorelines except those signs identifying the names and business of the persons or firm occupying a particular site. Such identifying signs may be painted or mounted flush onto the exterior face of buildings and shall not rise higher than the buildings they are affixed to. Illuminated signs are permitted provided they are placed on that side of the building furthest from the water. Flashing and moving signs shall not be permitted. The size and design of all identifying signs shall be compatible with the surrounding environment. Preferable signs should be constructed of wood with routed lettering and finished in muted tones.
2. All electrical and telephone service shall be brought underground into the development site and to buildings.
3. Buildings and structures shall be no higher than 35 feet if there is the possibility that they might interfere with the views of a substantial number of upland properties.

FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

1. No structure other than farm buildings may be built in a flood plain, unless the flood plain is adequately flood proofed to protect developments.

SURFACE MINING REGULATIONS

These regulations shall apply to all existing surface mines and the development of new surface mines.

1. All surface mining operations within the shorelines of the county, in which the value of the material removed exceeds one thousand dollars in fair market value at the pit or mine, shall require a shoreline permit and conform to the following regulations:
 - (a) Surface mining operations shall provide, where feasible, visual screening, vegetative or otherwise which will be maintained or established on the property containing the surface mine to screen the view of the operations from the waters edge.
 - (b) All surface mining operations shall be required to have a reclamation plan which meets the minimum standards, that are applicable, of section 4 (11) and section 10 of the Washington State Surface Mining Act.
 - (c) Reclamation activities, particularly those relating to control of erosion, shall, to the extent feasible, be conducted simultaneously with surface mining.
 - (d) All reclamation activities shall be completed not more than one year after completion or abandonment of surface mining on each segment of the area for which a shoreline permit is granted.

DOCKS AND FLOATING STRUCTURE REGULATIONS

These regulations are intended for private noncommercial pleasure craft boat docks, dolphins and swimming, fishing and water ski floats built for the use by single family residences.

Boat Docks Regulations

1. Only one boat dock shall be permitted for each waterfront residential site or each community waterfront tract serving more than one residence. In the case of community waterfront tracts, a minimum of 20 lineal feet of waterfront per residential unit is required.
2. Boat docks shall not extend any further than 50 feet from the line of ordinary high water mark; except that a variance may be requested to satisfy those problems whereby either the water bottom contour or water fluctuation is such that a dock of more than 50 feet in length is required to obtain a water depth suitable for moorage purposes.
3. The top deck of a boat dock shall not be more than 5 feet above the high water level mark. Railings or fences attached to the dock may not exceed 3 feet in height above the deck of the dock.
4. Covered waterfront docks or boat houses shall not exceed a height of 15 feet above the deck level of the dock and shall not extend outside the boundaries of a 45° angle which is formed by the extension of the two property lines that are extended inwards and out over the water to form a 45° angle.
5. Boat docks must be set back from adjacent property lines a minimum of 10 feet; except that by mutual agreement of two abutting property owners one dock to serve both properties may be sited adjacent to, or astride of, the mutual property line. In the latter case no other dock will be permitted within the two property boundaries.
6. If electrical service is provided to the dock that service must be installed in such a manner that it complies with the safety requirements as set forth in the Washington State Electrical Code.
7. Boat docks shall be finished in muted tones by painting, staining, or other finishing techniques.

Floats Regulations

1. In addition to a boat dock one floating structure is permitted per waterfront tract.
2. Float installation shall comply to those conditions set forth under Boat Dock Regulations 1, 2, 5, and 7.

3. The size of the float shall not exceed 144 square feet. The height of the float shall not extend 2 feet above the water level.
4. Covers, railings, fences or other similar attachments are not permitted on the float.
5. Electrical service is not permitted to floats.

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

The shoreline environment designations were established primarily on existing development and land use along the shorelines.

Forest land covers 60% of the County's shorelines. Of this total over 80% is in timber company ownership or state ownership. This accounts for the majority of the shoreline areas being classified in the Conservancy Environment.

Urban environments were designated in the existing urbanized areas. These areas included the town of Stevenson and the local lumber mills, log dumps and Port District property. Topography and existing roads and the railroad line will severely limit any future urban development. In the Urban environment portions of the Bonneville Pool and back water areas have been included in the Urban environment designation. Favorable upland topography for urban growth is extremely limited in Skamania County and water front areas suitable for economic development are also quite limited in our county. The Port of Skamania County will lose 116 acres they presently own west of North Bonneville to the Corps of Engineers when the Corps builds the second powerhouse at the Bonneville Dam. The upland areas adjacent to these Urban environment designations are presently commercial and industrial areas. The areas which have been designated as Urban in the Bonneville Pool are presently industrial areas and the adjacent water bodies have been included in the Urban environment to provide for economic growth in the county. The land under the water designated as Urban is owned by the Port District and other private ownership. The Corps only has a flowage easement in these areas. All of the flowage easements in the Bonneville Pool were not designated in the Urban environment. For example, flowage easements at the mouth of Wind River presently owned by Louisiana-Pacific Corporation were designated in the Conservancy environment.

Natural environments were established to preserve unique scenic, geological and wildlife areas.

All shoreline water bodies were classified into an environment category since certain substantial developments and use activities, such as piling, floating docks, marinas and log raft storage, are more closely associated with the water than the wetland areas.

Public comment was also given consideration in designating the shoreline environments. The people attending the public meetings expressed their opinion that Natural Environment areas should only be designated on state land. The general feeling was that a private land owner should have the opportunity to develop their property. The shoreline committee changed three stream shoreline areas, three lake shorelines and the small islands in the Bonneville Pool from the Natural Environment to the Conservancy Environment as a result of public opinion. The committee also received written testimony to this effect.

Upon completion of the North Bonneville land use plan it may be necessary to make some environment designation adjustments to this Master Program. The present town of North Bonneville is within the area where the Corps of Engineers plan to construct a second powerhouse at the Bonneville Dam and North Bonneville will be relocated to a new townsite. The new townsite study area is in the Greenleaf Slough and Hamilton Island area to the west of the present town location.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Columbia River System

1. Those Columbia River shorelines presently occupied, as of the effective date of this Master Program by the Stevenson Co-Ply, Inc. and Koppers Company, Inc., within Sections 1 and 2, Township 2 North, Range 7 E., W.M. Also the Columbia River offshore from these shorelines a distance of 200 feet from the ordinary high water level.
2. The Stevenson Mill Pond in Section 1, Township 2 North, Range 7 E., W.M. and its adjoining shorelines and extending upstream in Rock Creek to the north line of Section 1, Township 2 North, Range 7 E., W.M.
3. Those shorelines and waterway within the Stevenson town limits between State Highway 14 and the Burlington Northern, Inc. railroad tracks.
4. The Stevenson waterfront from the Burlington Northern, Inc. railroad bridge across the mouth of Rock Creek upstream to Vallet Creek and all private or Port District land subject to flowage easements within the Bonneville pool in this area, as of the effective date of this Master Program.
5. The Columbia River shorelines from the east end of State Highway 14 bridge across Wind River, Section 27, Township 3 North, Range 8 E., W.M., upstream to the east line of the William Murphy D.L.C.
6. Wind River - Those shorelines from the west line Section 27, Township 3 North, Range 8 E., W.M. downstream along the west bank of the river to the east-west center of section line of Section 27.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Columbia River System

1. Cape Horn Bluff - Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 5 E., W.M. That area of the Cape Horn Bluff which is the tunnel for the Burlington Northern, Inc. railroad track and the Columbia River from a line extending perpendicular to the ordinary high water mark from each end of the tunnel to the Skamania County boundary line.
2. Prindle Island - Section 12, Township 1 North, Range 5 E., W.M. and Section 6, Township 1 North, Range 6 E., W.M. The entire shoreline of Prindle Island and the Columbia River within a 200 foot perimeter of the island.
3. Columbia River shorelines - Sections 4 and 5, Township 1 North, Range 6 E., W.M. Those shorelines along the Columbia River within said Sections 4 and 5 and extending into Section 6 of said township to the mouth of the water inlet to Franz Lake; also, the Columbia River offshore for 100 feet from the east line of said Section 4 downstream to the mouth of the inlet to Franz Lake.
4. Franz Lake - Section 4 and 5, Township 1 North, Range 6 E., W.M. Those shorelines surrounding Franz Lake including the lake water body and the water inlet to Franz Lake and its adjacent shorelines beginning at the mouth of Franz Lake downstream to the west line of Section 5.
5. Pierce and Ives Islands - Sections 25 and 26, Township 2 North, Range 6 E., W.M. The entire shorelines of Pierce and Ives Islands,
6. Rock Creek - Those shorelines along Rock Creek, including the waterway, beginning in Section 36, Township 3 North, Range 7 E., W.M. at the point where the Stevenson town limits leave Rock Creek; thence upstream to the west line of said Section 36.
7. White Salmon River - Those shorelines and the waterway beginning at the Northwestern Lake Dam, downstream to the south line of Section 14, Township 3 North, Range 10 E., W.M.
8. State Highway 14 Scenic Points - Those rock points which serve as tunnels for the State highway located in Section 25, Township 3 North, Range 9 E., W.M., and Sections 29 and 30 in Township 3 North, Range 10 E., W.M.

Lakes and Reservoirs

1. Swift Reservoir - Those shorelines and waterway from the east-west center line of Section 21, Township 7 North, Range 5 E., W.M. upstream to the west line of Section 16, Township 7 North, Range 5 E., W.M.

The shorelines of the island located in Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 6 E., W.M.

The shorelines of Eagle Cliff in Section 26, Township 7 North, Range 6 E., W.M. from the Eagle Cliff bridge upstream along the east bank approximately 800 feet including all of the rocky bluff known as Eagle Cliff.

2. Venus Lake - The shorelines and water body of Venus Lake in Section 23, Township 10 North, Range 5 E., W.M.

CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT

The remaining shorelines, waterways and bodies of water within Skamania County including their wetlands and associated wetlands which have not been designated as either Urban or Natural are designated as Conservancy Environment.

SHORELINES MASTER PLAN MAPS

A set of maps showing the shorelines areas, the wetlands and associated wetland and the environmental designations will accompany and be included as a part of this Master Program.

EXISTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITS

Nothing in this Master Program shall obviate any development from fulfilling the requirements of any local ordinance or state permit, certificate or license.

NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES AND USES

1. Structures: All structures which were built prior to the effective date of this Master Program and all structures for which a substantial development permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this Master Program but which do not conform to the goals, policy statements of regulation contained herein, may continue to exist or be completed according to the following provisions:
 - (a) No nonconforming structure may be expanded except in conforming to these regulations.
 - (b) Nonconforming structures which are destroyed beyond 90% of their value, as that value was last determined by the County Assessor, shall not be restored.
 - (c) Nonconforming structures may be maintained and improved however such maintenance and improvement shall not have the effect of expanding the size or bulk of the structure.
 - (d) Uses within nonconforming structures may be changed to other uses.

2. Uses: Uses or activities that do not conform to the goals, policy statements and regulations of this Master Program but which were on-going prior to the effective date of this Master Program may continue under the following provisions:
 - (a) Nonconforming uses or activities that can be stopped without cost to the user shall cease upon notification from the County Commissioners or Town Council if within an incorporated area.
 - (b) Nonconforming uses or activities that may be altered to conformance and still continue to succeed in their function shall do so.
 - (c) A subdivision previously filed with the approval of the County Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners or appropriate town government, shall be considered of nonconforming use for the purpose of constructing single family dwellings. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, nothing herein shall relieve the owner of a lot in a subdivision from complying with all other health, building, fire and other applicable regulations.

CONDITIONAL USES

Conditional uses are those uses which either do not need a shoreline location or are considered unsuitable for siting within a particular shoreline environment. Conditional uses may be permitted to locate in shoreline area provided the following conditions will be met:

1. The use will cause no unreasonable adverse effects on the environment ~~of~~ other uses within the area.
OR
2. The use will not interfere with the public use of public shorelines.
3. The design of the proposed use will be compatible with the environment in which it will be located.
4. The proposed use will not be contrary to the Goals, Policy Statements or general intent of the shoreline environments of this Master Program.

VARIANCES

Variance deals with specific requirements of the master program and its objective is to grant relief when there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship 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 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 variance. A variance will be granted only after the applicant can demonstrate the following:

1. The hardship which serves as basis for granting of variance is specifically related to the property of the applicant.
2. The hardship results from the application of the requirements of the act and master program and not from, for example, deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions.
3. The variance granted will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the master program.
4. Public welfare and interest will be preserved; if more 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.

ANNUAL REVIEW

The Planning Department shall review the Master Program annually and make such adjustments thereto as may be necessary.

APPENDIX "A"

SHORELINES OF SKAMANIA COUNTY

- Bear Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 5, T. 3 N., R. 8 E. downstream to Wind River.
- Buck Creek - From Klickitat County Line Section 2, T. 3 N., R. 10 E. downstream to mouth at White Salmon River.
- Canyon Creek - Beginning in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 4, T. 1 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Washougal River.
- Cold Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 16, T. 4 N., R. 7 E. downstream to Wind River.
- Coldwater Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 28, T. 10 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Cowlitz County line.
- Deer Creek - From NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, T. 3 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Prospector Creek.
- Dougan Creek - From confluence of Dougan Creek and unnamed creek Section 2, T. 2 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Washougal River.
- Drift Creek - From the south section line of Section 8, T. 6 N., R. 6 E. downstream to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary in Section 8 same township.
- Duncan Creek - Beginning in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, T. 2 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Woody Lake.
- Forest Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 17, T. 3 N., R. 7 E. downstream to Rock Creek.
- Greenleaf Creek - From NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, T. 2 N., R. 7 E. downstream to Greenleaf Slough.
- Green River - That portion of the Green River in Section 18, T. 10 N., R. 6 E. and Sections 2 and 6, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.
- Hagen Creek - From the Clark County line Section 6, T. 2 N., R. 5 E. downstream to the West Fork Washougal River.

- Hamilton Creek - From the confluence of Hamilton Creek and unnamed creek Section 6, T. 2 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Columbia River.
- Lava Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 33, T. 4 N., R. 9 E. downstream to Little White Salmon River.
- Little White Salmon - Beginning in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2, T. 4 N., R. 9 E. downstream to confluence with Lava Creek in Section 1, T. 3 N., R. 9 E. excluding all federal land.
- Little Wind River - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 14, T. 3 N., R. 8 E. downstream to Wind River.
- Lookout Creek - From NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, T. 3 N. R. 6 E. downstream to Washougal River.
- Miners Creek - At confluence of Minners Creek and unnamed creek in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 8, T. 10 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Lewis County line.
- Muddy River - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 24, T. 7 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Lewis River.
- North Fork Toutle River - From Spirit Lake, Section 15, T. 9 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Cowlitz County line, excluding all federal land.
- North Siouxon Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 16, T. 6 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Clark County line.
- Ole Creek - From confluence of Ole Creek and unnamed creek Section 31, T. 7 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Lewis River.
- Panther Creek - From SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25, T. 4 N., R. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. downstream to Wind River.
- Prospector Creek - From the confluence of Prospector Creek and Deer Creek Section 18, T. 3N., R. 6 E. downstream to Washougal River.
- Range Creek - From the south Section line of Section 12, T. 6 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Swift Reservoir.

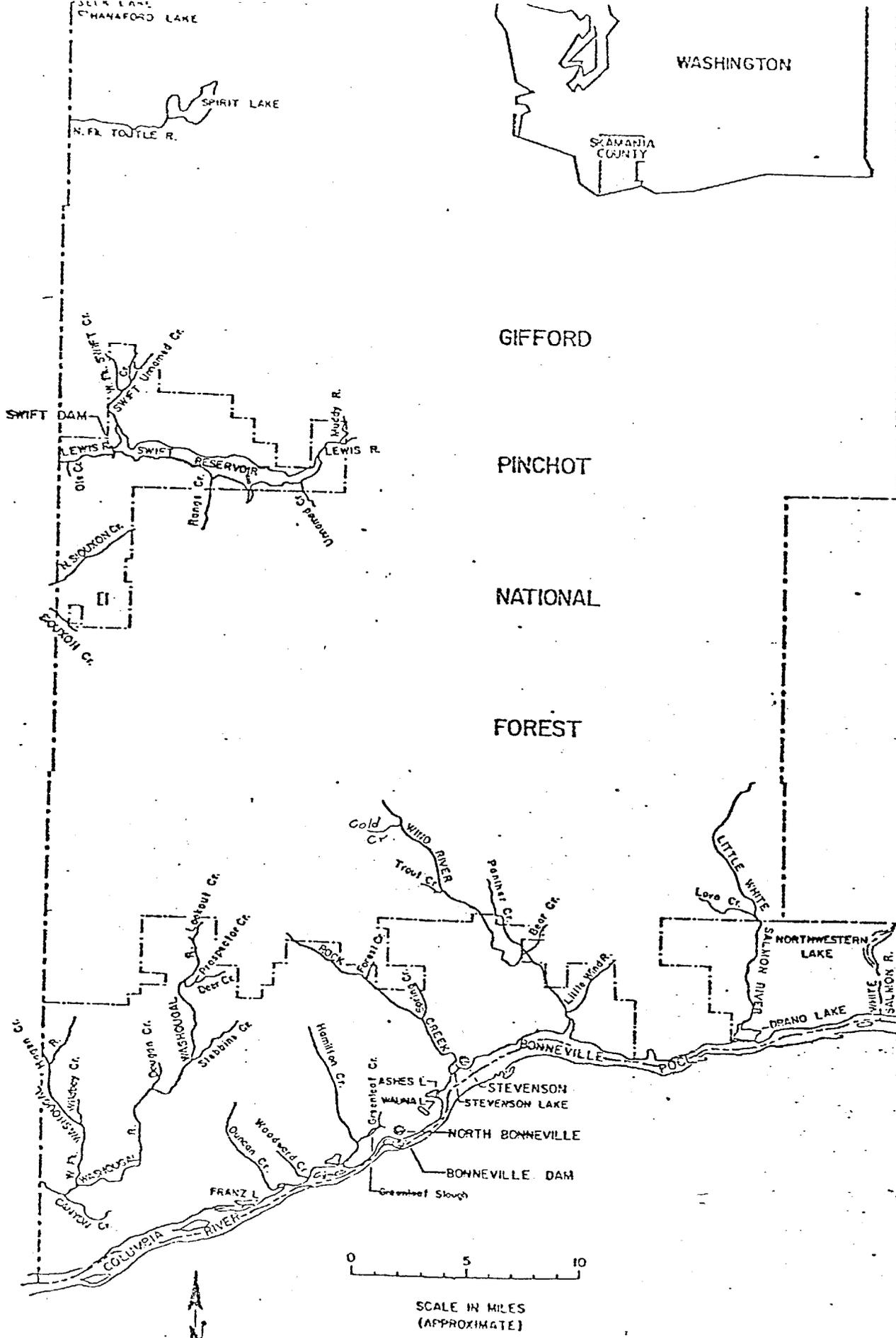
- Rock Creek - From the west section line of Section 2, T. 3 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Stevenson Lake.
- Siouxon Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 31, T. 6 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Clark County line.
- Smith Creek - At confluence of Smith Creek and unnamed creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 30, T. 9 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Muddy River, excluding all federal lands.
- Spring Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 22, T. 3 N., R. 7 E. downstream to Rock Creek.
- Stebbins Creek - From the confluence of Stebbins Creek and unnamed Section 28, T. 3 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Washougal River.
- Swift Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 4, T. 7 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Swift Reservoir.
- Swift Creek, West Fork - Beginning in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T. 7 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Swift Creek.
- Trout Creek - From NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27, T. 4 N., R. 7 E. downstream to Wind River.
- Unnamed Tributary to Swift Creek - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 10, T. 7 N., R. 5 E. downstream to West Fork of Swift Creek.
- Unnamed Tributary to Swift Reservoir - From the eastern boundary Section 2, T. 6 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Swift Reservoir.
- Washougal River - From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 10, T. 3 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Clark County line.
- Washougal River, West Fork - From NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, T. 3 N., R. 5 E. downstream to Washougal River.
- Wildboy Creek - From confluence of Wildboy Creek and Texas Creek Section 17, T. 2 N., R. 5 E. downstream to West Fort Washougal River.
- Woodward Creek - From the confluence of Woodward Creek and unnamed creek Section 27, T. 2 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Columbia River.

Ashes Lake - Section 11, T. 2 N., R. 7 E.
Drano Lake - Section 25 & 26, T. 3 N., R. 10 E.
Elk Lake - Section 19, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.
Franz Lake - Section 4 & 5, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.
Greenleaf Slough - Section 20 & 21, T. 2 N., R. 7 E.
Hanaford Lake - Section 19, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.
Northwestern Lake - Section 2 & 3, T. 3 N., R. 10 E.
Stevenson Lake - Section 1, T. 2 N., R. 7 E.
Woody Lake - Section 34, T. 2 N., R. 6 E.
Unnamed Lake - Section 30, T. 2 N., R. 7 E.
Venus Lake - Section 14, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.
Wauna Lake - Section 14, T. 2 N., R. 7 E.

APPENDIX "B"

SHORELINES OF STATE-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE

- Columbia River - From Klickitat County line downstream along Washington coast line to Clark County line.
- Lewis River - From Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary Section 24, T. 7 N., R. 6 E. downstream to Swift Reservoir and from Swift Dam downstream to Cowlitz County line.
- Little White Salmon River - Beginning at the confluence with Lava Creek, Section 1, T. 3 N., R. 9 E. downstream to Drano Lake excluding all federal land.
- White Salmon River - From the Northwestern Lake Dam downstream to Columbia River.
- Wind River - Beginning at the north section line of Section 9, T. 4 N., R. 7 E. downstream to Columbia River.
- Spirit Lake - Section 15, T. 9 N., R. 5 E.
- Swift Reservoir - T. 7 N., R. 5 E.



APPENDIX "C"
 SKAMANIA COUNTY SHORELINES

APPENDIX "D"

DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACT - means Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

SHORELINES OF SKAMANIA COUNTY - means all of the water areas of the county on segments of streams downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is 20 cubic feet per second or more and lakes larger than 20 acres in size and their associated wetlands, together with the lands underlying them, except the shorelines of state-wide significance.

SHORELINES OF STATE-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE - are those natural rivers or segments thereof, as follows:

- (a) Any west of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is measured at 1,000 cubic feet per second, or more;
- (b) Any east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the annual flow is measured at 200 cubic feet per second, or more, or those portions of rivers east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream from the first 300 square miles of drainage area, whichever is longer;
- (c) Those wetlands associated with (a) and (b) above.

Those lakes, whether natural, artificial or a combination thereof, with a surface acreage of 1,000 acres, or more, measured at the ordinary high water mark and their associated wetlands.

WETLANDS OR WETLAND AREAS - means those lands extending landward for 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 and lakes which are subject to the provisions of the act.

ASSOCIATED WETLANDS - means those wetlands which are strongly influenced by and in close proximity to any stream, river or lake subject to the act.

ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK - means the mark on all lakes and streams, which will be found by examining the beds 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, with respect to the vegetation, or as it may naturally change

thereafter. In any areas where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the line of mean high water shall be considered as the ordinary high water mark.

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.

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.
- (g) Construction of a dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single family residence, the cost of which does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars.

PERMIT - means that required by the act for substantial development on shoreline and selective commercial timber cutting within shorelines of state-wide significance to be issued by the County or the towns of North Bonneville and Stevenson within their respective administrative jurisdictions and subject to review by the Department of Ecology and the Washington State Attorney General.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - means the County in unincorporated areas and the towns of North Bonneville and Stevenson within their respective incorporated limits.

APPENDIX "E"

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Shorelines Advisory Committee

The Skamania County Shorelines Advisory Committee was appointed on May 14, 1973 by the Board of County Commissioners. The Committee formation was conducted by the Planning Department. It was decided that the best available method for selecting a committee was to ask the various citizens' groups to appoint one of their members to serve on the Shorelines Committee.

Citizen's groups appointing members included the County Planning Commission, the County Parks and Recreation Board, the Port of Skamania County and the Stevenson Town Council. The other members appointed to the committee were selected on a geographic basis to represent the public at large. In addition the County Assessor and the County Extension Agent were invited to serve on the Committee in an ex-officio capacity. Members of the Shorelines Advisory Committee and their affiliation is shown in Exhibit "A".

The Shoreline Advisory Committee began working on the Master Program in May of 1973. During the development of the Master Program the committee met thirteen times to discuss the draft proposals for the shoreline goals and policies, environment regulations and designations and the use regulations. During the development of the Master Program the committee received comment from the Town of North Bonneville planning staff, the County Planning Director, the County Parks Director, the Columbia Gorge Commission, County Road Department, the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Fisheries, Burlington Northern, and the Industrial Forestry Association's timber practices committee. The committee also incorporated into the plan recommendations from citizens who attended the several public meetings held throughout the county.

Citizen Involvement and Notification

The general public was involved in the Master Program planning process through a series of information and education meetings sponsored by the Shorelines Advisory Committee and the County Extension Agent. Notification of the meetings, including news stories on the development of the Master Program by the shoreline committee, was published in the Skamania County Pioneer, Stevenson; The Enterprise, White Salmon; Post Record, Camas; and The Columbian, Vancouver newspapers. The news stories and shoreline meeting nights were also carried over radio station KIHR in Hood River, Oregon. News stories of a general nature on the shoreline

management were carried in the newspapers and over the radio. There have been over twenty news articles on the shoreline planning in the local newspapers.

The County Extension Agent publishes a monthly Resource Development newsletter, with a circulation of approximately 150 county landowners, which featured the work of the shoreline committee on the Master Program and gave notification of all the public meetings.

At each meeting members of the shoreline committee were first introduced after which the audience was given an explanation of the Shoreline Management Act and the Master Program plan required by the Act. The University of Washington Shorelines Management slide film would be shown next to give the audience further understanding of the shoreline planning process. After the slide film the county Master Program proposal was discussed with the audience and they were invited to make their own recommendations to the plan. Maps showing the designated shoreline streams and lakes and the proposed environmental designations were displayed at the meetings. A brochure developed by the University of Washington entitled Shoreline Management Planning in Washington State and a copy of the county master program shoreline goals were made available at the meetings.

In addition to the public meetings, eighteen clubs and organizations within the county were invited by letter to have the Shoreline Committee visit their organization and present a shoreline program. Six of these organizations responded and the shoreline program outlined above was presented to these groups. In addition to these groups the Shoreline program was presented to Stevenson High School biology class and fifth grade students at Carson Elementary at the request of their teachers. A list of all the public meetings and organizations visited is shown in Exhibit "B".

At the January 15 public meeting a series of slides were shown of local shorelines with an explanation of the proposed environment for each area. Members of the shoreline committee explained the proposed regulations for each environment and use activities permitted within each environment. The use regulations, which govern the manner in which a particular use or type of development is placed in each environment, were also discussed with the audience. Maps were displayed showing all the proposed shoreline environments and the maps were reviewed with the audience. The meeting was also opened to discussion and recommendation for shoreline management with those attending the meeting.

The January 21 public meeting was held to accept final public comment on the proposed Shoreline Master Program which was made available to the public on December 19, 1973. The meeting was advertised for two weeks as a legal notice in the Skamania County Pioneer. Copies of the plan were mailed to those agencies and organizations which the committee felt

would have an interest in Skamania County's shoreline management. Copies of the Master Program along with a copy of the Shoreline Management Act and the SMA Final Guidelines were placed in the local libraries and bookmobile. The Shoreline Management Master Program mailing list is shown in Exhibit "C" and the cover letter accompanying the Master Program as Exhibit "D". The announcement of the January 21 public meeting in the Pioneer is shown in Exhibit "E".

Exhibit "F" is the cover letter for the Phase I draft of the Master Program which was released to the public in August. Copies of the draft were sent to those included on the master program mailing list. The Phase I draft covered the goals for the shorelines of the county and the goals for shorelines of State-wide significance, the goals and policies for the master program elements and policy statements for the use activities. The shoreline committee received five written statements on the Phase I proposal. These written statements along with the comments at the public and organization meetings were incorporated into the proposed Master Program Draft dated December 19, 1973.

The Shoreline Advisory Committee met on Thursday, January 31, 1974 to discuss the public input on the Master Program Draft. The committee received fourteen written statements on the proposed Master Program. The committee carefully reviewed all the written recommendations and also considered the verbal comments from the several public meetings. The committee accepted several public recommendations for clarification of intent. The committee also accepted several recommendations which they felt improved the Master Program. The County Prosecuting Attorney recommended four changes which he felt would improve the Master Program from a legal standpoint, which the committee accepted.

The environmental designations were the main focal point of input from the local citizens and timber company ownership. The environmental designations in the Master Program reflect the desires of the majority of the landowners who commented on the shoreline planning. The committee did reject the request of one timber company which had requested a change in a Natural environment designation to Conservancy environment involving land in their ownership. The committee felt the unique natural features of the particular area warranted the shoreline area remaining in the Natural environment.

One local resident and a timber company expressed their opinion that the committee has used an excessive number of anomalies and undefined vague euphemisms such as "fragile ecologies," "detrimental impact," "consistent with public interest," "promote reasonable and appropriate uses," etc., etc. The committee referred this problem to Robert Leick, Skamania County Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Leick recommended the committee should attempt to define all terms that will probably be construed by different people to mean different things. He suggested the committee define such terms in-so-far as to what the committee are using the terms to mean. The committee discussed Mr. Leick's proposal, but felt there was little they could do to clarify such terms.

In November 1973 the Planning Department exchanged information with the Klickitat County shoreline planner on the proposed shoreline environments for streams with shorelines common to both counties. All of the adjacent Regional Planning Councils have received copies of our Master Program.

The Skamania County Board of County Commissioners held their public hearing on the Shoreline Master Program on March 18, 1974. Attendance at the hearing included, the Board, the Board's secretary, the Planning Director, Shoreline Administrator, six shoreline committee members, and twenty-one people from the general public. The minutes of the hearing are shown as Exhibit "G". The "Affidavit of Publication" of the public hearing is shown as Exhibit "H". On May 15, 1974 the County Commissioners accepted the Master Program and requested that Martha Creek (Sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 7 E.) be deleted as a shoreline stream and Cold Creek (Sec. 16, T. 4 N., R. 7 E.) be added as a shoreline stream. The Commissioners felt that as Martha Creek was marginal in its mean annual flow and is an intermittent stream, it should not be included as a shoreline stream. Cold Creek is a year round stream and originates from springs. This creek has a high potential as a source for public water for the communities of Carson and Stabler. The Commissioners, therefore, felt this stream should be included as a shoreline stream. The Commissioners recommendations are shown as Exhibit "I".

The Skamania County Shorelines Advisory Committee has expended considerable time and effort in preparing this Master Program. It is the sincere hope of this committee that they have developed a management plan for the shorelines of this county that reflects the desires and wishes of all citizens, private groups and entities, which have an interest in the shorelines of Skamania County

EXHIBIT "A"

SHORELINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Citizen:

Louise Hansen
Larry Hendrickson
Edward McLarney
Roger White

Representing:

Stevenson Town Council
Port of Skamania County
County Parks and Recreation Board
County Planning Commission

Citizen At Large

Nancy Barney
Edward Callahan
Melvin Doetsch
June Hansen
Charles Sweiberg

Willard/Underwood
Carson/Home Valley
Skamania
Underwood
Carson/Stabler

Ex-Officio Member

Dick Adlard

County Extension Agent

EXHIBIT "B"

SHORELINE PUBLIC MEETINGS

1973 - 1974

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Stevenson	Sept. 18	35
North Bonneville	Nov. 12	35
Cape Horn-Skye School	Nov. 21	7
Willard	Nov. 26	19
Underwood	Dec. 12	8
Stevenson	Jan. 15	22
Stevenson	Jan. 21	22
		<u>148</u>

OTHER PUBLIC MEETINGS

1973

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Planning Commission ¹	Dec. 3	0
Planning Commission	Dec. 17	20

¹ Planning Commission and Shoreline Committee were only ones who attended the meeting. A legal notice of the meeting appeared in the Skamania County Pioneer which included the Shoreline Master Program on the agenda.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

1973

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Stevenson Business Association	Oct. 3	21
Carson Grade School	Oct. 15	47 fifth grade stu 2 teachers den
Industrial Forestry Association	Oct. 17	12
Pamona Grange - Carson	Oct. 27	21
Stevenson Town Council	Nov. 8	7
Skamania County Historical Soc.	Nov. 19	25
Cape Horn Grange	Dec. 6	24

EXHIBIT "B" Cont'd.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Underwood Conservation Dist.	Dec. 13	5 District Board Members
Stevenson High School	Dec. 14	17 Biology students <u>1</u> Teacher
		182

Total attendance at public and organization meetings - 350

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS - PUBLIC HEARING

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Stevenson	March 18, 1974	21

EXHIBIT "C"

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT
MASTER PROGRAM
MAILING LIST

AGENCY

Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

Spring Creek National Fish
Hatchery
Underwood, Washington

Department of Fisheries
Olympia, Washington

Willard National Fish Hatchery
Cook, Washington

Department of Game
Vancouver, Washington

Board of Commissioners
Stevenson, Washington

Department of Highways
Olympia, Washington

Prosecuting Attorney
Stevenson, Washington

Department of Natural Resources
Castle Rock, Washington

Skamania County Road Department
Stevenson, Washington

Beacon Rock State Park
Skamania, Washington

North Bonneville Town Council
North Bonneville, Washington

U.S. Army Engineer District
Portland, Oregon

Stevenson Town Council
Stevenson, Washington

Lewis River Ranger Station
Cougar, Washington

Skamania County Park Board
Stevenson, Washington

Wind River Ranger District
Carson, Washington

Skamania County Planning Commission
Stevenson, Washington

Carson National Fish Hatchery
Carson, Washington

Port of Cascade Locks
Cascade Locks, Oregon

Little White Salmon National
Fish Hatchery
Cook, Washington

Port of Skamania County
Stevenson, Washington

Underwood Conservation District
White Salmon, Washington

Clark County Regional Planning
Council
Vancouver, Washington

Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Regional
Planning Council
Kelso, Washington

Klickitat County Regional
Planning Council
Goldendale, Washington

Lewis County Regional Planning
Council
Chehalis, Washington

Mid-Columbia Economic
Development District
The Dalles, Oregon

Southwest Washington Health
District
Stevenson, Washington

ORGANIZATIONS

Skamania County Historical Society
Stevenson, Washington

Columbia Gorge Horticultural Society
White Salmon, Washington

Skamania County Taxpayers Assoc.
Skamania, Washington

Skamania County Rod and Gun Club
North Bonneville, Washington

Skamania County Saddle Club
Carson, Washington

Cascadians Search & Rescue
North Bonneville, Washington

Skamania County Jaycees
North Bonneville, Washington

Stevenson Business Men's Assoc.
Stevenson, Washington

Stevenson Lion's Club
Stevenson, Washington

Willard Women's Club
Cook, Washington

Skamania County Pioneer
Stevenson, Washington

The Enterprise
White Salmon, Washington

Post Record
Camas, Washington

The Columbian
Vancouver, Washington

Mt. Pleasant Grange
Washougal, Washington

Cape Horn Grange
North Bonneville, Washington

Stevenson Grange Stevenson, Washington	Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs Seattle, Washington
Wind Mountain Grange Stevenson, Washington	Washington State Sportsman's Council Vancouver, Washington
Evergreen Grange Cook, Washington	Vancouver Wildlife League Vancouver, Washington
Pomona Grange Stevenson, Washington	Carson Lumber Company Carson, Washington
Sierra Club Portland, Oregon	Broughton Lumber Company Cook, Washington
Mazamas Portland, Oregon	Knappton Towboat Company Portland, Oregon
Wauna Club Portland, Oregon	Louisiana-Pacific, Inc. Stevenson, Washington
Columbia Gorge Commission Vancouver, Washington	Burlington Northern, Inc. Seattle, Washington
Northwest Steelheaders-Trout Unlimited Portland, Oregon	Crown Zellerbach Portland, Oregon
Northwest Steelheaders Washougal Chapter Camas, Washington	International Paper Company Longview, Washington
Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation Tumwater, Washington	Longview Fibre Company Longview, Washington
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission Vancouver, Washington	S.D. & S. Company Bingen, Washington
	Stevenson-Carson School Dist. #303 Stevenson, Washington

Weyerhaeuser Company
Longview, Washington

Richard Knarr
Troutdale, Oregon

Industrial Forestry Assoc.
Portland, Oregon

INDIVIDUALS

Washington Forest Protection Assoc.
Seattle, Washington

Harry Truman
Castle Rock, Washington

Pacific Power & Light Company
Portland, Oregon

Bruce Lamon
Castle Rock, Washington

Stevenson Co-Ply
Stevenson, Washington

John Granholm
Washougal, Washington

El Paso Natural Gas Co.
Battle Ground, Washington

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Senator Al Henry
White Salmon, Washington

Representative Eugene Laughlin
Camas, Washington

Representative Hal Zimmerman
Camas, Washington

PIERCE & IVES ISLAND OWNERSHIP

Castle & Cooke, Inc.
Astoria, Oregon

Bernard Heuker
Portland, Oregon