

City of Tenino

149 Hodgen Street South
Tenino, WA 98589

City Council Meeting
Tuesday, July 13, 2021 at 7:00 PM

Agenda

WORK SESSION

- [1.](#) Discussion of ARP Funds

CALL TO ORDER

AGENDA APPROVAL

2. Agenda for the Regular Meeting of the 7/13/21.

Recommended Action: Motion to approve the agenda as presented.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- [3.](#) Minutes of the regular City Council Meeting 6/22/2021

Recommended Action: Move to approve the minutes of the 6/8/2021 Regular Council Meeting as presented.

CONSENT CALENDAR

- [4.](#) Consent Calendar consisting of June 23, 2021 through July 13, 2021:

Payroll EFT's in the amount of \$24,294.41

Claims Checks #29987 through #30020 and EFT's in the amount of \$90,625.25

for a grand total of \$114,919.66

Liquor Cannabis License: None

Recommended Action: Move to approve the consent calendar as presented.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

PRESENTATIONS

5. Fire District 12 Chief Andrew Schaffran Bond presentation.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

PUBLIC HEARING

PROCLAMATIONS

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

- [6.](#) Review Interlocal Cooperative Agreement for the Thurston County Disaster Recovery council.

Recommended Action: None

- [7.](#) Review Draft Recovery plan for Mazama pocket gophers

Recommended Action: None

RESOLUTIONS

- [8.](#) Review Resolution 2021-04

Recommended Action: Move to approve Resolution 2021-04

ORDINANCES

- [9.](#) Review Bond Ordinance 918

Recommended Action: Approve Ordinance 918

- [10.](#) Ordinance 917 Thurston County Solid Waste System Flow Control

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Move to approve as the 2nd reading and adoption of Ordinance 917 Thurston County Solid Waste System.

REPORTS

11. 1) Chamber of Commerce

2) Economic Development Council (EDC)

3) Experience Olympia & Beyond (VCB)

4) Fire District #12

5) Library

6) Museum

7) Tenino Community Service Center

12. 1) ARCH Commission

2) Civil Service Commission

3) Façade Improvement Grant Review Committee

4) Finance Committee

5) Planning Commission

6) Public Safety Committee

13. 1) Chief of Police

2) Director of Public Works

3) City Planner/Building Official

4) City Attorney

5) Clerk/Treasurer

6) Mayor

14. 1) Bucoda/Tenino Healthy Action Team (BTHAT)

2) Community Investment Partnership (CIP)

3) Solid Waste Advisory Board

4) South Thurston Economic Development Initiative (STEDI)

5) TCOMM/911

6) Tenino School Board

7) Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC)

8) Transportation Policy Board

15. Water & Wastewater Report

PUBLIC COMMENTS 2

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

1.

File Attachments for Item:

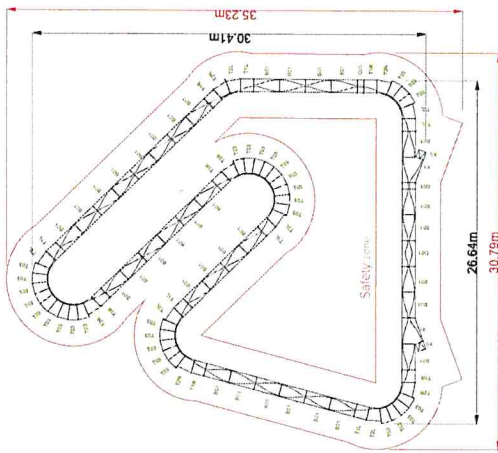
1. Discussion of ARP Funds



PARKITECT®

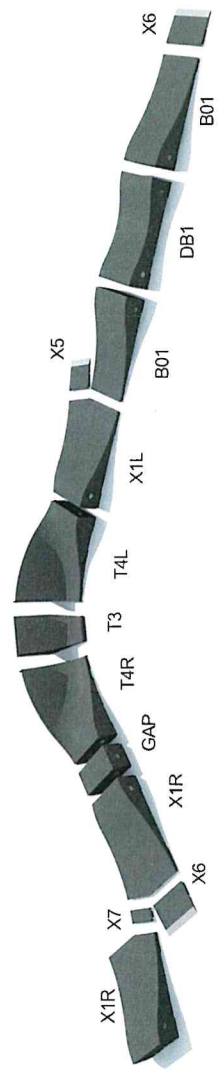


**MODULAR
PUMPTRACK**
Switchback - USA

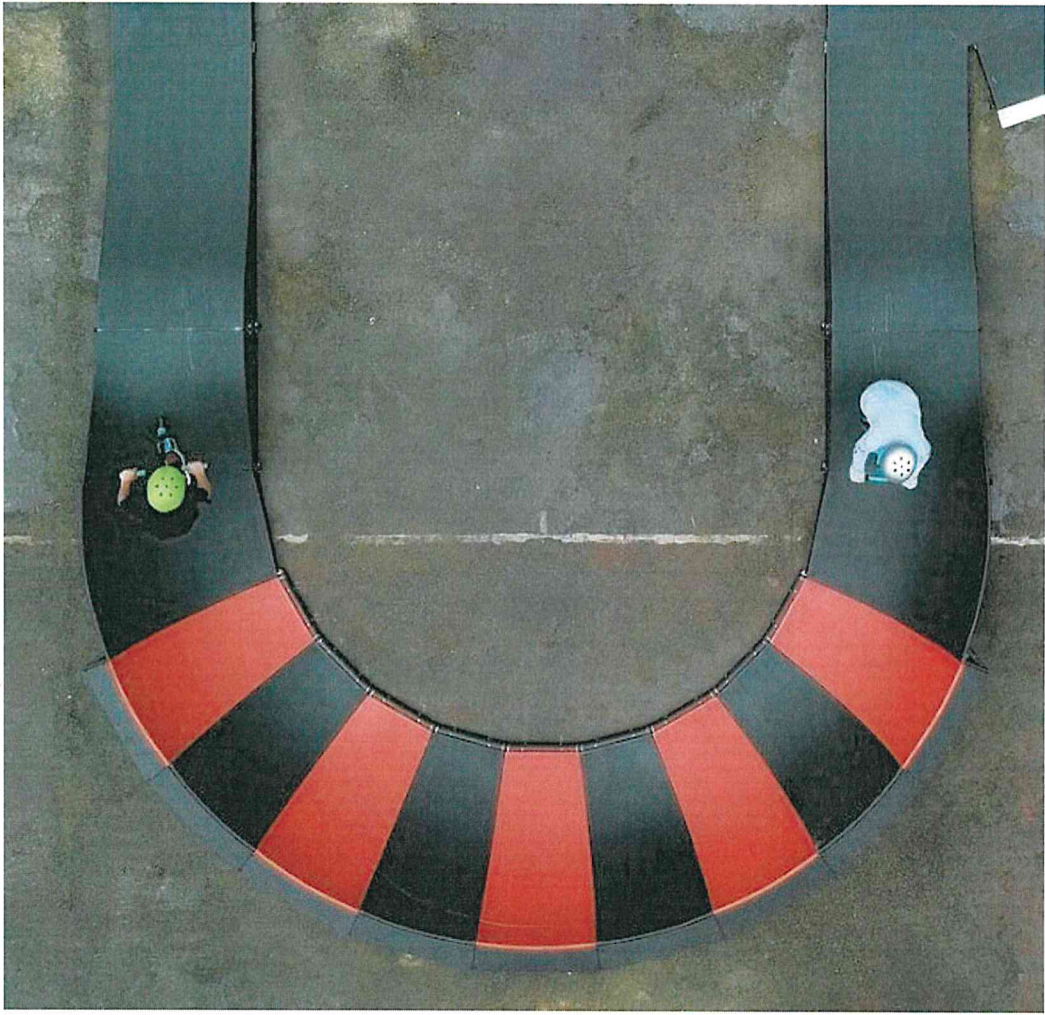


Part Count	Colors	Rail 7024	Riding Surface
T03	30		
T4R+L	6+6		
B01	34		
DB1	1		
C01	2		
X1L+R	1+1		
X5	2		
X6	0		
X7	0		

Parkitect AG
 Reutenenstrasse 22
 9042 Speicher, Switzerland
 info@parkitect.ch
 MWSt - CHE-106.823.064



Includes Colors / Black and Red
(curved Sections Only)



MODULAR PUMPTRACK ENTRY / EXIT KIT



PARKITECT®

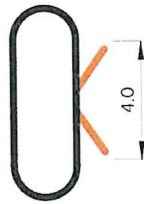
Highwire

1.

Entry / Exit Kit

The Entry/Exit kit provides the modules & hardware necessary to add an entry & exit point to any Modular Pumptrack.

This kit is compatible with any new or existing layout. It can be purchased as an upgrade in conjunction with a new order or sold separately as an addition to an existing track.



Price includes Entry/Exit Modules and City Armour



CITY ARMOUR

City Armour - CA1

City Armour for covering the front bolts and recess of the T03 module.

The CA1 covers the bolts to prevent tampering and improves safety on the side of the T03 corner module.

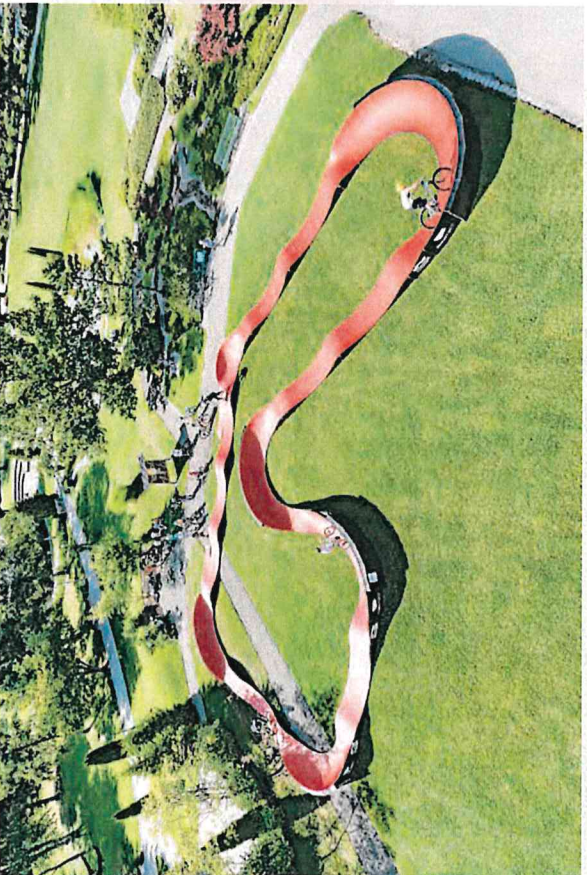
CA1 can be permanently fixed using hardware provide or easily installed without fasteners as an excellent addition for events.

Tamper Resistant Hardware

Tamper resistant hardware uses stainless 'pin-hex' button head security screws with washers and internal coupling nuts.

The internal pin stops the use of standard hex tools improving the tamper resistance of all hardware.



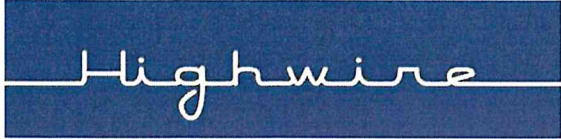


MODULAR PUMPTRACK



PARKITECT®





1116 N J St
Tacoma, WA 98403
+1 2066618320
info@highwireus.com

Estimate

ADDRESS

City of Tenino
149 S Hodgen St
Tenino, WA 98589

SHIP TO

City of Tenino
149 S Hodgen St
Tenino, WA 98589

ESTIMATE # 2870

DATE 07/02/2021
EXPIRATION DATE 08/01/2021

PROJECT NAME

Tenino Pumptrack

CONTACT

Wayne Fournier

EST LEAD TIME / EST DEL DATE

Approx. 20 weeks

ACTIVITY	QTY	PRICE	AMOUNT
Parkitect Switchback Pumptrack / Model: Switchback with Entry and Exit Modules Colors / Black and Red (curved Sections Only) , Includes: Delivery to Tenino WA Price Does Not Include: City Armour Upgrade, Offloading or Installation	1	78,095.00	78,095.00T

SUBTOTAL	78,095.00
TAX	6,247.60
TOTAL	\$84,342.60

Accepted By

Accepted Date

File Attachments for Item:

3. Minutes of the regular City Council Meeting 6/22/2021

Recommended Action: Move to approve the minutes of the 6/8/2021 Regular Council Meeting as presented.

**City Council Meeting
Tuesday, June 22, 2021**

Minutes

WORK SESSION

Mayor Pro-Tem Gotovac opened the work session at 7:00 pm with

PRESENT

Councilmember Linda Gotovac
Councilmember Cutter Copeland
Councilmember John O'Callahan
Councilmember Jason Lawton
Councilmember Rachel Davidson

Mayor Fournier is absent.

1. Engineering report for Mini Mall parking lot from Jim Gibson
2. Pump Track update

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Pro-tem Gotovac convened the regular council meeting of 6/22/21 at 7:30 pm with

PRESENT

Councilmember Linda Gotovac
Councilmember Cutter Copeland
Councilmember John O'Callahan
Councilmember Jason Lawton
Councilmember Rachel Davidson

Mayor Fournier is absent.

AGENDA APPROVAL

3. Agenda for the Regular Meeting of the 6/22/21.

Recommended Action: Motion to approve the agenda as presented.

Motion made by Councilmember Copeland, Seconded by Councilmember Lawton.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Copeland, Councilmember O'Callahan, Councilmember Lawton,
Councilmember Davidson.

Motion passes 4/0.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

4. Minutes of the regular City Council Meeting 6/8/2021

Recommended Action: Move to approve the minutes of the 6/8/2021 Regular Council Meeting as presented.

Motion made by Councilmember O'Callahan, Seconded by Councilmember Lawton.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Copeland, Councilmember O'Callahan, Councilmember Lawton, Councilmember Davidson.

Motion passes 4/0.

CONSENT CALENDAR

5. Consent Calendar consisting of June 9, 2021 through June 22, 2021:

Payroll EFT's in the amount of \$27,368.90

Claims Checks #29950 through #29985 and EFT's in the amount of \$106,798.82

for a grand total of \$134,167.72

Liquor Cannabis License: None

Recommended Action: Move to approve the consent calendar as presented.

Motion made by Councilmember O'Callahan, Seconded by Councilmember Copeland.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Copeland, Councilmember O'Callahan, Councilmember Lawton, Councilmember Davidson.

Motion passes 4/0.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

None

PRESENTATIONS

None

PUBLIC COMMENTS

None

PUBLIC HEARING

None

6. Shoreline Master Plan hearing moved to July 13th Meeting.

Recommended Action: Motion to continue the hearing on SMP adoption at next regular City council meeting July 13.

Mayor Pro-tem Gotovac opened the public hearing at 8:32 pm and announced it will be rescheduled to the July 13, 2021 Council meeting.

Motion made by Councilmember O'Callahan, Seconded by Councilmember Lawton.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Copeland, Councilmember O'Callahan, Councilmember Lawton, Councilmember Davidson.

Motion passes 4/0.

PROCLAMATIONS

None

OLD BUSINESS

None

NEW BUSINESS

7. 6 Year Street Plan

PW Director Cannon reported on the 6 year street plan he will submit to the state.

Motion made by Councilmember O'Callahan, Seconded by Councilmember Copeland.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Copeland, Councilmember O'Callahan, Councilmember Lawton, Councilmember Davidson.

Motion passes 4/0.

RESOLUTIONS

None

ORDINANCES

8. First reading of Ordinance 917. An Ordinance of the City of Tenino, Relating to solid waste management designating the Thurston County Solid waste system for Solid Waste originating in the City; adding a new section to chapter 8.32 (Tenino Municipal Code TMC)

Recommended Action: Accept Ordinance 917 as first reading.

Motion made by Councilmember O'Callahan, Seconded by Councilmember Lawton to accept this as the first reading of Ordinance 917.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Copeland, Councilmember O'Callahan, Councilmember Lawton, Councilmember Davidson.

Motion passes 4/0.

REPORTS

9. **1) Chamber of Commerce**
2) Economic Development Council (EDC)
3) Experience Olympia & Beyond (VCB)

4) Fire District #12**5) Library****6) Museum****7) Tenino Community Service Center**

1) Chamber of Commerce: George Sharp gave an update on the Chamber's activities.

2) Economic Development Council (EDC): Aslan Meade gave an update on various activities.

4) Fire District #12: Councilmember O'Callahan reported they are starting to hire some part time summer help and drafting a message for the citizens on the possible purchase of a new fire station.

6) Museum: Mayor Pro-tem Gotovac advised all that if you haven't been to the museum yet, you need to go as Jessica Reeves-Rush has done a tremendous job with the exhibits.

10. 1) ARCH Commission**2) Civil Service Commission****3) Façade Improvement Grant Review Committee****4) Finance Committee****5) Planning Commission****6) Public Safety Committee**

3) Façade Improvement Grant Review Committee: Mayor Pro-tem Gotovac reported she has been going to the various businesses on main street with applications for the business owners for possible updates to their buildings.

11. 1) Chief of Police**2) Director of Public Works****3) City Planner/Building Official****4) City Attorney****5) Clerk/Treasurer****6) Mayor**

1) Chief of Police: Temporary Chief Hutchings reported he has attended meetings trying to get the word out for the open Chief's position. He has been trying to get in contact with the organizer of the concert being held in July with no luck, thus far. John Stines is finishing up with the final Reserve Officer applicant. Reserve Meyers will be updating everyone with the legislative updates mainly in regards to the DWLS 3rd update.

5) Clerk/Treasurer: C/T Anderson reported she has been tying up loose ends with the grants in progress, and payments pertaining to the state for payroll taxes. She has been making good progress with all this.

12. 1) Bucoda/Tenino Healthy Action Team (BTHAT)

2) Community Investment Partnership (CIP)

3) Solid Waste Advisory Board

4) South Thurston Economic Development Initiative (STEDI)

5) TCOMM/911

6) Tenino School Board

7) Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC)

8) Transportation Policy Board

6) Tenino School Board: Councilmember Davidson reported the school lunches will be distributed to children free of charge. Pick up in Bucoda as well as Tenino.

7) Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC): Councilmember Copeland reported they will be holding their retreat in approximately 2 weeks.

PUBLIC COMMENTS 2

None

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Councilmember O'Callahan reported we all need to start looking into the future for possible growth and additional homelessness.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjourned at 7:42 pm

File Attachments for Item:**4. Consent Calendar consisting of June 23, 2021 through July 13, 2021:**

Payroll EFT's in the amount of \$24,294.41

Claims Checks #29987 through #30020 and EFT's in the amount of \$90,625.25

for a grand total of \$114,919.66

Liquor Cannabis License: None

Recommended Action: Move to approve the consent calendar as presented.

CHECK REGISTER

4. City Of Tenino

Time: 15:54:43 Date: 07/13/2021

06/23/2021 To: 07/13/2021

Page: 1

Trans	Date	Type	Acct #	Chk #	Claimant	Amount	Memo
2040	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Rebecca Anderson	2,135.32	
2041	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Veronica A Barnes	1,553.44	
2042	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Jack W Burnham	281.08	
2043	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Miles Cannon	1,629.20	
2044	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Troy LK Cannon	2,052.10	
2045	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Brent L Gibbs	2,052.71	
2046	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	John F Hutchings	2,411.31	
2047	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Drew Johnson	1,846.19	
2048	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Aaron Lee	1,970.97	
2049	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Jason M Plaja	2,351.90	
2050	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Maria Rodriguez	1,240.00	
2051	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Jennifer N Scharber	1,302.04	
2052	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Seth D Sharp	1,783.13	
2053	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Cutter J Copeland	184.70	
2054	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Rachel L Davidson	138.14	
2055	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Wayne R Fournier	889.72	
2056	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Linda Gotovac	69.07	
2057	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Jason A Lawton	69.07	
2058	07/05/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	John J O'Callahan	92.10	
2059	06/30/2021	Payroll	5	EFT	Timberland Bank	242.22	941 Deposit for Pay Cycle(s) 06/22/2021 - 06/22/2021
2140	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29987	Aramark	323.88	
2141	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29988	Centralia OK Tire	24.56	
2142	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29989	Correct Equipment	2,441.19	
2143	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29990	Dragon Analytical Laboratory	108.00	
2144	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29991	Enbody, Dugaw, Enbody	1,995.00	
2145	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29992	H D Fowler Co	222.64	
2146	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29993	Hillier, Scheibmeir & Kelly, PS	1,065.00	
2147	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29994	Joes Refuse	976.13	
2148	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29995	Stephen M. Langer, PH.D., P.S.	400.00	
2149	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29996	Law Office of Richard L. Hughes PLLC	5,901.00	
2150	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29997	LeMay Mobile Shredding	60.40	
2151	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29998	Miles Sand And Gravel	941.38	
2152	07/13/2021	Claims	5	29999	Mountain Mist Water	60.55	
2153	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30000	Northstar Chemical, Inc	821.99	
2154	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30001	Puget Sound Energy	5,486.17	
2155	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30002	Quill	300.30	
2156	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30003	Right Systems Inc	119.25	
2157	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30004	SCJ Alliance	9,810.00	
2158	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30005	Tenino Marketfresh	160.13	
2159	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30006	Tenino Telephone Co	1,684.54	
2160	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30007	City Of Tenino	1,554.82	
2161	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30008	Thurston Co Sheriff	198.89	
2162	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30009	Thurston Co Treasurer	19.62	
2163	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30010	Tribeca Transport LLC	37,064.26	
2164	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30011	USA BlueBook	195.13	
2165	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30012	Utilities Underground Location	13.86	
2166	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30013	Verizon Wireless (Cell)	707.18	
2167	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30014	Voyager Fleet System	2,302.73	
2168	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30015	WA State Dept Of Ecology	600.00	
2169	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30016	WA State Treasurer	919.11	
2170	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30017	Water & Wastewater Svcs, Inc	7,355.22	
2171	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30018	Wilson Parts Corporation	46.22	
2172	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30019	Younglove & Coker	6,279.00	
2173	07/13/2021	Claims	5	30020	Zumar Industries	467.10	
						48,333.32	001 General Government Fund #001
						1,105.24	002 Quarry Pool Fund #002
						4,394.02	101 City Street Fund #101

CHECK REGISTER

4. City Of Tenino

Time: 15:54:43 Date: 07/13/2021

06/23/2021 To: 07/13/2021

Page: 2

Trans Date	Type	Acct #	Chk #	Claimant	Amount	Memo
		310 Municipal Capital Imp Fund	310		119.25	
		401 Water Fund			5,040.51	
		410 Sewer Fund			18,863.06	
		421 Sewer Capital Improvement Fund			37,064.26	
					<u> </u>	Claims: 90,625.25
					114,919.66	Payroll: 24,294.41

WE, the members of the City Council of the City of Tenino, Thurston County, Washington, DO HEREBY certify that the merchandise or services listed above have been received and that the above listed vouchers and the related checks have been reviewed and approved for payment by the Tenino City Council.

DATED this _____ day of _____ 2021.

Clerk/Treasurer

Mayor

Councilmember

Councilmember

Councilmember

Councilmember

Councilmember

6.

File Attachments for Item:

6. Review Interlocal Cooperative Agreement for the Thurston County Disaster Recovery council.

Recommended Action: None

**INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR
THURSTON COUNTY DISASTER RECOVERY COUNCIL**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into in duplicate by and between Thurston County, Washington, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, and those cities, towns, tribes and other organizations located within or bordering Thurston County which are a signatory hereto, hereinafter "parties".

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 39.34 RCW, authorizes cooperative undertakings by public agencies as defined in the Act;

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the residents of Thurston County that all of the political subdivisions in the county cooperate and coordinate with each other in developing emergency management plans and programs; and

WHEREAS, a unified approach to providing emergency management is cost efficient and can prevent the duplication of effort.

WHEREAS, a unified approach to providing emergency management recovery is desired by all parties to more efficiently recover from a major disaster.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants, promises and conditions contained herein the parties agree as follows:

I. PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this Agreement that each participating member meet regularly as a Disaster Recovery Council for the purpose of developing a Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force following and expanding upon the Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC) recovery framework exercised at the 2019 Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC). The ultimate goal of the Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force will be to coordinate and prioritize recovery activities following emergencies and disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural, technological or human caused.

II. ORGANIZATION

A. There is hereby created a coordinating organization, the Disaster Recovery Council for purposes of mutual advice and discussion regarding disaster recovery.

- B. The Disaster Recovery Council shall commence its existence upon the approval of this Agreement by a minimum of six (6) parties, through their respective governing bodies; and following recordation of this Agreement with the Thurston County Auditor. Thereafter, any incorporated city, town, special purpose district within the county or any federally-recognized tribe that shares a border with Thurston County may become a participating member of the joint organization. New membership with the exception of federally-recognized tribes, will require an addendum to the original Agreement, pursuant to Section IX, herein.

III. DISASTER RECOVERY COUNCIL

A. Membership.

1. The Disaster Recovery Council shall consist of the designated agent of each signatory party.
2. The election of officers, terms of office, subcommittee appointments, and other operational issues will be addressed by the members of the Disaster Recovery Council during the formation of the Council. Membership in the future Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force will be detailed by the Disaster Recovery Council in their work product.

B. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Establish the Disaster Recovery Council bylaws, charter, participation and meeting schedule.
2. Develop the work plan for the creation of the Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force following and expanding upon the Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC) recovery framework exercised at the 2019 Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC).
3. Assign work as needed for the creation of the Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force.
4. Consult on emergency management and community recovery planning and make recommendations to the designated agents of the parties to this Agreement, for further discussion with their respective legislative bodies.
5. Make recommendations for the implementation of county-wide emergency management recovery activities, such as a Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force. Make recommendations as to the scope of work necessary to implement such activities, make recommendations for an operating budget to support such activities, and make decisions regarding the distribution of costs should the Disaster Recovery Council incur costs. Recommendations may need review and approval by the governing bodies that are signatories to this Agreement.

6. Determine how a future Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force will be established. Shepherd the creation and implementation of any process deemed to be required to establish the Recovery Managers Office and Recovery Task Force.

IV. FINANCES

Revenue to support the annual budget may be derived from the following sources:

1. Federal or state funds.
2. Grants (other than federal or state), contributions, and donations by other agencies, groups, or individuals not signatory to this Agreement.
3. The Emergency Management Council of Thurston County.
4. Additional funding strategies may be implemented using a formula to be suggested by the Disaster Recovery Council.

V. PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT

- A. The ownership of all property, equipment and monies owned by signatory parties prior to the execution of this Agreement shall remain the property of said parties notwithstanding its use by the Disaster Recovery Council subsequent to the execution of this Agreement.
- B. The ownership of property or equipment loaned or contributed for use by the Disaster Recovery Council by any party hereto shall remain with the lending or contributing party.
- C. In the event that any party withdraws from this Agreement prior to its termination as provided herein, any property or equipment loaned or contributed by such party shall be returned to such party within 90 days following the date of the party's withdrawal.
- D. Upon termination of this Agreement, should any property be purchased by the Disaster Recovery Council, the Disaster Recovery Council shall liquidate the property and the proceeds shall be shared by the parties to this Agreement in proportion to the financial contribution of each party in the year of acquisition of such property, equipment or monies.
- E. The terms of this section shall survive termination of this Agreement until all property is disposed.

VI. DURATION

This Agreement shall commence upon signature of the sixth signatory agency to this agreement and shall terminate five years from that date. Extensions of this agreement of up to five (5) years may be executed upon mutual agreement of the signatory agencies to this agreement as set forth in Section IX.

VII. WITHDRAWAL

Any party to this Agreement may withdraw from this Agreement effective December 31 of any year during the term hereof, provided such notice to withdraw is provided in writing 90 days prior to December 31. The withdrawal of any party shall not require dissolution of this Agreement and no compensation shall be owed to any withdrawing party.

VIII. TERMINATION

This Agreement will terminate automatically effective December 31 of any year during the term of this Agreement in the event a majority of the signatory parties exercise their right to withdraw from this Agreement as set forth in Section VII.

IX. AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be amended upon the mutual agreement of all parties hereto. Amendments must be in writing, be approved by the governing bodies of each jurisdiction, and be recorded with the Thurston County Auditor. A written addendum will be required in the event that an incorporated city or town wishes to become a participating member, to be executed in accordance with the requirements of Section II.B, herein.

X. INDEMNITY

Each party shall be responsible for its own wrongful and negligent acts or omissions, or those of its officer, agents, or employees, and shall indemnify, defend, and hold the other parties harmless from any such liability. In the case of negligence of more than one party, any damages allowed shall be levied in proportion to the percentage of negligence attributable to each party and each party shall have the right to seek contribution from each of the other parties in proportion to the percentage of negligence attributable to each of the other parties.

XI. POLITICAL ACTIVITY PROHIBITED

None of the funds, materials, property or services provided directly or indirectly under this Agreement shall be used for any partisan political activity, or to further the election or defeat of any candidate for public office.

XII. NOTICE

Notice provided for in this Agreement shall be sent by certified mail to the addresses designated herein for the parties.

XIII. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- A. This Agreement has been and shall be construed as having been made and delivered with the State of Washington, and it is agreed by each party hereto that this Agreement shall be governed by laws of the State of Washington, both as to interpretation and performance.
- B. Any action of law, suit in equity, or judicial proceeding for the enforcement of this Agreement or any provisions thereof, shall be instituted and maintained only in any of the courts of competent jurisdiction in Thurston County, Washington.

XIV. SEVERABILITY

- A. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that if any part, term or provision of this Agreement is held by the courts to be illegal, the validity of the remaining provisions shall not be affected, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced as if the Agreement did not contain the particular provision held to be invalid.
- B. If it should appear that any provision hereof is in conflict with any statute of the State of Washington, said provision which may conflict therewith shall be deemed modified to conform to such statutory provision.

XV. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

The parties agree that this Agreement is the complete expression of the terms hereto and any oral representations or understandings not incorporated herein are excluded.

DATED: _____

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Thurston County, Washington

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board

Chair

Approved as to form:
Jon Tunheim
Prosecuting Attorney

Commissioner

By: _____
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Commissioner

TOWN OF BUCODA:

Alan Carr, Mayor

DATED: _____

Approved as to Form:

Town Attorney

6.

CITY OF LACEY:

Scott Spence, City Manager

DATED: _____

Approved as to Form:

City Attorney

CITY OF OLYMPIA:

Steven J. Burney, City Manager

DATED: _____

Approved as to Form:

Deputy City Attorney

CITY OF TUMWATER:

Peter Kmet, Mayor

DATED: _____

Approved as to Form:

City Attorney

CITY OF YELM

JW Foster, Mayor

DATED: _____

Approved as to Form:

City Attorney

7.

File Attachments for Item:

7. Review Draft Recovery plan for Mazama pocket gophers

Recommended Action: None

News Release

Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
510 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, WA
Phone: (360)753-9440
<https://www.fws.gov/wafwo/>



Date: June 28, 2021

Contact: Andrew LaValle, andrew_lavalle@fws.gov, or 360-628-3810

Service Announces Draft Recovery Plan for Mazama pocket gophers

A partnership-based tool to facilitate species recovery actions

LACEY, Wash. — The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is announcing the availability of a Draft Recovery Plan for four Subspecies of Mazama pocket gopher (Roy Prairie, Olympia, Tenino, and Yelm pocket gophers (*Thomomys mazama glacialis*, *T. m. pugetensis*, *T. m. tumuli*, and *T. m. yelmensis*) and a 60-day public comment period.

Working with our partners, the Service uses a range of conservation tools to recover threatened and endangered species. Recovery plans are one such tool, providing a roadmap for recovery of listed species in coordination with public and private partners. This Draft Recovery Plan promotes working to establish new habitat and maintain existing habitat for these and other prairie species in Thurston and Pierce Counties. A recovery plan provides guidance on how best to help listed species achieve recovery, but it is not a regulatory document. A copy of the Draft Recovery Plan can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/wafwo/> or [here](#).

The four threatened subspecies of Mazama pocket gophers have experienced population declines primarily due to loss of prairie habitat in Thurston and Pierce Counties. For more information on the Mazama pocket gopher and its habitat, also see: [Introducing... The Mazama Pocket Gopher: The Story of 4 Threatened Subspecies in South Puget Sound, Washington.](#)

To request additional information or submit written comments, please use one of the following methods. Comments must be postmarked or received by August 30, 2021:

- *U.S. mail:* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, c/o Tom McDowell, 510 Desmond Dr. SE, Suite 102, Lacey, WA 98503.
- *Internet:* You may obtain copies of this notice and supporting documents online in Docket No. FWS-R1-ES-2020-N133 at <http://www.regulations.gov/>, or at <https://www.fws.gov/wafwo/>. Comments can also be filed online at <http://www.regulations.gov> or sent to WFWO_LR@fws.gov.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service works with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. For more information, visit www.fws.gov, or connect with us through any of these social media channels:

– FWS –



8.

File Attachments for Item:

8. Review Resolution 2021-04

Recommended Action: Move to approve Resolution 2021-04



Memo

To: City of Tenino, City Council

From: Rachel Granrath, Contract Planner

Date: July 13, 2021

Subject: *Council Public Hearing:* Tenino Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Periodic Update

Overview:

The City of Tenino received a \$11,200 Ecology grant to complete a periodic review and update to the City’s Shoreline Master Program (SMP). SCJ Alliance has been working with the City and Washington State Department of Ecology to complete the review. The purpose of this update is to bring Tenino into conformance with State, Federal and Local regulations.

In accordance with the Public Engagement Plan and Ecology requirements/ process the following outreach efforts have been made:

Outreach Effort	Date
Agency/ Stakeholder Meeting	August 27, 2020 via Zoom
Planning Commission workshop	September 9, 2020
Rollout Workshop – Planning Commission	January 7, 2021
SEPA DNS Determination	February 5, 2021
Public Notice	February 4 and March 11, 2021
Joint Local/ State Comment Period	February 5 – March 8, 2021
Planning Commission Joint Public Hearing	June 22, 2021
Notice of Initial Determination to Ecology	Following Planning Commission recommendation
Ecology Initial Determination	July 8, 2021
City Council Public Hearing	Tuesday, July 13, 2021

Planning Commission Recommendation:

On June 22, 2021, the Planning Commission held a joint Public Hearing on the draft Shoreline Master Program Periodic update. The Commission unanimously recommended approval with some minor changes to City Council for the adoption of the SMP periodic update.

Comments:

The City received no public comments.

Ecology Initial Determination:

Staff has made the necessary changes in order to be compliant with the Shoreline Management Act, which are included in the Redlined SMP document, **Exhibit B**. On July 8, 2021 the City received an initial determination

from the Department of Ecology that stated with the changes required in **Exhibit C**, the City's Shoreline Master Program Periodic update is consistent with the state's policies and standards.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Council approve Resolution 2021-04 approving Tenino's Shoreline Master Program Periodic update as outlined in this staff report and exhibits.

Exhibits:

Exhibit A: Resolution 2021-04

Exhibit B: Redlined SMP Document

Exhibit C: Ecology Determination of Initial Concurrency

Exhibit D: Tenino Ecology Periodic Review Checklist

CITY OF TENINO RESOLUTION NO. 2021-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TENINO, THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON, APPROVING THE PROPOSED TENINO SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC UPDATE AND DIRECTING THAT THE APPLICABLE SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC UPDATE MATERIALS BE PROVIDED TO THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY FOR ITS REVIEW.

WHEREAS, the City of Tenino, Thurston County, Washington (the “City”) is a duly incorporated and existing city by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington; and

WHEREAS, the Washington Shoreline Management Act (Chapter 90.58 RCW) recognizes that shorelines are among the most valuable and fragile resources of the state, and that state and local government must establish a coordinated planning program to address the types and effects of development occurring along shorelines of state-wide significance; and

WHEREAS, RCW 90.58.080(4) requires local governments to conduct a review of their Shoreline Master Programs at least once every eight years to assure that the master program complies with applicable law and guidelines in effect at the time of the review, and to assure consistency of the master program with the local government’s comprehensive plan and development regulations, and other local requirements; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to adopt a Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update in accordance with the above referenced RCW, a copy of which Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update is attached hereto as Attachment “I”; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tenino Planning Commission held a public hearing on March 25, 2021, with such public hearing being duly noticed in accordance with State law to discuss and receive input on the proposed Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tenino Planning Commission, after reviewing the Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update and hearing input on such Update, recommends to the City of Tenino City Council that such Update be adopted; and

WHEREAS, the Tenino City Council held a public hearing on April 20, 2021, with such public hearing being duly noticed in accordance with State law to discuss and receive input on the proposed Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update; and

WHEREAS, the Tenino City Council concludes that the Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update is consistent with and implements the Shoreline Management Act (Chapter RCW 90.58) and the Growth Management Act (Chapter 36.70 RCW); and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Department of Ecology is authorized under the Shoreline Management Act to approve, deny, or propose modifications to the City’s Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Tenino, Thurston County, Washington, hereby resolves as follows:

Section 1. After reviewing the Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update, and considering all matters presented at the public hearings, and after considering the recommendation of the City of Tenino Planning Commission, the City Council hereby approves the proposed City of Tenino Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update set forth in Attachment “I”, attached to this Resolution of Intent and incorporated by reference.

Section 2. The City Council directs City staff to forward the appropriate Shoreline Master Program documents to the Washington State Department of Ecology for formal review and approval.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2021.

CITY OF TENINO, WASHINGTON

Mayor Wayne Fournier

ATTEST:

Becca Anderson, City Clerk/Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

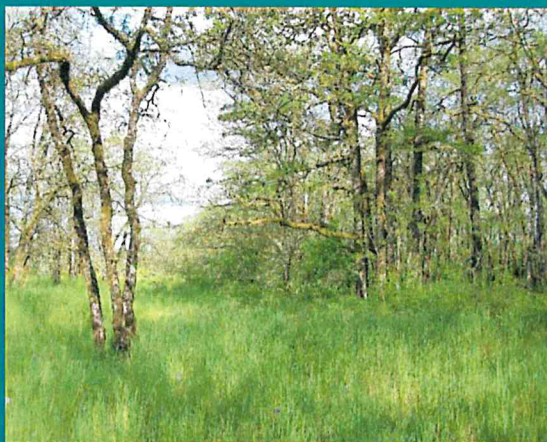
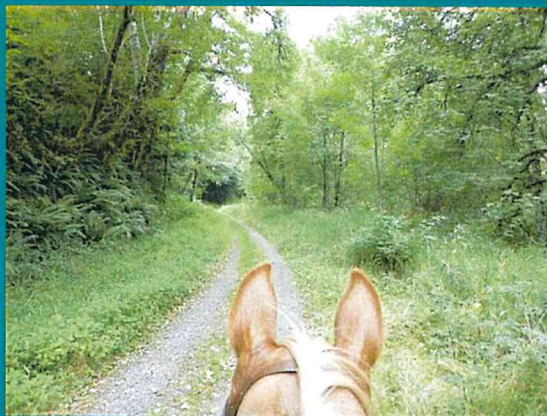
City Attorney Richard Hughes

City of Tenino

Washington

Shoreline Master Program Periodic Update

Draft: July 9, 2021



SCJ ALLIANCE
CONSULTING SERVICES

TENINO CITY COUNCIL

Wayne Fournier, Mayor
Linda Gotovac, Councilmember Position #1
Cutter Copeland, Councilmember Position #2
John O’Callahan, Councilmember Position #3
Jason Lawton, Councilmember Position #4
Rachel Davidson, Councilmember Position #5

TENINO PLANNING COMMISSION

William Rutherford, Planning Commissioner Position #2
Erin Konrady, Planning Commissioner Position #3
Cory Mounts, Planning Commissioner Position #4
Alex Murray, Planning Commissioner Position #5

STAFF

John Millard, Clerk/ Treasurer
Rachel Granrath, SCJ Alliance Consulting
Dan Penrose, SCJ Alliance Consulting

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Tenino would like to acknowledge the many public and private agencies that have developed information on the shorelines of Tenino that was used in this update.

The first part of this update was prepared with Grant Funding from the Washington State Department of Ecology Agreement No. SEASMP-1921 CiTen-00103

Table of Contents

1.0	General Provisions	1	
1.1	Purposes	1	
1.2	Applicability	3	Deleted: 2
1.3	Governing Principles of this Master Program	4	Deleted: 3
1.4	Title	4	Deleted: 3
1.5	Short title	5	Deleted: 4
1.6	Authority	5	Deleted: 4
1.7	Reference to Plans, Regulations or Information Sources	5	Deleted: 4
1.8	Relationship to Other Land Use Regulations	5	Deleted: 4
1.9	Liberal Construction	6	Deleted: 5
1.10	Severability	6	Deleted: 5
1.11	Amendments	6	Deleted: 5
1.12	Effective Date	6	Deleted: 5
2.0	Shoreline Jurisdiction and Environment Designations	8	Deleted: 7
2.1	Shorelines of the State	8	Deleted: 7
2.2	Shoreline Jurisdiction for Streams and Flood Plains	8	Deleted: 7
2.3	Shorelines within the City of Tenino and its Urban Growth Area	8	Deleted: 7
2.4	Shoreline Environment Designations	8	Deleted: 7
2.5	Aquatic	8	Deleted: 7
2.6	Urban Conservancy	8	Deleted: 7
2.7	Official Map	9	Deleted: 7
2.8	Conflicts between Designation and Criteria	9	Deleted: 8
2.9	Shoreline Areas not Mapped or Designated	9	Deleted: 8
			Deleted: 8
3.0	Shoreline Permits	10	Deleted: 9
3.1	General Provisions	10	Deleted: 9
3.2	Substantial Development Permit	10	Deleted: 9
3.3	Shoreline Conditional Use Permit	10	Deleted: 9
3.4	Shoreline Variance Permit	11	Deleted: 9
3.5	Shoreline Exemptions	12	Deleted: 10
3.6	Special Procedures for Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Projects	15	Deleted: 11
			Deleted: 14
3.7	Developments not Required to Obtain Shoreline Permits or Local Reviews	15	Deleted: 14
3.8	Unclassified uses and developments	16	Deleted: 15
3.9	Inspections	16	Deleted: 15
3.10	Penalties and Enforcement	16	Deleted: 15
			Deleted: 15
4.0	Nonconforming Development	18	Deleted: 17
4.1	Nonconforming Uses	18	Deleted: 17
4.2	Nonconforming Structures	18	Deleted: 17
4.3	Nonconforming Lots	20	Deleted: 17
			Deleted: 19

5.0	Master Program Goals.....	22	Deleted: 21
5.1	Conservation	22	Deleted: 21
5.2	Economic Development.....	22	Deleted: 21
5.3	Historic, Archeological, Cultural, Scientific and Educational Resources	23	Deleted: 22
5.4	Public Access	23	Deleted: 22
5.5	Recreation	24	Deleted: 23
5.6	Restoration and Enhancement.....	24	Deleted: 23
5.7	Shoreline Use	25	Deleted: 24
5.8	Transportation and Utilities	25	Deleted: 24
6.0	General Policies and Regulations	27	Deleted: 26
6.1	Environment Impact Mitigation.....	27	Deleted: 26
6.2	Critical Areas and Shoreline Vegetation Conservation.....	28	Deleted: 27
6.3	Public Access	30	Deleted: 30
6.4	Water Quality.....	34	Deleted: 33
6.5	Parking	35	Deleted: 34
6.6	Signage.....	35	Deleted: 35
6.7	Historical or Archeological Resources	36	Deleted: 36
6.8	Scientific or Educational Uses.....	37	Deleted: 37
7.0	Uses and Activities Policies and Regulations	40	Deleted: 39
7.1	General Policies.....	42	Deleted: 41
7.2	Agriculture	42	Deleted: 41
7.3	Aquaculture.....	43	Deleted: 42
7.4	Boating Facilities	43	Deleted: 42
7.5	Commercial.....	43	Deleted: 42
7.6	Forest Practices	45	Deleted: 44
7.7	Industrial	45	Deleted: 44
7.8	Mining.....	45	Deleted: 44
7.9	Recreation	46	Deleted: 45
7.10	Residential.....	47	Deleted: 46
7.11	Solid Waste	49	Deleted: 48
7.12	Transportation	49	Deleted: 48
7.13	Utilities.....	51	Deleted: 50
8.0	Shoreline Modifications Policies and Regulations.....	54	Deleted: 53
8.1	General Policies.....	55	Deleted: 54
8.2	Dredging	56	Deleted: 55
8.3	Fill 60	62	Deleted: 59
8.3	Restoration and Enhancement.....	63	Deleted: 61
8.4	Bioengineering.....	64	Deleted: 62
8.5	Revetments and Gabions.....	65	Deleted: 63
8.6	Bulkheads.....	66	Deleted: 64
8.7	Dikes, Levees and Instream Structures.....	66	Deleted: 65
9.0	Definitions.....	72	Deleted: 71

Appendices.....	90	Deleted: 89
Appendix A: Tenino Shoreline Environment Designations	91	Deleted: 90
Appendix B: Tenino Municipal Code Section 108.30.160 Natural resource lands.....	92	Deleted: 91
Appendix C: Title 112 Critical Areas	94	Deleted: 93
Appendix D: Tenino Municipal Code Chapter 100.40 Procedures for Land Use Permits and Decisions.....	127	Deleted: 126
Appendix E: Property Adjacent to Resource Lands	168	Deleted: 167
Appendix F: Agricultural Lands Noticing Title Notification	169	Deleted: 168
Appendix G: Mineral Resource Lands Noticing	170	Deleted: 169

1.0 General Provisions

1.1 Purposes

The purposes of this Shoreline Master Program are to:

- A. Guide the future use and development of the City of Tenino’s shorelines in a positive, effective, and equitable manner consistent with the Washington State Shoreline Management Act of 1971 (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.58) as amended; and
- B. Promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community by providing long range, comprehensive policies and effective, reasonable regulations for use and development of City of Tenino shorelines; and
- C. Ensure, at minimum, no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes; and
- D. Plan for restoring shorelines that have been impaired or degraded in the past; and
- E. Adhere to the policies contained in RCW 90.58.020 for shorelines of the state:

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

Formatted: Font: Italic

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

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

- F. Tenino’s sole shoreline of the state is Scattercreek. It is important to note that while Scatter Creek meets the flow threshold of 20 cubic feet per second mean annual flow to be a shoreline of the state (see RCW 90.58.030(2)(e)). Scatter Creek does not have the flow or size to accommodate boat traffic. As a result, this SMP prohibits the

establishment of "ports, marinas, or piers" and other water-dependent uses as it is a non-navigable waterway.

Commented [CS(1)]: It is my assumption that you are adding this language to the SMP to identify that Scatter Creek is not navigable as described in the Rule, WAC 173-26-241(2)(d)(ii):

"Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site; and the commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and ecological restoration. In areas designated for commercial use, nonwater-oriented commercial development may be allowed if the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another proper or public right of way.

Nonwater-dependent commercial uses should not be allowed over water except in existing structures or in the limited instances where they are auxiliary to and necessary in support of water-dependent uses.

Master programs shall assure that commercial development will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or have significant adverse impact to other shoreline uses, resources and values provided for in RCW 90.58.020 such as navigation, recreation and public access."

First, I agree with this if my assumption above is accurate. I think we have established that Scatter Creek will not be seeing boat traffic any time soon. However, there are several different definitions of navigable, none of which have been adopted into the RCW 90.58, which makes this confusing.

I recommend further augmenting this language to clearly describe the intent. As written it is a bit cryptic.... "lending itself to ports, marinas, or piers,"

Instead, please see language above, as an alternative. I think this ties the language back to the SMA and the need to identify that it's small and not going to get any water-dependent uses. Please assuage further to meet the needs of the city.

Commented [RG2R1]: Language as amended is fine

1.2 Applicability

- A. All proposed uses and development, as defined in Sections 7 and 8, occurring within shoreline jurisdiction shall comply with this master program and RCW 90.58. This master program applies to all uses and developments within shoreline jurisdiction whether or not a shoreline permit or statement of permit exemption is required.
- B. The Program's shoreline uses and developments shall be classified as follows:
 - 1. Permitted uses and developments - Uses and developments that are consistent with this Program and RCW 90.58. Such uses/developments shall require a shoreline substantial development permit, a shoreline conditional use permit, shoreline variance, and/or a statement that the use/development is exempt from a shoreline substantial development permit.
 - 2. Prohibited uses and developments - Uses and developments that are inconsistent with this Program and/or RCW 90.58 and which cannot be allowed through any permit or variance.
- C. Classification of a use or development as permitted does not necessarily mean the use/development is allowed. It means the use/development may be permitted subject to review and approval by the City and/or the Washington State Department of Ecology. Many permitted uses/developments, including those that do not require a substantial development permit, can individually or cumulatively affect adjacent properties and/or natural resources and therefore must comply with the Program in order to avoid or minimize such adverse impacts. The City may attach conditions of approval to any permitted use via a permit or statement of exemption as necessary to assure consistency of the project with the Shoreline Management Act and the Program.
- D. This Program shall apply to:
 - 1. All of the lands and waters of the City of Tenino that fall under the jurisdiction of RCW 90.58; and
 - 2. Every person, individual, firm, partnership, association, organization, local or state governmental agency, public or municipal corporation, or other non-federal entity; and
 - 3. All non-federal uses and developments undertaken on federal lands and on lands subject to non-federal ownership, lease, or easement, even though such lands may fall within the external boundaries of federally owned lands.
- E. Federal agencies are subject to this Program and RCW 90.58, as provided by the Coastal Zone Management Act (Title 16 United States Code §1451 et seq.; and Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-27-060(1)).
- F. The provisions of this Program shall not apply to lands held in trust by the United States for Indian Nations, tribes or individuals.

1.3 Governing Principles of this Master Program

- A. The goals, policies and regulations of this Program are based on the governing principles in WAC 173-26-186 and the policy statements of RCW 90.58.020.
- B. Any inconsistencies between this Program and RCW 90.58 must be resolved in accordance with the RCW.
- C. The planning policies of this Program may be achieved by diverse means, one of which is regulation. The City may also acquire land, implement capital projects and programs, encourage voluntary measures, create incentive programs, or use other means to implement the Program planning policies.
- D. When regulating use and development of private property, the City's actions must be consistent with all relevant legal limitations including constitutional limitations. This Program must not unconstitutionally infringe on private property rights or result in an unconstitutional taking of private property.
- E. The regulatory provisions of this Program are limited to shorelines of the state, whereas the planning functions of this Program may extend beyond shoreline jurisdiction.
- F. The policies and regulations of this Program must be integrated and coordinated with the policies and rules of the City of Tenino Comprehensive Plan (Comprehensive Plan) and its implementing development regulations adopted under the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A).
- G. The policies and regulations of this Program are intended to protect shoreline ecological functions by:
 - 1. Requiring that current and potential ecological functions be identified and understood when evaluating new uses and developments;
 - 2. Requiring adverse impacts to be mitigated in a manner that ensures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Mitigation sequencing, as described in Section 6.1B shall include avoiding first, then minimizing, and then replacing/compensating for lost functions and/or resources.
 - 3. Ensuring that all uses and developments, including preferred uses and uses that are exempt from a shoreline substantial development permit, will not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
 - 4. Preventing, to the greatest extent practicable, cumulative impacts from individual developments.
 - 5. Fairly allocating the burden of preventing cumulative impacts among development opportunities.
 - 6. Including regulations and regulatory incentives to restore shoreline ecological functions where such functions have been degraded by past actions.

1.4 Title

This document shall be known and may be cited as the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) for the City of Tenino, Washington.

1.5 Short title

This document may be referred to internally as the master program or program.

1.6 Authority

Authority for enactment and administration of this SMP is the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58, Revised Code of Washington (RCW), also referred to herein as the "SMA". All SMPs must satisfy the requirements of Chapter 173-26 WAC, State master program approval/amendment procedures and master program guidelines, and Chapter 173-27 WAC, Shoreline permitting and enforcement procedures.

1.7 Reference to Plans, Regulations or Information Sources

This documents makes references to both Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Washington Administrative Code (WAC). As codes are amended, the most current regulations shall apply.

Commented [RG3]: Amended per city request
Deleted: Where this Program makes reference to any RCW or WAC, as amended and the current edition of other state, or federal regulations, shall apply.

1.8 Relationship to Other Land Use Regulations

- A. In the case of development subject to the shoreline permit requirement of this program, the Administrator shall not issue a building permit for such development until a shoreline permit has been granted. Also, any permit issued by the Administrator for such development shall be subject to the same terms and conditions that apply to the shoreline permit.
- B. In the case of development subject to regulations of this program but exempt from the shoreline substantial development permit requirement, any required statement of exemption shall be obtained prior to issuance of the building permit; provided that, for single family residences, a building permit reviewed and signed off by the Administrator may substitute for a written statement of exemption. A record of review documenting compliance with bulk and dimensional standards as well as policies and regulations of this program shall be included in the permit review.
- C. In the case of zoning conditional use permits and/or variances required by Title 18 of the Tenino Municipal Code for development that is also within shorelines, the Administrator shall document compliance with bulk and dimensional standards as well as policies and regulations of this program in consideration of recommendations from the administrator. The Administrator shall attach conditions to such permits and variances as required to make such development consistent with this Program.
- D. In the case of land divisions, such as short subdivisions, long plats, planned unit developments, and binding site plans that require City approval, the local decision maker shall document compliance with bulk and dimensional standards as well as policies and regulations of this program and attach appropriate conditions and/or mitigating measures to such approvals to ensure the design, development activities and future use associated with such land division(s) are consistent with this Program.
- E. Developments within shoreline jurisdiction shall also comply with City development standards, and applicable state and federal regulations, where they do not conflict with the shoreline goals, shoreline policies, and development regulations of this Program.

- F. Critical areas including frequently flooded areas, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitats and geologically hazardous areas that are located within shoreline jurisdiction are regulated by this Program as detailed in Section 6.2.

1.9 Liberal Construction

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

1.10 Severability

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

The SMA and this Program adopted pursuant thereto comprise the basic state and City regulations for the use of shorelines in the City. In the event provisions of this Program conflict with other applicable City policies or regulations, the more restrictive shall prevail. Should any section or provision of this Program be declared invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this Program as a whole.

1.11 Amendments

Amendments to the Program including changes to the mapped shoreline environment designations shall be processed per WAC 173-26.

1.12 Effective Date

This master program and all amendments thereto shall become effective fourteen (14) days from the date of the Department of Ecology's written notice of final approval.

This page intentionally left blank

2.0 Shoreline Jurisdiction and Environment Designations

2.1 Shorelines of the State

The jurisdiction of this Program is “shorelines of the state”, which includes all “shorelines” as defined in RCW 90.58.030.

2.2 Shoreline Jurisdiction for Streams and Flood Plains

Shoreline jurisdiction for streams where the mean annual flow is twenty (20) cubic feet per second or greater shall include the greater of the following:

- A. Those lands which extend landward two hundred (200) feet as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark;
- B. Those wetlands which are in proximity to and either influence or are influenced by the stream. This influence includes but is not limited to one or more of the following: Periodic inundation; location within a flood plain; or hydraulic continuity; and

2.3 Shorelines within the City of Tenino and its Urban Growth Area

The City of Tenino shall have authority over those shorelines within its municipal boundaries. The one shoreline within the city that meets the criteria of Section 2.2 is Scatter Creek.

2.4 Shoreline Environment Designations

The Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (Chapter 173-26 WAC) recommend a classification system for designating shorelines. The purpose and designation criteria for each of these “Shoreline Environment Designations” or “SEDs” are described in Sections 2.5 and 2.6. Management policies and regulations are found in Section 7.

2.5 Aquatic

- C. The purpose of the “aquatic” environment is to protect, restore and manage the unique characteristics and resources of the areas waterward of the ordinary high- water mark.
- D. The ‘aquatic” environment designation shall be applied to lands waterward of the ordinary high-water mark.

2.6 Urban Conservancy

- E. The purpose of the "urban conservancy" environment is to protect and restore ecological functions of open space, flood plain and other sensitive lands where they exist in urban and developed settings, while allowing a variety of compatible uses.
- F. The "urban conservancy" environment designation shall be applied to shoreline areas appropriate and planned for development that is compatible with maintaining or restoring of the ecological functions of the area, that are not generally suitable for water-dependent uses and that lie in incorporated municipalities and urban growth areas if any of the following characteristics apply:
 1. Shoreline areas that are suitable for water-related or water-enjoyment uses;

2. Shoreline areas that are open space, flood plain or other sensitive areas that should not be more intensively developed;
3. Shoreline areas that have potential for ecological restoration;
4. Shoreline areas that retain important ecological functions, even though partially developed; or
5. Shoreline areas that have the potential for development that is compatible with ecological restoration.
6. Lands that may otherwise qualify for designation as urban conservancy and which are designated as "mineral resource lands" pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170 and WAC 365-190-070 may be assigned a designation within the "urban conservancy" environment that allows mining and associated uses in addition to other uses consistent with the urban conservancy environment.

2.7 Official Map

- G. Shoreline Jurisdiction and the Shoreline Environment Designations are delineated on a map, hereby incorporated as a part of this SMP that shall be known as "Figure 1 Tenino Shoreline Environment Designations," as found in Appendix A.
- H. The boundaries of shoreline jurisdiction on the map are approximate. The extent of shoreline jurisdiction shall be based upon an on-site inspection and the criteria found in Sections 2.5 and 2.6.
- I. The official copy of this map shall reside with the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- J. Copies of this map are available for public use from the City of Tenino.

2.8 Conflicts between Designation and Criteria

In the event that any of the boundaries shown on the maps conflict with the criteria outlined in Sections 2.5 and 2.6, the criteria shall control.

2.9 Shoreline Areas not Mapped or Designated

Per WAC 173-26-211 (2)(e), all areas within shoreline jurisdiction that are not mapped and/or designated are automatically assigned an urban conservancy designation until the shoreline can be re-designated through a master program amendment.

3.0

Commented [CS(4)]: How are local decisions made for permits are these procedures found in municipal code somewhere? Where are they cited? Is there a local appeal period? This section of the SMP usually has a lot more substance and answers these questions. These details are not provided in the WAC and are local decisions that need to be made.

Commented [CS(5)]: This is a major gap in the SMP and I recommend providing more detail concerning how decisions are made. But something to this effect should be added minimally.

Commented [RG6R5]: Addressed in appendix, all references are cleaned up, added note here to clear up confusion

Commented [CS(7R5)]: This is adequate but I recomm pulling the state process and the local process apart and identifying them in an order that they will occur to provide more full description of the permitting process. What if something like this replaced C and D:

C. Tenino Permit and appeal procedures are outlined in Tenino Municipal Code Chapter 100.40, Procedures for land use permits and decisions.
(So, unless the city really wants the permit procedures in the appendix, I am unsure that they are needed.)
D. Once a final decision has been rendered all shoreline permits are filed with the department of Ecology per WAC 173-27-130.
1. Permit procedures not specifically defined in this master program shall follow Department of Ecology provisions in Chapter 173-27 WAC, as amended.
2. State shoreline permit appeal procedures to the shoreline hearings board are found in RCW 90.58.180.
3. Permit procedures not specifically defined in this master program shall follow Department of Ecology provisions

Commented [CS(8)]: Ok. Thanks for updating this. I am seeing permit procedure and types in TMC100.40: shoreline permits listed under Process II, and shoreline conditional use permits listed under Process III. I see variances listed

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numberin Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

Deleted:

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 4 + Numberin Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.82" + Indent at: 1.07"

Deleted: <#>Consideration shall be given to the cumulative environmental impact of additional reques for like actions in the shoreline vicinity. For example, if shoreline substantial development permits were granted for other developments in the area where

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numberin Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

Formatted: Heading 2, Space Before: 0 pt, No bullet or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.57"

3.1 General Provisions

- A. All development and use of shorelines of the state shall be carried out in a manner that is consistent with this SMP and the policy of the Act as required by RCW 90.58.140(1), whether or not a shoreline permit or statement of exemption is required.
- B. No use, land or water alteration, or development shall be undertaken within shoreline jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act by any person without first obtaining a permit, except the administrator may issue a letter of exemption from a substantial development permit under Section 3.2.
- C. Permit procedures not specifically defined in this master program shall follow Department of Ecology provisions in Chapter 173-27 WAC, as amended.
 - 1. All permits are required to be filed with the Department of Ecology upon the city rendering its final decision consistent with WAC 173-27-130.
- D. Permit procedures are outlined in Tenino Municipal Code Chapter 100.40, Procedures for land use permits and decisions, Appendix D to this document.
- E. The administrator has authority to adopt procedures for administrative interpretation of this master program, following consultation with the Department of Ecology.
- F. The City of Tenino may grant relief from shoreline master program development standards and use regulations resulting from shoreline restoration projects within urban growth areas consistent with criteria and procedures in WAC 173-27-215.

3.2 Substantial Development Permit

- A. A shoreline substantial development permit shall be required for all proposed use and development of shorelines unless the proposal is specifically exempted by Section 3.5.
- B. In order to be approved, the decision maker shall find that the proposal is consistent with the following criteria:
 - 1. All applicable regulations of this Program appropriate to the shoreline environment designation and the type of use or development proposed shall be met, except those bulk and dimensional standards that have been modified by approval of a shoreline variance under Section 3.4.
 - 2. All policies of this Program appropriate to the shoreline environment designation and the type of use or development activity proposed shall be considered and substantial compliance demonstrated.
- C. The City is the final authority for a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, unless there is an appeal filed with the State Shorelines Hearings Board.

3.3 Shoreline Conditional Use Permit

The purpose of a conditional use permit is to provide a system within the Program which

allows flexibility in the application of use regulations in a manner consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020. In authorizing a conditional use, the City or department may attach special conditions to the permit to prevent undesirable effects of the proposed use and/or to assure consistency of the project with the act and the Program.

- A. Uses which are classified or set forth in the Program as conditional uses may be authorized provided that the applicant demonstrates all of the following:
 1. That the proposed use is consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and the Program;
 2. That the proposed use will not interfere with the normal public use of public shorelines;
 3. That the proposed use of the site and design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the Comprehensive Plan and this Program;
 4. That the proposed use will cause no significant adverse effects to the shoreline environment in which it is to be located; and
 5. That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.
- B. In the granting of all conditional use permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example, if conditional use permits were granted for other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the conditional uses shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.
- C. Other uses which are not classified or set forth in the applicable master program may be authorized as conditional uses provided the applicant can demonstrate consistency with the requirements of this section and the requirements for conditional uses contained in the master program.
- D. Uses which are specifically prohibited by the Program may not be authorized.

3.4 Shoreline Variance Permit

The purpose of a variance permit is strictly limited to granting relief from specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the master program where there are extraordinary circumstances relating to the physical character or configuration of property such that the strict implementation of the master program will impose unnecessary hardships on the applicant or thwart the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020.

- A. Variance permits should be granted in circumstances where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances the applicant must demonstrate that extraordinary circumstances shall be shown, and the public interest shall suffer no substantial detrimental effect.

B. Variance permits for development and/or uses that will be located landward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(c), and/or landward of any wetland as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(h), may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numberin
Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left +
Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

Commented [CS(10): This citation is incomplete, I recommend augmenting so people don't have to look. But not too important.

1. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the applicable master program precludes, or significantly interferes with, reasonable use of the property.
2. That the hardship described in (a) of this subsection is specifically related to the property, and is the result of unique conditions such as irregular lot shape, size, or natural features and the application of the master program, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions.
3. That the design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the comprehensive plan and shoreline master program and will not cause adverse impacts to the shoreline environment;
4. That the variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area;
5. That the variance requested is the minimum necessary to afford relief; and
6. That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 4 + Numberin
Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left +
Aligned at: 0.82" + Indent at: 1.07"

C. Variance permits for development and/or uses that will be located waterward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), as defined in RCW 90.58.030 (2)(c) or within any wetland as defined in RCW 90.58.030 (2)(c) may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numberin
Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left +
Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

1. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the Program precludes all reasonable use of the property;
2. That the proposal is consistent with the criteria established under Section 3.4B(2) thru Section 3.4B(6); and,
3. That the public rights of navigation and use of the shorelines will not be adversely affected.

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 4 + Numberin
Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left +
Aligned at: 0.82" + Indent at: 1.07"

Commented [CS(11): This is specific to the hardship criterion identified in 2 above, not the entire section. See WAC 173-27-170(3)(b)

Commented [CS(12R11): REQUIRED CHANGE: For consistency with WAC 173-27-170(3)(b), Proposals waterward of the OHWM and in wetlands are subject to all of the criteria and then also #3...see added language in tex

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

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numberin
Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left +
Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

E. Variances from the use regulations of this master program are prohibited.

3.5 Shoreline Exemptions

A. An exemption from the substantial development permit process is not an exemption from compliance with the Act or this Program, or from any other regulatory requirements. To be authorized, all uses, and developments must be consistent with

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numberin
Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left +
Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

Deleted: uses

the policies and regulatory provisions of this Program and the Act. A statement of exemption shall be obtained for exempt activities.

- A. Exemptions shall be construed narrowly. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of one or more of the listed exemptions may be granted exemptions from the substantial development permit process.
- B. The applicant has the burden of proving that a development or use is exempt.
- C. If any part of a proposed development is not eligible for exemption, then a substantial development permit is required for the entire project.
- D. A development or use that is classified as a conditional use pursuant to this Program or is an unclassified use, must obtain a shoreline conditional use permit even if the development or use does not require a shoreline substantial development permit.
- E. When a development or use is proposed that does not comply with the bulk, dimensional and/or performance standards of the Program, such development or use shall only be authorized by approval of a shoreline variance even if the development or use does not require a substantial development permit.
- F. All permits or statements of exemption issued for development or use within shoreline jurisdiction shall include written findings prepared by the Administrator, including compliance with applicable bulk and dimensional standards and policies and regulations of this Program. The Administrator may attach conditions to the approval of exempt developments and/or uses as necessary to assure consistency of the project with the Act and the Program. Chapter 9.0 defines "Administrator" as the person who is appointed by the City to administer the provisions of these regulations within the boundaries of that jurisdiction
- G. Exemptions listed. The following shall be considered exempt from the requirement to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit in accordance with RCW 90.58.030 and WAC 173-27-040.
 - 1. Any development of which the total cost or fair market value, whichever is higher, does not exceed seven thousand forty-seven dollars (\$7,047), or as adjusted by WAC 173-27-040, if such development does not materially interfere with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. For the purpose of determining whether or not a permit is required, the total cost or fair market value shall be based on the value of the development that is occurring on shorelines of the state as defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(c). The total cost or fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed or found labor, equipment or materials;
 - 2. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire, or elements;
 - 3. Construction of the normal protective bulkhead common to single family residences;
 - 4. Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements;

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.31", Outline numbered + Level: 3 + Numbering Style: A, B, C, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.57" + Indent at: 0.82"

Commented [RG13]: Amended per city comments

Deleted: The burden of proof that a development or use is exempt is on the applicant or proponent.

Commented [RG14]: Addition per city comments

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.56", Outline numbered + Level: 4 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.82" + Indent at: 1.07"

Deleted: five thousand seven hundred eighteen

Deleted: 5,718

- 5. Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation, and ranching activities, including agricultural service roads and utilities on shorelands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation structures including but not limited to head gates, pumping facilities, and irrigation channels. A feedlot of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, alteration of the contour of the shorelands by leveling or filling other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities. A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed, but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock wintering operations;
- 6. Construction or modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys;
- 7. Construction on shorelands by an owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or for the use of his or her family, which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this chapter;
- 8. The external or internal retrofitting of an existing structure with the exclusive purpose of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.) or to otherwise provide physical access to the structure by individuals with disabilities.
- 9. Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals, waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that now exist or are hereafter created or developed as a part of an irrigation system for the primary purpose of making use of system waters, including return flow and artificially stored groundwater for the irrigation of lands;
- 10. The marking of property lines or corners on state owned lands, when such marking does not significantly interfere with normal public use of the surface of the water;
- 11. Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches, drains, or other facilities existing on May 21, 1976, which were created, developed, or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or diking system;
- 12. Site exploration and investigation activities that are prerequisite to preparation of an application for development authorization under this chapter, if:
 - a. The activity does not interfere with the normal public use of the surface waters;
 - b. The activity will have no significant adverse impact on the environment including, but not limited to, fish, wildlife, fish or wildlife habitat, water quality, and aesthetic values;
 - c. The activity does not involve the installation of a structure, and upon completion of the activity the vegetation and land configuration of the site are restored to conditions existing before the activity;
 - d. A private entity seeking development authorization under this section first posts a performance bond or provides other evidence of financial responsibility to the local jurisdiction to ensure that the site is restored to preexisting conditions; and

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.56", Outline numbered + Level: 4 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.82" + Indent at: 1.07"

Deleted: <#>Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of single and multiple family residences. This exception applies if either:¶
 (A) In in salt waters, the fair market value of the dock does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500); or ¶
 (B) in fresh waters, the fair market value of the dock does not exceed:¶
 Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$22,500) fo docks that are constructed to replace existing docks, an are of equal or lesser square footage than the existing dock being replaced, or¶
 Eleven thousand two hundred dollars (\$11,200) for all other docks constructed in fresh waters;¶
 ten thousand dollars, but however, if subsequent construction having a fair market value exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars occurs within five years of completion of the prior construction, the subsequent construction shall be considered a substantial development for the purpose of this chapter;¶

Formatted: Font: (Int'l) Times New Roman

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 5 + Numbering Style: a, b, c, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.81" + Indent at: 1.06"

Formatted: Indent: Left: 1.07", Outline numbered + Level: 5 + Numbering Style: a, b, c, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.81" + Indent at: 1.06"

e. The activity is not subject to the permit requirements of RCW 90.58.550;

13. The process of removing or controlling an aquatic noxious weed, as defined in RCW 17.26.020, through the use of an herbicide or other treatment methods applicable to weed control that are recommended by a final environmental impact statement published by the department of agriculture or the department jointly with other state agencies under RCW 43.21C.
14. Consistent with WAC 173-27-040, a public or private project designed to improve fish or wildlife habitat or fish passage, that conforms to the provisions of RCW 77.55.181.

Commented [CS(15): Why cite this here? All of the exemptions come from this citation and it is given at the beginning of G, above. I recommend deleting this citation and just leaving the exemption language. The c

- I. Letter of exemption. All uses, land and water alterations, and development that are not defined as substantial developments are exempted from the requirement to obtain a shoreline substantial development permit. However, these developments must still comply with the standards of the Shoreline Master Program. In addition, these developments may still need a shoreline conditional use permit or a shoreline variance.

A project proponent must obtain confirmation that it conforms to the Shoreline Master Program and to state law. If it complies, a letter of exemption will be issued stating that there are no further Shoreline permits to obtain, and may contain conditions which the proponent must meet.

3.6 Special Procedures for Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Projects

- H. Permit review time for projects on a state highway. Pursuant to RCW 47.01.485, the Legislature established a target of 90 days review time for local governments.
- I. Optional process allowing construction to commence twenty-one days after date of filing. Pursuant to RCW 90.58.140, WSDOT projects that address significant public safety risks may begin twenty-one (21) days after the date of filing if all components of the project will achieve no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

3.7 Developments not Required to Obtain Shoreline Permits or Local Reviews

- J. Requirements to obtain a Substantial Development Permit, Conditional Use Permit, Variance, letter of exemption, or other review to implement the Shoreline Management Act do not apply to the following:
1. Remedial actions. Pursuant to RCW 90.58.355, any person conducting a remedial action at a facility pursuant to a consent decree, order, or agreed order issued pursuant to chapter 70.105D RCW, or to the Department of Ecology when it conducts a remedial action under chapter 70.105D RCW.
 2. Boatyard improvements to meet NPDES permit requirements. Pursuant to RCW 90.58.355, any person installing site improvements for storm water treatment in an existing boatyard facility to meet requirements of a national pollutant discharge elimination system storm water general permit.
 3. WSDOT facility maintenance and safety improvements. Pursuant to RCW 90.58.356, Washington State Department of Transportation projects and activities meeting the conditions of RCW 90.58.356 are not required to obtain a Substantial Development Permit, Conditional Use Permit, Variance, letter of exemption, or other local review.

4. Projects consistent with an environmental excellence program agreement pursuant to RCW 90.58.045.

5. Projects authorized through the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council process, pursuant to chapter 80.50 RCW.

3.8 Unclassified uses and developments

This program does not attempt to identify or foresee all conceivable shoreline uses or types of development. When a use or development is proposed which is not readily classified within an existing use or development category, the administrator shall require a conditional use permit, and identify and apply those program policies and regulations which will best promote the policies of the Shoreline Management Act and the shoreline program, with special reference to the policies of the environmental designation in which the use or development will be located.

3.9 Inspections

Pursuant to RCW 90.58.200, the Administrator or his authorized representatives of that local government may enter land or structures to enforce the provisions of this Program. Entry shall be at reasonable times. If the land or structures are occupied, the Administrator shall first present proper credentials and request entry; and if the land or structures are unoccupied, the Administrator shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner, or other person having control of the property, and request entry.

3.10 Penalties and Enforcement

The Shoreline Management Act imposes significant penalties for violation of the act, regulations and master programs. A violation constitutes a gross misdemeanor, which is punishable by fine or imprisonment (RCW 90.58.220). In addition to the criminal penalty, the Act imposes liability on any person violating the act or conditions of a permit for all damage to public or private property arising from the violation. Furthermore, the violator may have to restore an area affected by a violation, and pay the entire cost of restoration, including attorney's fees and court costs (RCW 90.58.230).

This page intentionally left blank

4.0 Nonconforming Development

Uses, structures, or lots within shoreline jurisdiction that do not meet the specific standards of this Program are subject to the nonconforming provisions of this section.

4.1 Nonconforming Uses

- A. Uses that were legally established and are nonconforming with regard to the use regulations of the Program may continue as legal nonconforming uses.
- B. In the absence of other more specific regulations in the Program, such uses shall not be enlarged or expanded, except upon approval of a Conditional Use Permit.
- C. If a nonconforming use is discontinued for twelve consecutive months or for twelve months during any two-year period, the nonconforming rights shall expire and any subsequent use shall be conforming unless re-establishment of the use is authorized through a Conditional Use Permit which must be applied for within the two-year period. Water-dependent uses should not be considered discontinued when they are inactive due to dormancy, or where the use includes phased or rotational operations as part of typical operations. A use authorized pursuant to section 4.2(E) of this Program shall be considered a conforming use for purposes of this section.

Deleted: and Structures – General

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

4.2 Nonconforming Structures

- A. Structures that were legally established prior to the Program or amendments thereto, and are used for a conforming use but which are nonconforming with regard to setbacks, buffers or yards, area, bulk, height or density may continue as legal nonconforming structures and may be maintained and repaired.
- B. Nonconforming structures may be enlarged or expanded provided that said enlargement meets the applicable provisions of the Program, and does not increase the extent of nonconformity by further encroaching upon or extending into areas where construction would not be allowed for new structures, unless a shoreline variance permit is obtained.
- C. Nonconforming single-family residences that are located landward of the ordinary high water mark may be enlarged or expanded in conformance with applicable bulk and dimensional standards by the addition of space to the main structure or by the addition of normal appurtenances as defined in WAC 173-27-040 (2)(g) upon approval of a Conditional Use Permit and by conformance with the following requirements:
 - 1. An expansion or enlargement to the main structure or the addition of a normal appurtenance as defined in WAC 173-27-040 (2)(g) to the main structure shall only be accomplished by:
 - i. Addition of space above the building footprint of the main structure; and
 - ii. Addition of space onto or behind that side of the main structure which is farthest away from the ordinary high-water mark.

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Right: 0", Space Before: pt, No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.82"

Deleted: In accordance with the requirements of this section, s

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Deleted: and

Deleted: or use

Deleted: development or uses

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt

Formatted: Space Before: 5.75 pt, Outline numbered + Level: 4 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.82" + Indent at: 1.07" Tab stops: 0.82", Left + Not at 1.06"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt

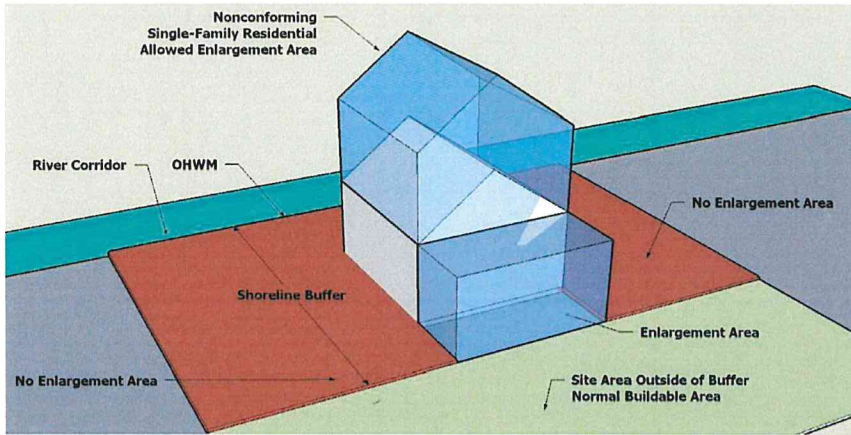
Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt

shoreline vegetation or other shoreline ecological functions, the Administrator may require additional site analysis to determine if an alternative location for the expansion or enlargement of the structure is feasible.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Not Expanded by / Condensed by

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt

Figure 4.1 - Possible Expansion to a Nonconforming Single Family Residence



D. A structure for which a variance has been issued shall be considered a legal nonconforming structure and the requirements of this section shall apply as they apply to preexisting nonconformities.

E. In the absence of other more specific regulations, a structure which is being or has been used for a nonconforming use may be used for a different nonconforming use only upon the approval of a Conditional Use Permit. A Conditional Use Permit may be approved only upon a finding that:

1. No reasonable alternative conforming use is practical; and
2. The proposed use will be at least as consistent with the policies and provisions of the Program and the Shoreline Management Act and as compatible with the uses in the area as the preexisting use.

In addition, such conditions may be attached to the permit as are deemed necessary to assure compliance with the above findings, the requirements of the Program and the Shoreline Management Act, and to assure that the use will not become a nuisance or hazard.

F. Existing residential buildings that have a change in use to another legal, conforming use shall conform to the buffer and structure setback requirements and all other requirements of the Program.

G. A nonconforming structure which is moved any distance must be brought as closely as practicable into conformance with the Program and the Shoreline Management Act.

H. If a nonconforming structure is damaged to an extent not exceeding seventy-five percent (75%) of the replacement cost of the original structure, it may be reconstructed

Moved (insertion) [1]

~~Deleted: <#>Residential structures and uses located in a zone district other than a residential zone district and in existence at the time of adoption of this Program shall be deemed nonconforming in terms of height, use, or location provisions of this Program. Such structures shall comply with the following requirements:¶ Existing nonconforming residential buildings may be replaced within the existing footprint upon approval of a shoreline substantial development permit.¶ For the replacement of manufactured homes and mobile homes, a greater building footprint than existed prior to replacement may be allowed in order to accommodate the conversion of single-wide manufactured homes to double-wide manufactured homes, upon approval of a shoreline conditional use permit.¶ Existing nonconforming single family residences may be enlarged or expanded in conformance with the applicable bulk and dimensional standards upon approval of a shoreline conditional use permit and by conformance with the following requirements:¶ An expansion or enlargement to the main structure or the addition of a normal appurtenance as defined in 'WAC 173-27-040(2)(g) to the main structure shall only be accomplished by:¶ Addition of space above the building footprint of the main structure; and¶ Addition of space onto or behind that side of the main structure which is farthest away from the ordinary high-water mark.¶ If the requirements in i to ii above cannot be accomplished without causing significant harm to shoreline vegetation or other shoreline ecological functions, the Administrator may require additional site analysis to determine if an alternative location for the expansion or enlargement of the structure is feasible.¶~~

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

to those configurations existing immediately prior to the time the structure was damaged, provided that application is made for the permits necessary to restore the structure within two (2) years of the date the damage occurred, and all permits are obtained, except that nonconforming single-family residences, manufactured homes and mobile homes may be reconstructed regardless of the extent of damage so long as application is made within the times required by this subsection.

~~Deleted: six (6) months~~

~~Deleted: ,~~

~~Deleted: and the restoration is completed within two (2) years of permit issuance,~~

~~Deleted:~~

~~Deleted: <#>Residential structures and uses located in a residential zone district and in existence at the time of adoption of this Program shall not be deemed nonconforming in terms of height, use, or location provisions of this Program. Such buildings may be rebuilt after a fire or other natural disaster to their original dimensions, location and height, but may not be enlarged except as provided in the Section 4.1 E.3 below.¶~~

4.3 Nonconforming Lots

- A. An undeveloped lot, tract, parcel, site or division of land which was established in accordance with local and state subdivision requirements prior to the effective date of the Act or this Program and does not conform to the present lot size standards may be developed if permitted by other land use regulations of the City if such development conforms to all other requirements of this Program and the Act.
- B. When lot size would prevent development of a nonconforming lot consistent with the applicable buffer or setback requirements, the Administrator may authorize development under the following conditions:
 - 1. A written request is received from the project proponent.
 - 2. The development will be located as far landward as possible from the ordinary high-water mark.
 - 3. The decision of the Administrator is based upon the shoreline variance criteria found in Section 3.4 of this Program.
- C. Upon receiving a written request for development of a nonconforming lot, the Administrator shall mail notice of the request to all property owners within three hundred (300) feet. At a minimum, the notice shall state the following:
 - 1. The decision on the request will be made within ten (10) days from the date that the notice was mailed; and
 - 2. Interested citizens may contact the Administrator for further information.
- D. Appeal of the Administrator's decision shall be made in accordance with the appeal procedures set forth in Title 18.40.080, 18.40.090 and 18.40.100 of the Tenino Municipal Code.

Moved up [1]: <#>Residential structures and uses located in a zone district other than a residential zone district and in existence at the time of adoption of this Program shall be deemed nonconforming in terms of height, use, or location provisions of this Program. Such structures shall comply with the following requirements: Existing nonconforming residential buildings may be replaced within the existing footprint upon approval of shoreline substantial development permit.¶ For the replacement of manufactured homes and mobile homes, a greater building footprint than existed prior to replacement may be allowed in order to accommodate the conversion of single-wide manufactured homes to double-wide manufactured homes, upon approval of a shoreline conditional use permit.¶ Existing nonconforming single family residences may be enlarged or expanded in conformance with the applicable bulk and dimensional standards upon approval of a shoreline conditional use permit and by conformance with the following requirements:¶ An expansion or enlargement to the main structure or the addition of a normal appurtenance as defined in 'WAC 173-27-040(2)(g) to the main structure shall only be accomplished by:¶ Addition of space above the building footprint of the main structure; and¶ Addition of space onto or behind that side of the main structure which is farthest away from the ordinary high-water mark.¶ If the requirements in i to ii above cannot be accomplished without causing significant harm to shoreline vegetation or other shoreline ecological functions, the Administrator may require additional site analysis to determine if an alternative location for the expansion or enlargement of the structure is feasible.¶

Deleted: <#>A use which is classified as a conditional use but which existed prior to adoption of this Program or any amendment thereto, and for which a conditional use permit has not been obtained, shall be considered a nonconforming use.¶ A structure for which a variance has been issued shall be considered a legal nonconforming structure, and the requirements of this section shall apply as they apply to preexisting nonconformities.¶ A structure which is being or has been used for a nonconforming use shall not be used for a different

~~Deleted: Development of a~~

This page intentionally left blank

5.0 Master Program Goals

This section describes the overall goals of the master program, which apply to all uses and developments within shoreline jurisdiction regardless of the designated shoreline environment in which they occur. These goals are informed by WAC 173-26 and the governing principles described in Section 1.3.

The general policies and regulations in Section 6.0 and the specific use policies and shoreline modification regulations in Sections 7.0 and 8.0 are the means by which these goals are implemented. Achievement of these goals shall be consistent with the state's policies of avoiding cumulative impacts and ensuring no net loss of shoreline processes, functions, and values.

These goals are not listed in order of priority.

5.1 Conservation

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(f), the conservation goals address the protection of natural resources, scenic vistas, aesthetics, and vital shoreline areas for fisheries and wildlife for the benefit of present and future generations.

B. Goals

1. Preserve, enhance and protect shoreline resources (i.e., wetlands and fish and wildlife habitats) for their ecological functions and values, and aesthetic and scenic qualities.
2. Maintain and sustain natural shoreline formation processes through effective shoreline management.
3. Promote restoration and enhancement of areas that are biologically and/or aesthetically degraded while maintaining appropriate use of the shoreline.
4. Protect and enhance native shoreline vegetation to maintain water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other ecological functions, values and processes.

5.2 Economic Development

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(a), the economic development goals address the location and design of industries, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other developments that are particularly dependent on their location on or use of the shorelines.

B. Goals

1. Encourage viable, orderly economic growth through economic activities that benefit the local economy and are environmentally sensitive. Such activities should not disrupt or degrade the shoreline or surrounding environment.

- 2. Accommodate and promote water-oriented industrial and commercial uses and development, giving highest preference to water-dependent uses or uses that integrate views, education, and access to Scatter Creek.
- 3. Encourage water-oriented recreational use as an economic asset that will enhance public enjoyment of the shoreline.
- 4. Encourage economic development in areas already partially developed with similar uses when consistent with this Program and the Tenino Comprehensive Plan.
- 5. Encourage water-oriented commercial development as identified in Tenino's Shoreline Commercial Zone in order to foster tourism and commercial uses related to Scatter Creek.

Commented [CS16]: This goal needs to be tied to SMA policy. I recommend that addition of 'water-oriented' to achieve this. As an alternative, you can find the underlying policies of SMA in WAC 173-26-176, specific (3)(a) seem to apply.

5.3 Historic, Archeological, Cultural, Scientific and Educational Resources

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(g), these goals address protection and restoration of buildings, sites and areas having historic, archeological, cultural, scientific or educational significance.

B. Goals

- 1. Maintain finite and irreplaceable links to the past by identifying, preserving, protecting, and where appropriate, restoring historic, archaeological, cultural, scientific and educational (HACSE) sites.
- 2. Protect HACSE sites and buildings identified on national, state or local historic registers from destruction or alternation, and from encroachment by incompatible uses.
- 3. Foster greater appreciation for shoreline management, maritime activities, environmental conservation, natural history and cultural heritage by educating and informing citizens of all ages through diverse means.
- 4. Ensure that tribal organizations and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation are involved in the review of projects that could potentially affect such resources.

5.4 Public Access

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(b), the public access goals address the ability of the public to reach, touch and travel on the shorelines of the state and to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations.

B. Goals

- 1. Increase the ability of the general public to reach, touch, and enjoy the water's edge, to travel on the waters of the state, and/or to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations, provided that private rights, the public safety, and shoreline ecological functions and processes are protected consistent with the U.S. and State constitutions, and state statutes.
- 2. Locate, design, manage and maintain public access in a manner that protects

shoreline ecological functions and processes and the public health and safety.

3. Design and manage public access in a manner that ensures compatibility with water-dependent uses.
4. Where appropriate, acquire access to shorelands. Encourage cooperation among the City and Thurston County, landowners, developers, other agencies and organizations to enhance and increase public access to shorelines as specific opportunities arise.
5. Provide and protect visual access to shorelines.
6. Require public access to and along the shorelines as a condition of approval for shoreline development activities commensurate with the impacts of such development and the corresponding benefit to the public, and consistent with constitutional limitations.
7. Develop and manage public access to prevent adverse impacts to adjacent private shoreline properties and developments

5.5 Recreation

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(c), the recreational goals address the creation and expansion of water-oriented public recreational opportunities.

B. Goals

1. Encourage diverse recreational opportunities in shoreline areas that can support such use and development without human health, safety, and/or security risks, and without adverse effects on shoreline functions, processes, values, private property rights, and/or neighboring uses.
2. Plan for future shoreline recreational needs and acquire (i.e. through purchase, donation or other agreement) shoreline areas that have a high potential to provide recreation areas.
3. Provide for both active and passive recreational needs when developing recreational areas.
4. Support other governmental and non-governmental efforts to acquire and develop additional shoreline properties for public recreational uses.

5.6 Restoration and Enhancement

A. Purpose

As required by WAC 173-26-186, the restoration and enhancement goals address reestablishment, rehabilitation and improvement of impaired shoreline ecological functions, values and/or processes.

B. Goals

1. Improve impaired shoreline ecological functions and/or processes through voluntary and incentive-based public and private programs and actions that are consistent with this Program and other approved restoration plans.

2. Provide fundamental support to restoration work by various organizations by identifying shoreline restoration priorities, and by organizing information on available funding sources for restoration opportunities.
3. Target restoration and enhancement towards improving habitat requirements of priority and/or locally important wildlife species.

5.7 Shoreline Use

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(e), the shoreline use goals address the general distribution, location, and extent of housing, business, industry, transportation, agriculture, natural resources, aquaculture, recreation, education, navigation and other categories of public and private land use.

B. Goals

1. Ensure that shoreline use patterns are compatible with the ecological functions and values of the shoreline and avoid disruption of natural shoreline processes.
2. Protect water quality and aquatic habitat with all new shoreline development.
3. Increase protection of shoreline ecological resources by properly siting and regulating water-dependent and residential uses that have preferred status for use of waterfront lands.
4. Encourage uses that allow for or include restoration so that areas affected by past activities or catastrophic events can be improved.
5. Ensure that all new development is consistent with the Tenino Comprehensive Plan.
6. Limit development intensity in ecologically sensitive and fragile areas.
7. Reduce health and safety risks by limiting development in areas subject to flooding, erosion, landslides, channel migration and other hazards.

5.8 Transportation and Utilities

A. Purpose

As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(d), transportation and utilities goals address circulation and the general location and extent of thoroughfares, transportation routes and other public utilities and facilities.

B. Goals

1. Develop efficient and economical transportation and utility systems in a manner that assures the safe movement of people, goods and services without adverse effects on shoreline use and development or shoreline ecological functions, processes or values.
2. Locate, construct and maintain new transportation and utility facilities in areas that do not require shoreline stabilization, dredging, extensive cut/fill and other forms of shoreline alteration.

This page intentionally left blank

6.0 General Policies and Regulations

The following general policies and regulations apply to all shorelines of the state that are located in Tenino, regardless of the specific shoreline environment designation.

These policies and regulations are not listed in order of priority.

6.1 Environment Impact Mitigation

A. Policies

1. All shoreline uses and developments should be carried out in a manner that avoids and minimizes adverse impacts so that the resulting ecological condition does not become worse than the current condition. This means assuring no net loss of ecological functions and processes and protecting critical areas identified in Section 6.2 that are located in the shoreline. Should a proposed use and development potentially create significant adverse environmental impacts not otherwise avoided or mitigated by compliance with this Program, the Administrator should require mitigation measures to ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

B. Regulations

1. To the extent Washington's State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (SEPA) RCW 43.21C, is applicable, the analysis of environmental impacts from proposed shoreline uses or developments shall be conducted consistent with the rules implementing SEPA (TMC Title [110](#), [TMC Chapter 112.10](#) and WAC 197-11).
2. Where required, mitigation measures shall be applied in the following sequence of steps listed in order of priority.
 - a. Avoiding the adverse impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
 - b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation by using appropriate technology or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
 - c. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment;
 - d. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations;
 - e. Compensating for the adverse impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments;
 - f. Monitoring the impact and the compensation projects and taking appropriate corrective measures.

3. In determining appropriate mitigation measures applicable to shoreline development,

Commented [CS(17)]: Citation change. Please update the to the correct city code.

Deleted: 18C

Formatted: Space Before: 12 pt

lower priority measures shall be applied only where higher priority measures are determined to be infeasible or inapplicable.

4. Required mitigation shall not be in excess of necessary to assure that proposed uses or development will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
5. Mitigation actions shall not have a significant adverse impact on other shoreline functions fostered by the policies of the Shoreline Management Act.
6. When compensatory measures are appropriate pursuant to the priority of mitigation sequencing above, preferential consideration shall be given to measures that replace the impacted functions directly and in the immediate vicinity of the impact. However, alternative compensatory mitigation within the watershed that addresses limiting factors or identified critical needs for shoreline resource conservation based on watershed or comprehensive resource management plans applicable to the area of impact may be authorized. Authorization of compensatory mitigation measures may require appropriate safeguards, terms or conditions as necessary to ensure no net loss of ecological functions.

6.2 Critical Areas and Shoreline Vegetation Conservation

A. Policies

1. Adopt regulations to assure that development within the shoreline jurisdiction results in no net loss of ecological functions necessary to sustain the natural shoreline.
2. Provide a level of protection to critical areas within the shoreline that is equal to that which is provided by the City's critical areas regulations adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act and the City's Comprehensive Plan. If conflicts between the SMP and the critical area regulations arise, the regulations that are most consistent with the SMA or its WAC provisions will govern.
3. Allow activities in critical areas that protect and, where possible, restore the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes of the City's shoreline.
4. Preserve, protect, restore and/or mitigate wetlands and habitat protection areas within and associated with the City's shorelines to achieve no net loss of wetland and habitat protection areas and their functions.
5. Developments in shoreline areas that are identified as geologically hazardous should be avoided.
6. Limit the removal of vegetation along the shoreline to the minimum necessary to accommodate the approved shoreline development.
7. Prefer native vegetation along the shoreline over a site cleared of vegetation to create views and lawns.
8. Allow limited selective clearing of native shoreline vegetation for views and lawns provided that slope stability and ecological functions are not compromised.
9. Preserve existing native vegetation along the shoreline and require planting when it does not exist.

10. Provide flexibility when balancing overlapping shoreline policies regarding vegetation conservation, a preference for water-oriented uses, and requirements to provide public access.

B. Regulations

1. All shoreline uses and activities shall be located, designed, constructed and managed to protect and/ or enhance the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes provided by critical areas including, but not limited to: wetlands, fish and wildlife habitats, geologically hazardous areas and frequently flooded areas as defined and designated by Title 100 (General Provisions), Title 106 (Zoning) Title 112 (Critical Areas), and 108 (Development Standards) of the Tenino Municipal Code.

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

2. The following regulations of the Tenino Municipal Code (TMC) pertaining to the protection of critical areas are hereby adopted as a part of this Program.

a. TMC Title 112 Critical Areas (last amended by Ordinance No. 880 on September 12, 2017.

Formatted

b. TMC Chapter 100.20 Definitions (last amended by Ordinance No. 881 on September 26, 2017.

3. Exceptions to the applicability of the critical areas regulations adopted by reference above in shoreline jurisdiction are listed below.

a. TMC Section 112.20.030(C) Exceptions does not apply within shoreline jurisdiction. Within shoreline jurisdiction SMP Section 3.5 Exemptions apply.

Formatted

b. TMC Chapter 100.20 Definitions – The definitions found in section 9 of Tenino’s Master Program are applicable for purposes of the Shoreline Master Program and definitions also apply in TMC Chapter 100.02, any inconsistencies between the two definitions TMC 100.02 is subordinate to the Master Program.

c. TMC Section 112.10.060 Reasonable Use Exceptions do not apply within shoreline: Within jurisdiction a shoreline variance shall serve as a reasonable use exception review.

d. TMC 112.20.040 Allowed Activities does not apply within shoreline jurisdiction.

e. TMC 112.20.100.C.6.b Buffer Widths. Buffers for shorelines are specified in SMP Table 7.1.

4. Any provision of the critical areas regulations that is not consistent with the Shoreline Management Act Chapter, 90.58 RCW, and supporting Washington Administrative Code chapters shall not apply in shoreline jurisdiction.

5. The provisions of the City’s critical areas regulations do not extend shoreline jurisdiction beyond the limits specified in this Program.

6. Required critical area buffers consist of an undisturbed area of native vegetation or areas identified for restoration. These areas of existing native vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible within the vegetation conservation area consistent with safe construction practices, and other provisions of this section. Native trees and shrubs shall be preserved to maintain and provide shoreline ecological functions such as habitat, shade and slope stabilization. Development standards such as buffers are illustrated in Table 7.1 of this master program designating regulations

by Shoreline Environment Designation.

7. Within critical area buffers no more than fifteen percent (15%) of the area with native shoreline vegetation shall be cleared. All native trees in the vegetation conservation area over four (4) inches in diameter at breast height shall be retained. Trees determined by the City to be hazardous or diseased may be removed.
8. The Administrator may allow removal of vegetation exceeding that described above where an applicant agrees to replacement plantings that are demonstrated to provide greater benefit to shoreline ecological functions than would be provided by strict application of this section.
9. Critical area buffer regulations shall not apply to the removal of aquatic weeds and freshwater algae undertaken pursuant to WAC 173-201A.
10. In the absence of a development proposal, existing, lawfully established landscaping and gardens within a vegetation conservation buffer may be maintained in its existing condition including but not limited to, mowing lawns, weeding, removal of noxious and invasive species, harvesting and replanting of garden crops, pruning and replacement planting of ornamental vegetation or indigenous native species to maintain the condition and appearance of such areas as they existed prior to adoption of this code, provided this does not apply to areas previously established as mitigation sites, or other areas protected via conservation easements or similar restrictive covenants.
11. Alterations to critical areas and/or their buffers may be allowed without a shoreline variance permit to accommodate allowed uses listed below, provided the uses are constructed and maintained in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts on shoreline ecological functions and comply with the Program and all applicable regulations for critical areas as modified by 6.2.B.3.
 - a. Uses and activities allowed in the City’s critical areas regulations when also allowed in the applicable shoreline environment;
 - b. Public trails and shared use paths when located on abandoned railroad corridors;
 - c. Pedestrian trail access from upland areas to the shoreline, piers, docks, launch ramps, viewing platforms, wildlife viewing blinds and other similar water-oriented uses;
 - d. Allowed water-oriented uses in all shoreline environments. The uses must increase public access to the shoreline, provided that development is located, designed, constructed and operated to minimize critical area disturbance to the maximum extent feasible. Such development or redevelopment shall restore or enhance degraded ecological functions. Such development shall not be exempt from the provisions of Section 6.1, Environmental Impact Mitigation; and Section 6.2, Critical Areas and Shoreline Vegetation Conservation.

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Commented [CS(20):

Commented [CS(21): The local permitting process found in TMC 100.40.070 identifies a local appeal process to the City Council. It would be appropriate to exclude this section IF it specified a CAO permit that was required, but it does not. It only identifies substantive requirements of the review and that it can be appealed, which seems consistent with the local shoreline permit process. We should discuss this.

Commented [CS(25): This appears to belong in section : the SMP in order to identify how permits are authorized by the city. However, there is usually a statement in this section of an SMP that clarifies that alterations to critical areas and the associated buffer that is located within shoreline jurisdiction shall be reviewed and authorized through a shoreline permit or exemption process. I suggest that this language be added here.

Deleted: <#>All shoreline uses and activities shall be located, designed, constructed and managed to protect and/ or enhance the ecological functions and ecosystem wide processes provided by critical areas including, but not limited to: wetlands, fish and wildlife habitats, geologically hazardous areas and frequently flooded areas as defined and designated by (8 () of the Tenino Municipal Code.¶

The following regulations of the Tenino Municipal Cod (TMC) pertaining to the protection of critical areas adopted as a part of this Program.¶

TMC Title 112 *Critical Areas* (last amended by Ordinance No. 880 on September 12, 2017.¶

TMC Chapter 100.20 *Definitions* (last amended by Ordinance No. 881 on September 26, 2017.¶

Exceptions to the applicability of the critical areas regulations adopted by reference above in shoreline jurisdiction are listed below. ¶

TMC Section 112.20.030(C) does not apply within shoreline jurisdiction. Within shoreline jurisdiction SM Section 3.5 *Exemptions* apply. ¶

¶

Reasonable Use Exceptions do not apply within shoreline : Withinjurisdiction ithin shoreline jurisdictho a shoreline variance shall serve as a reasonable use exception review.¶

TMC 18D.30.20 A.2 “Wetland Areas” - “General”: “Within the shoreline jurisdiction identification of wetlands and delineation of their boundaries shall be done in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplement: TMC 18D.30.040 A6 “Wetland Standards”: Within the shoreline jurisdiction any reduction greater than twenty five percent (25%) of the standard critical area buffer width will require a shoreline variance.¶

TMC 18D.30.060 B “Buffer Requirements” - “Modification of Buffer Widths”: Within the shoreline jurisdiction any reduction greater than twenty five percent (25%) of the standard critical area buffer width will require a shoreline variance.¶

TMC ¶

6.3 Public Access

A. Policies

1. Land uses that provide opportunities for substantial numbers of the people to enjoy the shorelines of the state are preferred.
2. Physical or visual access to shorelines should be incorporated in all new development

when the development would either generate a demand for one or more forms of such access, and/or would impair existing legal ~~access opportunities or rights.~~ ~~Public health and safety concerns should also be adequately addressed and maintenance of shoreline ecological functions and/or processes should be assured.~~

- Deleted: access opportunities
- Deleted:
- Deleted: Public health
- Formatted: Font: (Int'l) Times New Roman
- Deleted:
- Deleted: ¶

3. Public access should be provided for water-oriented uses and nonwater-dependent uses and developments that increase public use of the shorelines and public aquatic lands, or that would impair existing, legal access opportunities.
4. Provide public access as a part of a residential development of single family units on five or more lots, or when there has been significant historical usage by the public. Historic use is regular use by the public over a period of years rather than incidental or occasional use by one or only few members of the public. This policy is not intended to apply to construction of an individual dwelling on a single lot.
5. Nonwater-oriented uses or activities located on the shoreline should provide public access as a public benefit.
6. Public access area and/or facility requirements should be commensurate with the scale and character of the development and should be reasonable, effective and fair to all affected parties including but not limited to the ~~landowner~~ and the public.
7. Public access design should provide for public safety and minimize potential impacts to private property, individual privacy, and protect shoreline ecological functions and processes.
8. Shoreline development by public entities, such as local governments, port districts, state agencies, and public utility districts, should provide public access measures as part of each development project, unless such access is shown to be incompatible due to reasons of safety, security, or impact to the shoreline.

B. Development Standards

1. Public access shall consist of a dedication of land or a physical improvement in the form of a walkway, trail, bikeway, corridor, viewpoint, park, deck, observation tower, pier, boat launching ramp, dock or pier area, or other area serving as a means of view and/or physical approach to public waters and may include interpretive centers and displays.
2. Public access shall be evaluated for all shoreline permits. Public access will not be required for the following uses, except as determined on a case-by-case basis in Section 6.1 C, mitigation sequencing. Provided the incentive agreement program may offer incentives to a developer to acquire public access for any activity:
 - a. Agriculture,
 - b. Dredging,
 - c. Ecological restoration or enhancement activities not associated with development,
 - d. Instream structures,
 - e. Fill and excavation,
 - f. Shoreline stabilization, and

- g. Single-family residential development of four (4) or fewer lots.
- 3. In addition to the list of uses in Section 6.3 B.2 above, the Administrator may waive public access requirements when one or more of the following provisions apply:
 - a. Unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public exist that cannot be prevented by any practical means;
 - b. Inherent security requirements of the use cannot be satisfied through the application of alternative design features or other solutions;
 - c. The cost of providing the access, easement, alternative amenity, or mitigating the impacts of public access is unreasonably disproportionate to the total long term cost of the proposed development;
 - d. Significant environmental impacts will result from the public access that cannot be mitigated; or
 - e. Significant undue and unavoidable conflict between any access provisions and the proposed use and/or adjacent uses would occur and cannot be mitigated.
- 4. Before public access is waived per Section 6.3 B.3 above, the City must determine that all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted; including, but not limited to:
 - a. Regulating access by such means as maintaining a gate and/or limiting hours of use;
 - b. Designing separation of uses and activities (e.g. fences, terracing, use of one-way glazing, hedges, landscaping, etc.); and
 - c. Providing for access at a site geographically separated from the proposal such as a street end, vista, or trail system.
- 5. When provisions for public access are waived, this decisions shall be made in writing listing the rationale per Section 6.3 B.3 above. Parcels within shoreline jurisdiction, which do not front onto a stream, or wetland shoreline will not be required to provide shoreline public access
- 6. If public access on shoreline parcels is demonstrated to be infeasible or inappropriate on site due to significant interference to operations or hazards to life and property, alternative visual access opportunities may be provided at a location not directly adjacent to the water such as a viewpoint, observation tower, or other areas serving as a means to view public waters.
- 7. This master program shall seek opportunities to increase public access to existing publicly owned shorelines, such as street ends, and unopened rights-of-ways. Public access to the shoreline shall be balanced with the preservation of shoreline habitat and ecological functions on a case-by-case basis.
- 8. Public access shall incorporate the following location and design criteria:
 - a. Where open space is provided along the shoreline, and public access can be provided in a manner that will not adversely impact shoreline ecological functions and/or processes, a public pedestrian access walkway parallel to the ordinary high water mark of the property is preferred. The walkway shall be buffered from sensitive ecological features and provide limited and controlled access to sensitive

Commented [CS(31): ? This is strange. This should be part of the permit decision and reviewed at the time of application, not during a SMP amendment.

Commented [CS(32R31): I think that the decision in writing is important and should be documented as these are performance requirements in the SMP that are tied to RCW 90.58.020. I recommend that the first part is retained, and the second part is eliminated. Unless the city believes that there is value in this. This wasn't brought up in this amendment cycle, but I suspect that the city was not aware of this regulation.

Deleted: and shall be archived so that this decision can be reviewed by the Washington State Department of Ecology during the next master program update cycle.

features and the water's edge where appropriate. Fencing may be provided to control damage to plants and other sensitive ecological features, where appropriate. Trails shall be constructed of permeable materials and limited in width to reduce impacts to ecologically sensitive resources, except for a shared use trail or public access which is part of a boardwalk.

- b. Public access shall be located adjacent to other public areas, accesses and connecting trails, connected to the nearest public street; and include provisions for handicapped and physically impaired persons where feasible.
 - c. Where views of the water or shoreline are available and physical access to the water's edge is not present or appropriate, a public viewing area shall be provided.
 - d. Design shall minimize intrusions on privacy by avoiding locations adjacent to windows and/or outdoor private open spaces or by screening or other separation techniques.
 - e. Design shall provide for the safety of users, including the control of offensive conduct through public visibility of the public access area, or through provisions for oversight. The Administrator may authorize a public access to be temporarily closed in order to develop a program to address offensive conduct. If offensive conduct cannot be reasonably controlled, alternative facilities may be approved through a permit revision.
 - f. Public amenities appropriate to the use of a public access area such as benches, picnic tables and sufficient public parking to serve the users shall be provided.
 - g. Commercial developments that attract a substantial number of persons and developments by government/public entities may be required to provide public restrooms, facilities for disposal of animal waste and other appropriate public facilities. Substantial number of persons is based on the proposed development's intensity, use, occupancy, and impact. [The] development will be reviewed with supporting studies and data to determine required facility needs.
9. The minimum width of public access easements shall be ten (10) feet in width, with twenty (20) feet being the preferred width where significant public use is expected. The Administrator may reduce the width of public access easements, if undue hardship would result or increase the width is necessary to serve the intended function. However, the reduction or enlargement shall only be what is necessary to achieve the intended purpose and it shall be made in writing per Section 6.3 B.5.
10. Required public access sites shall be fully developed and available for public use at the time of occupancy of the use or activity or in accordance with other provisions for guaranteeing installation through a monetary performance assurance.
11. Public access facilities shall be maintained over the life of the use or development. Future actions by successors in interest or other parties shall not diminish the usefulness or value of required public access areas and associated improvements.
12. Public access provisions shall run with the land and be recorded via a legal instrument such as an easement, or as a dedication on the face of a plat or short plat. Such legal instruments shall be recorded with the Thurston County Auditor's Office prior to the time of building permit approval, occupancy, or plat recordation, whichever comes

Deleted:

Commented [RG33]: PC input

Deleted: occupancy

first.

- 13. Maintenance of the public access facility shall normally be the responsibility of an accepted public or non-profit agency through a formal agreement recorded with the Thurston County Auditor's Office. However, if appropriate given the use, this responsibility may be required of the owner, future homeowner's association, or other entity approved by the City.
- 14. ~~Public~~ access facilities shall be available to the public ~~daily from dawn until dusk unless noticed otherwise or~~ exceptions are granted in a shoreline permit.
- 15. The standard State approved logo or other approved signs that indicate the public's right of access and hours of access shall be installed and maintained by the owner/developer. Such signs shall be posted in conspicuous locations at public access sites.

Commented [RG34]: PC input

Deleted: twenty

Deleted: four (24) hours per day

Deleted: specific

6.4 Water Quality

A. Policies

- 1. Locate, design, construct, and maintain shoreline uses and activities to avoid significant ecological impacts by altering water quality, quantity, or hydrology.
- 2. Require reasonable setbacks, buffers, and storm water storage basins and encourage low-impact development techniques and materials to achieve the objective of lessening negative impacts on water quality.
- 3. Locate, design, construct, and maintain measures for controlling erosion, stream flow rates, or flood waters through the use of stream control works so as to not degrade the existing water quality.
- 4. The City will seek to improve water quality, quantity, and flow characteristics in order to protect and restore ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes of shorelines within Shoreline Management Act jurisdiction. This will be implemented through the regulation of development and activities, through the design of new public works, such as roads, drainage, and water treatment facilities, and through coordination with other local, state, and federal water quality regulations and programs.
- 5. Prohibit uses and activities that pose a risk of contamination of ground or surface waters, such as:
 - a. Storage, disposal, or land application of waste (excluding secondary/tertiary treated effluent from municipal sewer systems), including solid waste landfills,
 - b. Operations for confinement feeding of animals,
 - c. Junk yards and auto wrecking yards,
 - d. Storage of hazardous or dangerous substances within a floodplain, and
 - e. Alterations to structures and uses served by septic systems that do not meet state septic requirements.

B. Development Standards

- 1. ~~The development of new septic systems within shoreline jurisdiction is prohibited.~~
- 2. New development shall provide stormwater management facilities designed,

Commented [RG35]: City comment

Deleted: New development within shoreline jurisdiction shall not be allowed on septic systems.¶ When projects are proposed for existing development operating on septic systems, they shall be required to connect to municipal sewer.¶

constructed, and maintained in accordance with the City's current stormwater management standards. Alternative measures may be considered where it can be demonstrated that off-site facilities would provide better treatment, or where common retention, detention and/or water quality facilities meeting such standards have been approved as part of a comprehensive stormwater management plan.

3. Best management practices for control of erosion and sedimentation shall be implemented for all development in shorelines through an approved temporary erosion and sediment control plan, or administrative conditions.
4. Wood treated with creosote, copper chromium arsenic or pentachlorophenol is prohibited in or above shoreline water bodies.
5. All materials that may come in contact with water shall be constructed of materials, such as untreated wood, concrete, approved plastic composites or steel, that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants or animals. Materials used for decking or other structural components shall be approved by applicable state agencies for contact with water to avoid discharge of pollutants from wave splash, rain, or runoff.

6.5 Parking

A. Policies

1. Allow parking within the shoreline jurisdiction only for an approved use.
2. Design and construct parking facilities to minimize off-site light and glare by using fully shielded and appropriately aimed fixtures to provide appropriate lighting levels.
3. Locate parking facilities landward from the ordinary high water mark and recreational beaches.
4. Link parking facilities with the shoreline and to the buildings they serve by walkways.

B. Development Standards

1. Parking facilities within the shoreline is only allowed as necessary to support an authorized use. Any other type of parking is prohibited.
2. Parking facilities shall be located landward of the principal building, except when the parking facility is within or beneath the structure and adequately screened or in cases when an alternate orientation would have less adverse impact on the shoreline.
3. Over water parking facilities are prohibited.
4. Parking facilities shall be designed and landscaped to minimize adverse impacts upon adjacent shorelines and abutting properties.
5. Parking associated with shoreline access shall be located outside critical area buffers. See Section 6.2.
6. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.

6.6 Signage

A. Policies

1. Design signs within shoreline jurisdiction so that they interfere as little as possible with visual access to the shoreline.

2. Design and locate signs to ensure compatibility with the shoreline environment designation, and adjacent land and water uses.
 3. Prohibit billboards within all shoreline environment designation.
- B. Development Standards
1. Off-premise signs are prohibited within any shoreline environment designation. Traffic signs are not to be considered off-premise signs.
 2. All public access shall be marked with signs approved by the Administrator.

6.7 Historical or Archeological Resources

- A. Policies
1. Coordinate development review within the shoreline with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and affected Indian tribes regarding historic or archaeological interest.
 2. Provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic structures listed on the federal, state or local historic registers.

3. Report the discovery of a historic or prehistoric site during excavation or development to the Washington State Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation and to the affected Indian tribes.

4. Encourage the enrollment of historic structures or sites on the Federal, state or local historic registers.

B. Development Standards

1. The protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic structures shall be governed by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Applying the Standards* (1992), as amended.

2. The City shall consult with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the affected Indian tribes when known sites are proposed for development. Their comments and recommendations shall be given substantial weight, which may result in denying a development permit where the historic or archaeological value of the site outweighs the development value.

3. The discovery of a historic or pre-historic site during excavation or development shall be reported to the Administrator, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the affected Indian tribes.

4. Should a historic, cultural or archeological site or artifact of potential significance be discovered in the process of development on the shoreline, then work on that portion of the development site shall be stopped immediately and reported to the Administrator as soon as possible.

5. When warranted by preliminary evaluation or an inadvertent discovery occurs, the Administrator shall then require a site assessment be conducted by a professional archeologist or historic preservation professional, as applicable, to determine the significance of the discovery and the extent of damage to the resource. Once the site assessment is complete, it shall be distributed to the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the affected Tribe for a 15-day review period. In the case of case of human remains, this shall be a 30-day review period.

6. If there is a positive determination of a sites' significance, the Administrator may require additional provisions that are deemed to be reasonable and necessary. If the site is determined not to be significant by the above listed agencies or governments, or if the above listed agencies or governments have failed to respond within the applicable review period following receipt of the site assessment, such stopped work may resume.

6.8 Scientific or Educational Uses

A. Policies

1. Conduct scientific studies and educational uses of the shoreline in a way to minimize impacts in accordance with the applicable environmental designations.

2. Require a shoreline permit for scientific and educational activities which may significantly affect water quality or natural systems.

B. Development Standards

1. Scientific or educational uses and activities are limited to those which will not:
 - a. Jeopardize existing wildlife populations or organisms;
 - b. Permanently alter the character of biological habitats; and
 - c. Degrade the character of the shoreline environment in which they are located.
2. Temporary disruptions of biological systems may be permitted when a scientific activity will result in their restoration or improvement.
3. Permits encompassing a variety of activities over an extended period of time may be granted provided limits on the duration of approval are established.
4. Temporary facilities necessary for the conduct of a scientific project shall be removed at the conclusion of the prescribed research activity period.
5. Proposals for shoreline development or use in or on known sites of scientific value that would adversely affect, damage, or diminish such resources shall be prohibited. Such proposals may be allowed by shoreline conditional use permit if it is shown that the materials, artifacts or resources are recoverable and transferrable through adequate evaluation by qualified personnel.

This page intentionally left blank

7.0 Uses and Activities Policies and Regulations

This section describes policies and regulations that apply to specific uses and activities in shoreline jurisdiction. Policies and regulations are intended to work in concert with all other policies and regulations contained in this Program.

Uses and activities shall be subject to the policies and development standards for that specific uses or activity. When there are no development standards for a specific use or activity, the proposed use shall assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

Table 7.0 - Uses and Activities by Shoreline Environment Designation

USES & ACTIVITIES	Urban Conservancy	Aquatic
Agriculture	P	NA
Aquaculture	X	X
Boating Facilities	X	X
Commercial	P ²	X
Forest Practices	X	X
Industrial	X	X
Mining	C	X
Recreation	C ¹ / P ²	C
Residential • Single-Family	P	X
Solid Waste Disposal	X	X
Transportation • Roads and Railroads • Shared Use Path	C ¹ / P ² P	C C
Utilities	C ¹ / P ²	C

Deleted: X

- P = Permitted Use; Use may require Substantial Development Permit or statement of exemption approval
- C = Requires a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit
- X = Prohibited; not eligible for a Substantial Development Permit or Shoreline Conditional Use Permit
- NA = Not applicable, refer to the appropriate master program section for additional standards

- 1 = Within one hundred (150) feet from the ordinary high water mark
- 2 = Beyond one hundred (150) feet from the ordinary high water mark

Table 7.1 - Regulations by Shoreline Environment Designation

REGULATIONS	Urban Conservancy	Aquatic
Agriculture OHWM setback Building height	<u>150'</u> * 35'	NA NA
Mining OHWM setback Building Height	<u>150'</u> * 25'	NA NA
Commercial Development <u>OHWM setback</u> <u>Building Height</u> <u>Maximum Impervious Surfaces</u>	<u>150'</u> * <u>35'</u> <u>40%</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>NA</u> <u>NA</u>
Recreation Development OHWM setback Building Height	<u>150'</u> * 25'	NA NA
Residential Development Single-Family Dwellings OHWM setback Maximum Density Building Height Maximum Impervious Surfaces	<u>150'</u> * 1 du/ac 35' 30%	NA NA NA NA
Transportation Roads and Railroads OHWM setback Trails/Shared Use Paths OHWM setback	<u>150'</u> * *	NA NA
Utilities OHWM setback Building height	<u>150'</u> * 35'	NA NA

Deleted: *

Deleted: *

Deleted: *

Deleted: *

Deleted: *

Deleted: *

OHWM = Ordinary high water mark
 * = Refer to Section 6.2. Certain exceptions apply.
 NA = Not applicable, refer to the appropriate master program section for additional standards

Deleted: Use must be located outside of critical area buffer. ...

7.1 General Policies

- A. Evaluate new shoreline development or use for their effects on public health.
- B. Assess project-specific impacts and a project's potential for net loss of ecosystem-wide processes or ecological functions during permit review.
- C. Require mitigation of site specific development impacts to protect existing ecological functions.
- D. Prohibit private or public development which would degrade existing ecological functions.
- E. Eliminate prohibited shoreline uses and poor quality shoreline conditions when authorizing a new shoreline development or activity.
- F. Require developers, property owners, community groups and others to enhance degraded shorelines and return them to an ecologically functioning condition.
- G. Provide appropriate enforcement measures which ensure that all conditions are met and require that improvements or mitigation is installed.
- I. Monitor and track developments approved within shoreline jurisdiction so that this data will be available during future reviews and updates of this Program.

7.2 Agriculture

A. Policies

- 1. Prevent soil erosion and minimize siltation, turbidity, pollution and other environmental degradation in watercourses with new and expanded agricultural practices.
- 2. Prohibit the creation of new agricultural lands by diking, draining or filling associated wetlands.
- 3. Agriculture is a preferred use on floodplains.

B. Regulations

Agricultural uses and activities may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 7.0 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 7.1 and the regulations listed below.

- 1. Agricultural development shall conform to applicable state and federal policies and regulations.
- 2. Appropriate farm management techniques shall be used to prevent contamination of nearby water bodies and adverse effects on plant, fish and animal life from fertilizer and pesticide use and application.
- 3. New agricultural activities on land not meeting the definition of agricultural land, conversion of agricultural lands to other uses, and other development on agricultural land that does not meet the definition of agricultural activities shall be subject to the following:
 - a. A shoreline substantial development permit shall be required, and

- b. Agricultural uses and development in support of agricultural uses:
 - i. Shall be located and designed to have a no net loss of ecological functions, and
 - ii. Shall not have a significant adverse impact on other shoreline resources and values.
- 4. Confinement lots, feeding operations, lot wastes, stockpiles of manure solids and storage of noxious chemicals are prohibited within the floodway and within two hundred (200) feet landward of the ordinary high water mark, whichever is greater.

7.3 Aquaculture

Due to the high use of water resources and the possible conflict with other beneficial uses of water within an urban area, aquaculture uses, and facilities are incompatible within the shoreline areas of the City.

A. Policy

- 1. Prohibit aquaculture uses and facilities within all shoreline environment designations.

B. Regulation

- 1. Uses and facilities for aquaculture are prohibited within all shoreline environment designations.

7.4 Boating Facilities

Boating facilities are incompatible with goals for shoreline areas along Scatter Creek.

A. Policy

- 1. Prohibit boating facilities within all shoreline environment designations.

B. Regulation

- 1. Boating facilities are prohibited within all shoreline environment designations.

7.5 Commercial

A. Policies

1. Acknowledge an economic development priority for commercial businesses that relate to the creek and provide access, view, education and preservation opportunities.
2. Consider all commercial development projects on the basis of their compatibility with the environment.
3. Plan commercial developments with ecotourism opportunities such as connections to public trails, fishing access, and view opportunities.
4. Design commercial developments to preserve, enhance, or create scenic views and vistas.
5. Locate parking areas away from the immediate edge of the water and recreational beaches. Link the parking to the shoreline by walkways.

Commented [CS(36)]: Inland is an undefined term in the SMP. The standard for parking facilities from WAC 173-26 241(3)(k) requires parking facilities to avoid and minimize impacts to views and ecological function. This seems to allow parking anywhere landward of the ordinary high water mark, which is not appropriate.

6. Only allow development that meets the Shoreline Commercial Zone as amended in Tenino Municipal Code.

B. Regulations

Commercial uses and activities may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 7.0 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 7.1 and the regulations listed below.

1. Assure that **water-oriented** commercial development is given priority and is primarily related to access to, enjoyment and use of the water and shorelines of the state.

2. Any commercial development shall be designed and operated in a manner consistent with the purpose of the shoreline environment designation and minimizes the impact on shoreline ecological functions.

3. Events and temporary uses in the public interest may be approved in accordance with TMC Section 100.40.070 and RCW 90.58.030(3)(e).

4. Commercial development shall be designed to avoid adverse impacts to existing public access and public viewing corridors.

5. Commercial developments shall provide facilities for nonmotorized access, such as pedestrian, bicycle and/or equestrian path links to the shoreline.

6. All public access shall be marked with signs approved by the Administrator.

7. Pedestrian trails shall be design consideration of any proposed development in accordance with the City's trail plan in order to provide public access and reduce impacts to the shoreline.

8. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.

9. Non water dependent commercial uses and development are prohibited below the ordinary high water mark.

10. Any commercial development will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or have significant adverse impact to other shoreline uses, resources and values provided for in RCW 90.58.020 such as navigation, recreation and public access.

11. Nonwater-oriented commercial uses on the shoreline shall be prohibited unless the development meets the following criteria:

- a. The use is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-dependent uses and provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and ecological restoration; or
- b. Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site; and the commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and ecological restoration.

Commented [CS(37): For consistency with WAC 173-26-241(3)(d), not all commercial development is a priority in shoreline jurisdiction, water-dependent commercial development is prioritized, but, since the city is unlikely to site water dependent commercial development, I recommend using water-oriented.

Commented [CS(38): Temporary development is subject to permits and not exempt from the SDP requirements. See definition of substantial development in RCW 90.58.030(3)(e). Is this trying to say that this can be done through an administrative permit? Please explain what this regulation is trying to do.

Commented [RG39R38]: This regulation is to allow for events oriented to shoreline use, an example could include road races along the future trail

Commented [CS(40): What does this mean? Is it trying to say this: Commercial development shall be designed to avoid adverse impacts to existing public access and public viewing corridors.

OR this:

Commercial development shall provide public access and/or public viewing corridors.

Or both, or something else? This language is ambiguous and should be made more specific.

Commented [CS(41): This almost gets to the requirement found in WAC 173-26-241(3)(d), but needs the word public access, instead of access: Here is the language from the WAC The design, layout and operation of certain commercial uses directly affects their classification with regard to whether or not they qualify as water-related or water-enjoyment uses. Master programs shall assure that commercial uses that may be authorized as water-related or water-enjoyment uses are required to incorporate appropriate design and operational elements so that they meet the definition of water-related or water-enjoyment uses.

Commented [CS(42): From reading 6.3, it appears that pedestrian access trails are allowed outside of the critical areas buffers, making this "water's edge" language in this provision inconsistent with 6.3. We should discuss this. What is the city envisioning with the trail? Does the city have a trail plan? If there is a trail plan within shoreline jurisdiction, it is subject to demonstrating how it utilizes the mitigation sequence to avoid and reduce impacts to critical areas and

Formatted: Font: (Intl) Times New Roman

Commented [CS(43): This requirement is found in WAC 173-26-241(3)(d) along with others that appear to be missing. Please review this section and further augment.

Commented [RG44R43]: Referenced the WAC section, as amended I believe this covers all sections that are applicable to Tenino

7.6 Forest Practices

Forest practices are incompatible with goals for shoreline areas along Scatter Creek. Resource areas for forest practices are designated in appropriate areas outside the boundaries of the City.

A. Policy

1. Prohibit forest practices within all shoreline environment designations.

B. Regulation

1. Forest Practices are prohibited in all shoreline environment designations.
2. For the purpose of this Program, preparatory work associated with the conversion of land to non-forestry uses and/or developments shall not be considered forest practices and shall be reviewed in accordance with the provisions for the proposed non-forestry use, the general provisions of this Program, including vegetation conservation, and shall be limited to the minimum necessary.

7.7 Industrial

Industrial uses and facilities are incompatible with goals for shoreline areas along Scatter Creek.

A. Policy

1. Prohibit industrial uses within all shoreline environment designations.

B. Regulation

1. Industrial uses are prohibited within all shoreline environment designations.

7.8 Mining

The history of Tenino is linked to its mining of “Tenino sandstone”.

A. Policies

1. Mining and its facilities are generally inconsistent with other shoreline uses along Scatter Creek.
2. Limit mining to historic quarries where sandstone blocks were extracted. Prohibit other types of mining and mining at new sites.

B. Regulations

Mining may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 6.9 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 6.10 and the regulations listed below.

1. Mining shall be limited to existing quarries along Scatter Creek which extract sandstone blocks. Mining at new sites is prohibited.
2. Existing quarries must document past sandstone quarry activities with records from the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; and/or Washington Department of Natural Resources.
3. Apply those General Policies and Regulations from Section 6.0, and other General Policies from Section 7.1.

4. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.

7.9 Recreation

A. Policies

1. Acknowledge a priority for recreational development along shorelines.
2. Consider all recreational development projects on the basis of their compatibility with the environment.
3. Plan public access to recreational locations such as fishing streams to prevent concentration of use pressures.
4. Link shoreline parks and public access points through linear open spaces. Such open space may include trails located in accordance with applicable policies and the regulations of TMC 18D.40 Critical Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas.
5. Design recreational developments to preserve, enhance, or create scenic views and vistas.
6. Locate parking areas inland, away from the immediate edge of the water and recreational beaches. Link the parking to the shoreline by walkways.
7. Allow facilities for intensive recreational activities only where sewage disposal and pest control can be accomplished to meet public health standards without altering the environment adversely.
8. Encourage the development of public fishing piers and access to public waters as part of a City recreation plan, or private development.
9. Encourage low intensity recreational uses on floodplains with largely intact ecological processes and functions and allow high intensity recreational uses on floodplains that have been modified and are upland of the ordinary high water mark.

B. Regulations

Recreational uses and activities may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 7.0 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 7.1 and the regulations listed below.

1. Assure that recreational development is given priority and is primarily related to access to, enjoyment and use of the water and shorelines of the state.
2. Public recreational development and public access associated with those facilities shall be located, designed and operated in a manner consistent with the purpose of the shoreline environment designation and minimizes the impact on shoreline ecological functions.
3. Non-water oriented recreation facilities or structures shall be setback one hundred (100) feet from the ordinary high water mark as described in Table 6.10.
4. Events and temporary uses in the public interest may be approved by the Administrator when those uses will not damage the shoreline area.

5. Public or private recreation areas which cater to the use of all-terrain or off-road vehicles as the primary recreational activity are prohibited within the shoreline.
6. Recreational developments shall be designed with consideration of public access and public view corridors.
7. Public access points must provide parking space appropriate for the intended use or document the rationale in a shoreline permit.
8. Recreational developments shall provide facilities for nonmotorized access, such as pedestrian, bicycle and/or equestrian path links to the shoreline.
9. All public access shall be marked with signs approved by the Administrator.
10. Pedestrian trails to and along the water's edge are allowed per Section 6.3 B, public access development standards.
11. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.

7.10 Residential

A. Policies

1. Plan and construct residential development to minimize adverse environmental and visual impacts and to assure no net loss of ecological functions.
2. Encourage the clustering of residential development to minimize the loss of shoreline ecological functions and to increase open spaces.
3. Provide access to the shoreline for residents of new development and the general public.
4. Provide open space in accordance with Title 18E (land division) of the Tenino Municipal Code.
5. Promote incentive dedication agreements pursuant to Section 6.3C to accomplish the intent of Policies 1 to 4 above.
6. Measures to conserve native vegetation along shorelines should be required for all residential development. Vegetation conservation must include avoidance or minimization of clearing or grading, restoration of areas of native vegetation or control of invasive or non-native vegetation.
7. Require the restoration of degraded shoreline ecological functions as mitigation for adding square footage to a residential structure. The degree and type of restoration is to be commensurate with the loss of ecological functions at that site.
8. All residential structures and accessory uses should be designed and located so as to preserve views and vistas to and from the water.
9. Prevent the segmentation of critical areas among many owners by requiring subdivisions to place critical areas within separate tracts.
10. Limit residential density to assure no net loss of ecological functions. To further this intent, allow increased density credit under an incentive program where density is transferred to upland areas or off site and the shoreline area is dedicated

to the public.

11. Allow residential development only when there are adequate provisions for utilities, circulation and access.
12. Prohibit new over water residential development.
13. Allow transfer of shoreline density to an upland portion of a shoreline parcel or to a non-shoreline parcel when this provides superior protection, preservation, or public use.
14. Allow transfer of shoreline density to an upland portion of a shoreline parcel or to a non-shoreline parcel if it will provide a better opportunity to achieve goals for no net loss of function and value.

B. Regulations

Residential uses and activities may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 7.0 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 7.1 and the regulations listed below.

1. The creation of new lots shall be approved if all of the following can be demonstrated:
 - a. A primary residence can be built on each new lot without any of the following being necessary:
 - i. New structural shoreline stabilization;
 - ii. New improvements in the required shoreline buffer or required critical area buffer;
 - iii. Causing significant vegetation removal that adversely impacts ecological functions;
 - iv. Causing significant erosion or reduction in slope stability; and
 - v. Causing increased flood hazard or erosion in the new development or to other properties.
 - b. Adequate sewer, water, access and utilities can be provided.
 - c. The intensity and type of development is consistent with the City Comprehensive Plan and development regulations.
 - d. Potential significant adverse environmental impacts (including significant ecological impacts) can be avoided or mitigated to achieve no net loss of ecological functions, taking into consideration temporal loss due to development and potential adverse impacts to the environment.
2. Residential development over water is prohibited.
3. Residential development shall be arranged and designed to protect views, vistas and aesthetic values to minimize impacts to the character of the shoreline environment and the views of neighboring property owners.
4. New residential developments shall provide public access pursuant to the regulations of Section 6.3 of this Program.
5. New residential developments and uses shall provide for vegetation conservation in accordance with Section 6.2 of this Program. Vegetation conservation shall

occur within the required shoreline buffer as set forth in Table 6.10.

6. New residential developments and uses shall comply with applicable critical areas regulations listed in Section 1.8 of this Program.
7. Wetlands and lands below the ordinary high water mark shall not be used to compute required lot area, lot dimensions, densities and/or required yards.
8. The transfer of residential density to outside the shoreline jurisdiction is encouraged. The transfer of shoreline density is allowed to an upland portion of a shoreline parcel or to a non-shoreline parcel. The number of clustered lots or residential units shall not exceed the density allowed in the specific shoreline environment designation. (See Table 6.10).
9. The City may authorize transferring shoreline density to another area of the City when shoreline area is dedicated to the City. In this case, the receiving area shall be any residential designation, except for Single Family Residential - Environmental Sensitive (SF-ES), provided the receiving site is capable of accommodating the increased density considering necessary infrastructure and utilities.
10. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.
11. Subdivisions shall protect streams, wetlands, their buffers, floodways and channel migration zones, and geologic hazards by locating these features within a separate tract or parcels. Such areas shall be held in common by the subdivision landowners, or one landowner.

7.11 Solid Waste

A. Policy

1. Prohibit facilities that handle solid waste within all shoreline environment designations.

B. Regulation

1. Uses for which the primary purpose is the handling, storage and transfer of solid waste are prohibited within all shoreline environment designations.

7.12 Transportation

A. Policies

1. Locate arterials, freeways, and railways away outside of shoreline jurisdiction unless there are no feasible alternatives.
2. Design roads, trails/shared use paths, and railroads to be located as far landward as possible, to fit the topography and utilize existing corridors so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary.
3. Design, construct and maintain roads, shared use paths, and railroads to minimize erosion and to permit natural movement of ground water and flood waters.
4. Piers and bridges are preferred to the placement of fill within the shoreline for the road, shared use path, and railroad crossings.
5. Dispose of construction debris, overburden, and other waste materials in such a

way as to prevent their entry by erosion from drainage, high water, or other means into any surface water body.

6. Use mitigation sequencing per Section 6.1B to locate new transportation corridors within shoreline areas.
7. Rely upon the City of Tenino Transportation Plan Element of the Comprehensive Plan to identify new transportation crossings or corridors within shoreline areas.

B. Regulations

Transportation uses and activities may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 7.0 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 7.1 and the regulations listed below.

1. Roads, shared use paths, and railroads shall be designed to cross shoreline areas by the shortest, most direct route feasible.
2. Future community transportation corridors within shoreline areas shall be prohibited unless shown/included in the City's Transportation Plan Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
3. The placement of fill for roads, shared use paths, or railroads within shoreline jurisdiction shall be restricted to the smallest possible footprint for the intended purpose.
4. Bridges for roads, shared use paths, and railroads may be located within salmon and steelhead habitat provided that the following conditions are met:
 - a. An alternative alignment is not feasible,
 - b. The project is located and designed to minimize its impacts on the environment,
 - c. Any adverse impacts are mitigated, and
 - d. Open-piling and piers required to construct the bridge may be placed waterward of the ordinary high water mark, if no alternative method is feasible.
5. The placement of fill for roads, shared use paths, and railroads may be allowed in water bodies, wetlands, side channels and on accretion beaches if:
 - a. All structural and upland alternatives have been proven to be infeasible,
 - b. The transportation facilities are necessary to support uses consistent with this master program, and
 - c. Such review is undertaken as a shoreline conditional use.
6. Appropriate design and erosion control techniques shall be used to construct or repair roads, shared use paths, and railroads so they assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes.
7. Where permitted to parallel shorelines, roads or railroads shall be setback a sufficient distance from the ordinary high-water line to leave a usable shoreline area.
8. A public trail/shared use path may be allowed within the required critical area buffer in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.2B.11 when on an abandoned railroad corridor. Riparian habitat restoration shall be provided if the path is located within these areas.

9. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.

7.13 Utilities

A. Policies

1. Choose locations that do not obstruct or destroy scenic views whenever utilities must be placed in a shoreline area.
2. Place utilities underground or design them to do minimal damage to the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline area. Where compelling reasons exist to place utilities above ground, such as impacts to ecological functions or values, this may be permitted with full mitigation of aesthetic impacts.
3. Locate utilities outside of shoreline jurisdiction, unless there are no feasible alternatives. When necessary, locate them as far landward as possible and preserve the natural landscape, shoreline ecology, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land uses.
4. Restore banks to their pre-project configuration, replanted with native species, and maintain the site until the new vegetation is established when utility placement occurs within shorelines.
5. Design and locate sewage treatment, water reclamation, desalinization and power plants so as not to interfere with, and to be compatible with recreational, residential or other public uses of the water and shorelands.
6. Recycling or land disposal of sewage wastes is preferred to new sewage outfalls to shoreline waterbodies. Where no alternative to outfalls into water exist, the location is to be part of an approved regional sewage management plan.
7. Use utility rights-of-way for public access to and along shoreline waterbodies, where feasible.
8. Design and construct bridge-like structures for above water crossing of utilities rather than fill.
9. Use best available science and mitigation sequencing per Section 6.1B to locate new utility corridors within shoreline areas. Co-locate new major transmission facilities along existing utility corridors, where possible.

B. Regulations

Utility uses and activities may be allowed by shoreline environment designation as listed in Table 7.0 and shall be subject to the regulations of Table 7.1 and the regulations listed below.

1. Utility facilities and lines shall be designed and located to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, preserve the natural landscape, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land and shoreline uses while meeting the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate growth.
2. Utility lines shall be located outside of the shoreline area where feasible. When the utility needs to be located within shoreline jurisdiction, mitigation sequencing pursuant to Section 6.1B shall be used to justify the location, and existing rights of

way and utility corridors shall be used, to the extent feasible.

3. In-water utility corridors may be located within salmon and steelhead habitat provided that the following conditions are met:
 - a. An alternative alignment is not feasible,
 - b. The project is located and designed to minimize its impacts on the environment,
 - c. Any adverse impacts are mitigated,
 - d. Any fill is located landward of the ordinary high water mark, and
 - e. Open-piling and piers required to construct a bridge necessary for a utility crossing may be placed waterward of the ordinary high water mark, if no alternative method is feasible.
4. Utility facilities and lines shall document how the size of the facility or line has been minimized within the shoreline area. Utility facilities and lines shall identify the methods of revegetation of the affected area to pre-development elevation, replanted with native or pre-existing species, and provisions for the maintenance and care for the newly planted vegetation.
5. Installation of utility service to a development within shoreline jurisdiction shall not require separate shoreline substantial development permit but shall be regulated by the specific use regulations for the activity and the standards of this section.
6. Utilities shall be placed underground unless such undergrounding would be economically or technically prohibitive or would be significantly detrimental to the environment.
7. Utility facilities shall be designed for minimal environmental and aesthetic impact.
8. Underwater utilities shall be located at a depth sufficient to prevent interference between the utility and other shoreline use activities.
9. Utility facilities and lines shall identify safeguards to ensure that no long-term damage will be caused to the adjacent or downstream environment should an accident occur involving that facility or line.
10. Refer to Section 6.4 for the water quality development standards which include on-site stormwater control measures.

This page intentionally left blank

8.0 Shoreline Modifications Policies and Regulations

The policies and development standards in this section apply to all types of shoreline modifications. Shoreline modifications are generally related to construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, dredged basin, or fill, but modifications can include other actions such as clearing, grading, application of chemicals, or significant vegetation removal.

Shoreline modifications usually are undertaken in support of or in preparation for a shoreline use.

Table 8.0 - Shoreline Modifications by Shoreline Environment Designation

SHORELINE MODIFICATIONS	Urban Conservancy	Aquatic
Dredging	NA	C
Fill		
• Ecological Restoration Project	P	P
• All Other Activities	C	C
Shoreline Stabilization		
• Restoration and Enhancement	P	P
• Bioengineering	P	C
• Revetment and Gabion	C	C
• Bulkhead	C*	C*
• Dike, Levee, and Instream Structure	C	C

P = Modification may require Substantial Development Permit or statement of exception approval.

C = Requires a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit

NA = Not applicable, refer to the appropriate master program section for additional standards

* = Required for new single-family residence bulkheads (See 8.6 A.3)

8.1 General Policies

- A. Design and locate residential development to make shoreline modifications unnecessary, such as; protective measures as filling, bulkheading, shoreline berms, or substantial grading of the site.
- B. Insure that permits for shoreline modifications use mitigation sequencing in Section 6.1 B.
- C. Prioritize shoreline stabilization projects based upon the following order of preference:
 - 1. No action (allow the shoreline to retreat naturally), increased building setbacks, and structure relocation.
 - 2. Upland vegetation enhancement and drainage controls.
 - 3. Flexible defense works constructed of natural materials including soft shore protection, bioengineering, protective berms or vegetative stabilization.
 - 4. Rigid works constructed such as bulkheads and walls of artificial materials such as riprap or concrete. Materials used for construction of shoreline stabilization is to be selected for long-term durability, ease of maintenance, compatibility with local shore features, including aesthetic values and flexibility for future uses.
 - 5. Applications that propose less preferred methods must demonstrate why preferred methods will not work.
- D. Locate and design structures along the shoreline to avoid the need for future shoreline stabilization.
- E. Locate and design stabilization to:
 - 1. Protect and maintain shoreline ecological functions, and the integrity of riparian features; and
 - 2. Not unnecessarily interfere with public access to public shorelines or with other appropriate shoreline uses including, but not limited to, navigation, or private recreation.
- F. Locate and design shoreline stabilization on streams to fit the physical character and hydraulic energy potential of a specific shoreline reach, which may differ substantially from adjacent reaches.
- G. Locate and design public or quasi-public development shoreline stabilization projects for multiple use, restoration, and/or public access, where feasible.
- H. Design land subdivisions to assure that future development on the created lots will not require structural shore stabilization.
- I. Limit new or expanded structural shore stabilization to when:
 - 1. It is conclusively demonstrated by a geotechnical analysis to be necessary to protect an existing primary structure that is in danger of loss or substantial damage caused by river erosion.

2. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions such as vegetation loss and drainage problems;
 3. Non-structural solutions will not be feasible or sufficient; and
 4. Impacts can be mitigated so that they will not result in a net loss of ecosystem-wide processes and shoreline ecological functions.
- J. Restrict larger shoreline stabilization projects to when:
1. Water-dependent uses benefits to the region outweigh resource losses from such works, and
 2. Mitigation is provided so as to result in a no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes.
- K. Prohibit shore stabilization projects on publicly owned shorelines which result in a long-term decrease in public use of the shoreline.
- L. Prohibit shore stabilization for the purpose of filling shorelines.
- M. Prohibit structural shoreline stabilization to be located on or at the base of eroding bluffs, except where existing structures are threatened, or non-structural methods have been determined to be infeasible.
- N. Give preference in permitting to shore stabilization efforts which coordinate affected property owners and public agencies for a whole stream reach to address ecological and geo-hydraulic processes.
- O. Remove failing, harmful, unnecessary, or ineffective structures and restore shoreline processes and ecological functions by using less harmful long-term stabilization measures.

8.2 Dredging

- A. Policies
1. Allow dredging in locations where a comprehensive management plan has been evaluated and authorized by local and state governmental entities, and only when significant ecological impacts are minimized and when mitigation is provided.
 2. Design and locate new development to minimize the need for new dredging.
 3. Conduct dredging in such a manner as to minimize damage to natural systems in both the area to be dredged and the area for deposit of dredged materials.
 4. Dispose of the dredged material at an alternative disposal site when chemicals are present in concentrations high enough to cause significant harm to resident biota.
 5. Plan and conduct dredging to minimize interference with navigation and adverse impacts to other shoreline uses, properties and values.
 6. Allow dredging of less than five hundred (500) cubic yards as part of ecological restoration or enhancement, beach nourishment, public access or public recreation provided it is otherwise consistent with the policies and provisions of this master program.

7. Allow dredging for the following activities:
- a. In conjunction with a water-dependent use of water bodies or adjacent shorelands;
 - b. In conjunction with a bridge, navigational structure or wastewater treatment facility for which there is a documented public need and where other feasible sites or routes do not exist;
 - c. Maintenance of irrigation reservoirs, drains, canals or ditches for agricultural and stormwater purposes;
 - d. Removal of gravel for flood management purposes consistent with an adopted flood hazard reduction plan and only after a biological and geomorphological study demonstrates that extraction has a long-term benefit to flood hazard reduction, does not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions and is part of a comprehensive flood management solution;
 - e. Restoration or enhancement of shoreline ecological processes and functions benefiting water quality and/or fish and wildlife habitat;
 - f. Minor trenching to allow the installation of necessary underground pipes or cables if no alternative, including boring, is feasible, and:
 - i. Impacts to fish and wildlife habitat are avoided to the maximum extent possible;
 - ii. The utility installation does not increase or decrease the natural rate, extent or opportunity of channel migration;
 - iii. Appropriate best management practices are employed to prevent water quality impacts or other environmental degradation.

B. Regulations

Dredging may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

1. All permits which include dredging shall supply a dredging plan which includes the following information:
 - a. A description of the applicable purpose of the proposed dredging and an analysis of compliance with the policies and regulations of this Program.
 - b. A detailed description of the existing physical character, shoreline geomorphology and biological resources (including migratory, seasonal and spawning use) provided by the area proposed to be dredged, including:
 - i. A site plan map outlining the perimeter of the proposed dredge area, include the existing bathymetry depths and have data points at a minimum of two (2) foot increments in depth.
 - ii. A habitat survey must be conducted and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) must be contacted to ensure the survey is conducted according to the most recent survey guidelines.

- iii. Information on stability of bedlands adjacent to proposed dredging and spoils disposal areas.
 - c. A detailed description of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the dredge spoils to be removed.
 - i. Physical analysis of material to be dredged: material composition and amount, grain size, organic materials present, source of material, etc.
 - ii. Chemical analysis of material to be dredged: volatile solids, chemical oxygen demand (COD), grease and oil content, mercury, lead and zinc content, etc.
 - iii. Biological analysis of material to be dredged.
 - d. A description of the method of materials removal, including facilities for settlement and movement.
 - i. Dredging procedure: length of time it will take to complete dredging, method of dredging and amount of materials removed.
 - ii. Frequency and quantity of project maintenance dredging.
 - e. Detailed plans for dredge spoil disposal, including specific land disposal sites and relevant information on the disposal site, including but not limited to:
 - i. Spoils disposal area, including:
 - (1) Physical characteristics including location, topography, existing drainage patterns, surface and ground water;
 - (2) Size and capacity of disposal site;
 - (3) Means of transportation to the disposal site;
 - (4) Proposed dewatering and stabilization of spoils;
 - (5) Methods of controlling erosion and sedimentation; and
 - (6) Future use of the site and conformance with land use policies and regulations.
 - ii. Total initial spoils volume.
 - iii. Plan for disposal of maintenance spoils for at least a fifty (50) year period.
 - f. Hydraulic modeling studies sufficient to identify existing geo-hydraulic patterns and probable effects of dredging.
- 2. Toxic dredge spoil deposits on land shall not be placed on sites from which toxic leachates could reach shorelines and/or associated wetlands.
- 3. Dredging and dredge disposal shall be prohibited on or in archaeological sites that are listed on the Washington State Register of Historic Places until such time that they have been released by the State Archaeologist.
- 4. No permit shall be issued for dredging unless it has been shown that the material to be dredged will not exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or Washington State Department of Ecology criteria for toxic sediments.

5. Dredging for the sole purpose of obtaining fill material is prohibited.
6. Permits for dredging shall be granted only if the project proposed is consistent with the zoning and/or the land use designation of the jurisdiction in which the operation would be located.
7. Dredging to construct canals or small basins for water ski landings or swimming holes is prohibited.
8. Limit dredging to support water dependent uses, navigation, public access, and restoration. Prohibit dredging which will damage shallow water habitat used by salmon and steelhead for migration corridors, rearing, feeding and refuge, unless the proponent demonstrates all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. An alternative alignment or location is not feasible.
 - b. The project is designed to minimize its impacts on the environment.
 - c. The facility is in the public interest.
 - d. If the project will create significant unavoidable adverse impacts, the impacts are mitigated by creating in-kind replacement habitat near the project. Where in-kind replacement mitigation is not feasible, rehabilitating degraded habitat may be required as a substitute.
 - e. Dredging for flood control when performed as a temporary action needed in the course of implementing a long-term solution for a sediment transport problem identified in a comprehensive flood hazard management plan.
9. The removal of river gravel bars may be allowed when all of the following conditions can be met:
 - a. The gravel removed from the river or stream does not exceed the average annual recruitment of bedload material as shown by an approved geomorphic and sediment transport analysis. Additional gravel may be removed where the applicant can demonstrate the channel capacity has been significantly reduced.
 - b. The gravel is removed from the area between the existing water level and the permanently vegetated portions of the bank.
 - c. The project will not cause any adverse impacts on salmon and steelhead habitat, especially through increased sedimentation.
10. Material dredged from the adjacent wetland or stream area shall not be used to construct dikes and levees unless part of a Comprehensive Flood and Habitat Management Plan.
11. Proposals for dredging shall include all feasible mitigating measures to minimize adverse impacts such as: turbidity, release of nutrients, heavy metals, sulfides, organic material or toxic substances, dissolved oxygen depletion, disruption of food chains, loss of benthic productivity and disturbance of fish runs and important localized biological communities.

8.3 Fill

A. Policies

1. Design and locate shoreline developments to minimize the need for fill.
2. Use mitigation sequencing to limit the size and location of fills.
3. Design and locate shoreline fill to avoid causing significant damage to existing ecological values or natural resources, or create a risk of significant injury to life, or adjacent property.
4. Design the perimeter of a fill to avoid or eliminate erosion and sedimentation impacts, both during initial fill activities and over time. Natural appearing and self-sustaining control methods are preferred over structural methods.
5. Prioritize fills for water-dependent uses.
6. Limit the size of fills and when allowed minimize its potential adverse impacts.
7. Allow fills in limited instances:
 - a. To restore uplands where recent erosion has rapidly reduced upland area,
 - b. To build beaches and protective berms for shore stabilization or recreation,
 - c. To restore or enhance degraded shoreline ecological functions and processes, or
 - d. To moderately elevate low uplands to make such uplands more suitable for purposes consistent with this SMP.
8. Allow the deposition of dredge material in water areas:
 - a. For habitat improvement, or
 - b. For a beneficial use in riverbed enhancement.
9. Require a shoreline conditional use permit for any fill placed waterward of the ordinary high-water mark for any use except ecological restoration.
10. Require fill projects to provide mitigation to prevent a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
11. Prohibit the placement of fill in floodways or wetlands, unless part of an approved ecological restoration activity.

B. Regulations

Fill may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

1. The use of solid wastes and organic debris, such as wood and other vegetative materials, in a fill are prohibited.
2. Fills shall consist of clean materials including such earth materials as clay, sand, and gravel, and also may include oyster or clam shells. In addition, concrete may be included in fill material if it is not liable to pollute ground water and is approved by the Administrator.

3. Fills, for riverbed enhancement, shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent, minimize and control all material movement, erosion, and sedimentation from the affected area.
4. Fill areas shall be covered with sufficient earth material to support indigenous vegetative ground cover and replanted with vegetation to blend with the surrounding environment.
5. Fills may be allowed only when it can be demonstrated that the proposed action will not:
 - a. Result in significant damage to water quality, fish, and/or wildlife habitat; and
 - b. Adversely alter natural drainage and circulation patterns, currents, river and tidal flows or significantly reduce flood water capacities.
6. Fill which will interfere with public rights of navigation and rights corollary thereto shall not be permitted unless there is an overriding public interest.
7. Fill for the purpose of providing land to ensure the required distance for an on-site septic system is prohibited.
8. Fill for the sole purpose of creating new dry land is prohibited.
9. Fill within a 100-year floodplain is prohibited except when it can be clearly demonstrated that the geohydraulic characteristics and floodplain storage capacity will not be altered to increase flood hazard or other damage to life or property.
10. Fill of parcel within a 100-year floodplain for the purpose of raising the first floor elevation of a residential single family structure is prohibited, however a limited amount of fill will be allowed adjacent to an elevated foundation.
11. Fill within a floodway is prohibited, except as provided in TMC 18D.70 Flood Hazard Areas, and if processed as a shoreline conditional use permit.
12. Fill located waterward of the ordinary high water mark for the purpose of ecological restoration may be allowed subject to a shoreline substantial development permit, rather than a shoreline conditional use permit.
13. Fill disposal sites shall adhere to the following conditions:
 - a. Containment dikes and adequate settling basins shall be built and maintained so that the site's discharge water carries a minimum of suspended sediment. Required basins shall be designed to maintain at least one (1) foot of standing water at all times to encourage proper settling.
 - b. Proper diversion of surface discharge shall be provided to maintain the integrity of the natural streams, wetlands and drainages.
 - c. Shoreline ecological functions and processes will be preserved, including protection of surface and ground water; erosion, sedimentation, floodwaters or runoff will not increase adverse impacts to shoreline ecological functions and processes or property.

- d. Runoff water shall be controlled so as to enter a waterway through grassy swales or other treatment features that assures protection of water quality and other environmental resources.
- e. Underground springs and aquifers shall be identified and protected.
- f. The outside face of dikes shall be sloped at 1-1/2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter and seeded with grass and/or native vegetation. Landscaping and buffer areas may be required.
- g. Sites shall be adequately screened from view. Dredge disposal in shoreline areas shall not impair scenic views.
- h. Dredge materials deposited upland and not part of a permitted dike or levee shall constitute fill, and when deposited within the jurisdiction of this master program, shall comply with the fill regulations of this master program.

8.3 Restoration and Enhancement

A. Policies

1. Ensure that permits for restoration and enhancement projects address the policies and regulations in Section 6.1.
2. Encourage and facilitate cooperative restoration and enhancement programs between local, state, and federal public agencies, tribes, non-profit organizations, and landowners to address shorelines with impaired ecological functions and/or processes.
3. Ensure restoration and enhancement are consistent with and, where practicable, prioritized based on the biological recovery goals for listed fish species and other species for which a recovery plan is available.
4. Integrate restoration and enhancement with other parallel natural resource management efforts such as *The Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration Work Plan for WRIs 22 and 23 (2008)*, as amended.
5. Prioritize restoration actions and stand-alone projects in the following order:
 - a. Create dynamic and sustainable ecosystems.
 - b. Restore connectivity between stream/river channels, floodplains and hyporheic zones.
 - c. Restore natural channel-forming geomorphologic processes.
 - d. Mitigate peak flows and associated impacts caused by high stormwater runoff volume.
 - e. Reduce sediment input to streams and rivers and associated impacts.
 - f. Improve water quality.
 - g. Restore native vegetation and natural hydrologic functions of degraded and former wetlands.
 - h. Replant native vegetation in riparian areas to restore functions.

- i. Remove obsolete and no longer needed shoreline modifications.
- 6. Recognize that restoration and enhancement may result from:
 - a. Mitigation of impacts from new development, and
 - b. Adoption of shoreline setbacks which are based upon shoreline ecological functions and processes.

B. Regulations

Restoration and enhancement may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

- 1. Restoration shall be carried out in accordance with an approved restoration plan and the policies and regulations of this Program.

8.4 Bioengineering

A. Policies

- 1. Insure that permits for bioengineering projects address the policies and regulations in Section 6.1.
- 2. Give preference in permitting to bioengineering projects which incorporate self-maintaining vegetation and materials over those which requiring routine maintenance.
- 3. Design and construct bioengineering projects to:
 - a. Ensure that water quality, fish and wildlife habitats and flood holding capacity are not degraded, and timed so that the survival of new plantings is optimized;
 - b. Maximize the use of native vegetation;
 - c. Minimize the structural soil stabilization components, including riprap, to last only until vegetation is well established; and
 - d. Include vegetative buffers, fencing and/or other measures to avoid disturbance of the project site by livestock and vehicles.
- 4. Limit the waterward extent of bioengineering projects to that which is necessary to achieve the intended results.

B. Regulations

Bioengineering may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

- 1. Bioengineering is a preferred way to protect an existing single-family residence or to maintain access to an authorized shoreline use, rather than hard shoreline stabilization structures such as bulkheads, fills, levees, or dikes.
- 2. Bioengineering projects shall incorporate the following:
 - a. All bioengineering projects shall use a diverse variety of native plant materials, including trees, shrubs and grasses, unless demonstrated infeasible for the particular site.

- b. All cleared areas shall be replanted following construction and irrigated (if necessary) to ensure that all vegetation is fully re-established within three (3) years. Areas that fail to adequately reestablish vegetation shall be replanted with approved plant materials until such time as the plantings are viable.
- c. An undisturbed buffer shall be incorporated into the site design disturbed to allow bank protection plantings to become established for a minimum of three (3) years. The buffer shall exclude livestock, vehicles and activities that could disturb the site.
- d. All bioengineering projects shall be monitored and maintained as necessary. Areas damaged by pests and/or the elements shall be promptly repaired.
- e. All construction and planting activities shall be scheduled to minimize impacts to water quality and fish and wildlife aquatic and upland habitat and to optimize survival of new vegetation.

8.5 Revetments and Gabions

A. Policies

1. Insure that permits for revetment and gabion projects address the policies and regulations in Section 6.1.
2. Apply the bulkhead policies listed in Section 8.7 to revetments and gabions.

B. Regulations

Revetments and gabions may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

1. Revetments or gabions shall be subject to mitigation sequencing outlined in Section 6.1B. When allowed, mitigation shall be required for all adverse impacts to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
2. Revetments or gabions may be allowed to protect an existing single-family residence or to maintain access to an authorized shoreline use, after the Administrator has determined that other techniques, such as bioengineering, are not feasible.
3. Replacement revetments or gabions shall not be located waterward of the ordinary high-water mark.
4. New and repairs to exiting revetments and gabions for a nonconforming use are prohibited, unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary for the maintenance of shoreline ecological functions and is in the public interest.
5. Revetments or gabions are prohibited in wetlands, and in salmon and trout spawning areas, except for the purpose of fish or wildlife habitat enhancement or restoration.
6. Installation of a revetment or gabion to protect a platted lot where no structure presently exists is prohibited.
7. The design of a revetments or gabions shall incorporate proper consideration of:

- a. Data on local geophysical conditions,
 - b. Data on stream flow, velocity and flood capacity, and
 - c. Effects on adjacent properties.
8. Revetments or gabions shall incorporate downed logs, snags or existing large rocks into the design, as appropriate. The use of tires, automobile bodies, scrap metal, paper products and solid waste materials is prohibited.
 9. The design of revetments shall be in accordance with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife most current edition of *Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines* for freshwater shorelines.
 10. Riprap used for revetments or gabions shall consist of clean quarried rock, free of loose dirt and any pollutants, and shall be of sufficient size and weight to prevent movement by wave or current action.
 11. When located on the convex (inside) bend of a stream or river a proposed revetment shall be setback to allow stream to maintain point bars and associated aquatic habitat through normal accretion. Where revetments or similar structures have already cut off point bars from the stream, consideration shall be given to their relocation.

8.6 Bulkheads

A. Policies

1. Insure that permits for bulkhead projects address the policies and regulations in Section 6.1.
2. Locate and design residential development along shorelines to make unnecessary shoreline stabilization projects such as filling, bulkheading, or substantial grading of the site.
3. Require applications for new single-family residence bulkheads to be processed as a shoreline conditional use permit.

B. Regulations

Bulkheads may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

1. Bulkheads shall be subject to mitigation sequencing outlined in Section 6.1B. When allowed, mitigation shall be required for all adverse impacts to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
2. A bulkhead may be allowed to protect an existing single-family residence or to maintain access to an authorized shoreline use, after the Administrator has determined that other techniques such as beach restoration and enhancement, or bioengineering are not feasible.
3. A bulkhead is prohibited in wetlands, and in salmon and trout spawning areas, except for the purpose of fish or wildlife habitat enhancement or restoration.
4. A bulkhead shall not be located waterward of the ordinary high-water mark.

5. New and repairs to an existing bulkhead for a nonconforming use are prohibited, unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary for the maintenance of shoreline ecological functions and is in the public interest.
6. Installation of a bulkhead to protect a platted lot where no structure presently exists is prohibited.
7. The construction of a bulkhead for the primary purpose of retaining or creating dry land is prohibited, except as allowed by the fill regulations in Section 8.3B.
8. Bulkheads are prohibited along sensitive shorelines, such as marshes and other wetlands.
9. Bulkheads are prohibited for any purpose if they will cause significant erosion.
10. The design of a bulkhead shall incorporate proper consideration of:
 - a. Data on local geophysical conditions;
 - b. Data on stream flow, velocity, and flood capacity; and
 - c. Effects on adjacent properties.
11. The design and construction of bulkheads shall conform to all other applicable state agency policies and regulations including the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife criteria governing the design of bulkheads.
12. Stairs or other permitted structures may be built into a bulkhead but shall not extend waterward of its face.

8.7 Dikes, Levees and Instream Structures

A. Policies

1. Insure that permits for dike, levee and instream structure projects address the policies and regulations in Section 6.1.
2. Give preference in permitting non-structural solutions over structural flood control devices, such as:
 - a. Limiting development in historically flood-prone areas or historic channel migration areas;
 - b. Regulating and limiting increases in peak stormwater runoff from new upland development; and
 - c. Land acquisition for additional flood storage.
3. Limit structural solutions to reduce shoreline damage to only when it can be demonstrated that non-structural solutions would not be able to reduce the damage.
4. Limit flood control works to when it is necessary to protect existing development and where non-structural flood hazard reduction measures have been determined to be infeasible.
5. Locate, design, and construct flood hazard management works to provide:

- a. Protection of the physical integrity of the stream corridor and other properties that may be damaged by interruptions of the geohydraulic system;
 - b. Protection of water quality and natural ground water movement;
 - c. Protection of fish, vegetation and other life forms and their habitat vital to the aquatic food chain;
 - d. Protection of recreation resources and aesthetic values such as point and channel bars, islands and other shore features and scenery;
 - e. Dedicated public access where appropriate; and
 - f. Protection of natural hydrologic and geomorphic channel and floodplain processes.
6. Restrict flood control works to protect existing development to when the primary use being protected is consistent with this master program, and the works can be developed in a manner that is compatible with multiple use of streams and associated resources for the long-term, including shoreline ecological functions, fish and wildlife management and recreation.
 7. Prohibit new or expanding development or uses in the shoreline, including subdivision of land that would likely require structural flood control works within a stream, channel migration zone or floodway over the life of the development.
 8. Prohibit structural flood control works where they will result in any of the following:
 - a. Increased residential, commercial or industrial development in undeveloped 100-year floodplains or channel migration areas;
 - b. Loss of significant flood storage capacity in undeveloped 100-year floodplains; and
 - c. Deflecting or constricting flood flows to a degree that will result in significantly increased flood heights on unprotected properties.
 9. Locate, design and construct flood control works and instream structures so that their effects on geo-hydraulic shoreline processes:
 - a. Will not cause significant damage to other properties or valuable shoreline resources, and
 - b. The physical integrity of the shoreline process corridor is maintained.
 10. Design and construct instream structures to be:
 - a. Consistent with and incorporate elements from applicable watershed management plans, restoration plans and/or surface water management plans; and
 - b. Compatible with continued long-term multiple use of shoreline resources by all appropriate user groups.
 11. Remove existing dikes, levees and instream structures when possible.

12. Require that instream structures and associated facilities provide for the protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources including, but not limited to, fish, wildlife and water resources, sensitive areas such as wetlands, sensitive geologic and geohydraulic areas and waterfalls, erosion and accretion shoreforms and natural scenic vistas.
13. Require that applications for instream structures and associated facilities minimize adverse impacts to the shoreline and the surrounding area through the design, location, security and construction of access roads, impoundment structures and reservoirs, penstocks and power houses.
14. For shoreline development by public entities, such as local governments, port districts, state agencies, and public utility districts, refer to the public access provision in Section 6.3 A.7.

B. Regulations

Dikes, levees and instream structures may be allowed as listed in Table 8.0 and shall be subject to the regulations below.

General Regulations

1. Dikes, levees and instream structures shall be subject to mitigation sequencing outlined in Section 6.1B. When allowed, mitigation shall be required for all adverse impacts to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
2. When dikes, levees and instream structures are allowed, mitigation shall be required if there will be a loss of fish and wildlife resources, natural systems including wetlands, or other critical areas. In this case, dikes, levees and instream structures shall be subject to the following:
 - a. The mitigation required shall be commensurate to the value and type of resource or system lost. No net loss in ecological function, value or acreage shall occur from such development.
 - b. Where mitigation for loss of ecological functions is required, a mitigation plan shall be prepared by the applicant/proponent that details the objectives of the mitigation activities.
 - c. Mitigation activities shall be monitored to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation plan. Monitoring shall be accomplished by a third party subject to the approval of the City and the Washington State Department of Ecology. Results of monitoring shall be publicly available.
 - d. If mitigation is found to be ineffective, corrective action that satisfies the mitigation objectives shall be required of the proponent.
 - e. If the mitigation is found to be inadequate or if adequate mitigation is determined to be impossible, the application shall be denied.

Dike and Levee Regulations

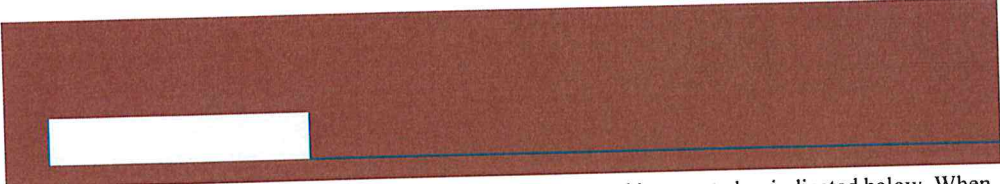
3. New dikes and levees may be constructed as part of a shoreline environmental restoration project, a state-approved comprehensive flood control management plan, an approved watershed plan, or an approved stormwater drainage basin plan.
4. Dikes and levees shall not be constructed with material dredged from the adjacent wetland or stream area unless part of a comprehensive flood and habitat plan.
5. Dikes and levees shall not be placed in the floodway except for current deflectors necessary for protection of bridges and roads.
6. Dikes and levees shall be subject to following:
 - a. Such works shall be located and designed to protect shoreline ecological processes and functions,
 - b. Such works shall be limited in size to the minimum height required to protect adjacent lands from the protected flood stage,
 - c. Such works shall be set back to the greatest extent feasible landward of the floodway and ordinary high water mark,
 - d. Such works are to be located near the tangent to outside meander bends so that the stream can maintain normal meander progression and utilize most of its natural flood water storage capacity,
 - e. Such works shall not interfere with channel migration except to protect existing structures,
 - f. Such works shall be designed and constructed to meet Natural Resources Conservation Service technical manual standards,
 - g. Such works shall be constructed in coordination with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

Instream Structure Regulations

7. Instream structures shall be planned and constructed based on a state-approved comprehensive flood control management plan, when available, and in accordance with the local National Flood Insurance Program.
8. Instream structures shall be permitted only when it is demonstrated by engineering and scientific evaluations that:
 - a. They are necessary to protect health/safety and/or existing development.
 - b. Non-structural flood hazard reduction measures are infeasible.
 - c. Measures are consistent with an adopted comprehensive flood hazard management plan that evaluates cumulative impacts to the watershed system.
9. Instream structures shall preserve valuable recreation resources and aesthetic values such as point and channel bars, side channels, islands and braided channels.

10. A new instream structure (such as, but not limited to, high flow bypass, sediment ponds, instream ponds, retention and detention facilities, tide gates, dams and weirs) shall be allowed only as part of an approved mitigation or restoration project, or approved watershed basin plan.
11. Instream structures shall be designed to avoid modifying flows and water quality in ways that may adversely affect critical fish species.
12. Instream structures shall be constructed and maintained in a manner that does not degrade the quality of affected waters.

This page intentionally left blank



Commented [CS(45)]: Perhaps language citing definition for the CAO could be added here?

The terms used throughout this Program shall be defined and interpreted as indicated below. When consistent with the context, words used in the present shall include the future, the singular shall include the plural, and the plural the singular.

A

- 1. **Act or SMA.** The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 (Chapter 90.58 RCW, as amended).
- 2. **Accessory Building, Structure or Use.** The use of the land or a subordinate building or a portion of a principle building, such use being secondary or incidental to a permitted use or structure, whether such permitted use is on the same lot as the proposed accessory building or use, or on a contiguous lot or lots under the same ownership; provided, that the accessory structure or use may be established in conjunction with or after the establishment of the permitted structure or use.
- 3. **Administrator.** That person as appointed by the City to administer the provisions of these regulations within the boundaries of that jurisdiction.
- 4. **Agricultural Activities.** Agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.
- 5. **Agricultural Equipment and Agricultural Facilities.** Include, but are not limited to:
 - A. The following used in agricultural operations: Equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; upland finfish rearing facilities; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including, but not limited to, pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains;
 - B. Corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands;
 - C. Farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and
 - D. Roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables.
- 6. **Agricultural Commodities.** Any plants, or parts thereof, and animals produced by a farmer with their primary use being for sale, consumption, or propagation by man or animals.
- 7 **Agricultural Land.** Those specific land areas on which agricultural activities are conducted as of the date of adoption of a local master program pursuant to these

guidelines as evidenced by aerial photography or other documentation. After the effective date of the master program, land converted to agricultural use is subject to compliance with the requirements of the master program.

8. **Agricultural Products.** Includes, but is not limited to, horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, vegetable, fruit, berry, grain, hops, hay, straw, turf, sod, seed, and apiary products; feed or forage for livestock; Christmas trees; hybrid cottonwood and similar hardwood trees grown as crops and harvested within twenty years of planting; and livestock including both the animals themselves and animal products including, but not limited to, meat, upland finfish, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products.
 9. **Agriculture.** All methods of livestock, crop, vegetation and soil management. These include but are not necessarily limited to the related activities of tilling, fertilizer application, soil preparation and maintenance, harvesting and the control of weeds, plant diseases and insect pests. Also included are animal husbandry practices associated with the feeding, housing, maintenance and marketing of animals such as beef cattle, milk cows, breeding stock, horses and poultry and their by-products. Facilities contained within this category include, but are not limited to, storage, feed lots, fences and ditches. Excluded are agricultural processing industries.
 10. **Amendment.** A revision, update, addition, deletion, and/or reenactment to an existing Shoreline Master Program.
 11. **Applicable Master Program.** The master program approved or adopted by the Department pursuant to RCW 90.58.090 or 90.58.190.
 12. **Aquacultural Practices.** Include the hatching, cultivating, planting, feeding, raising, harvesting and processing of aquatic plants and animals, and the maintenance and construction of necessary equipment, buildings and growing areas.
 13. **Archaeological Resource/Site.** Includes a geographic locality in Washington, including, but not limited to, submerged and submersible lands and the bed of the sea within the state's jurisdiction, that contains archaeological objects.
 14. **Archaeologist, Professional.** A person with qualifications meeting the federal secretary of the interior's standards for a professional archaeologist. Archaeologists not meeting this standard may be conditionally employed by working under the supervision of a professional archaeologist for a period of four years provided the employee is pursuing qualifications necessary to meet the federal secretary of the interior's standards for a professional archaeologist.
 15. **Average Grade Level.** The average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property which will be directly under the proposed building or structure: In the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the ordinary high water mark. Calculation of the average grade level shall be made by averaging the ground elevations at the midpoint of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure.
- B**
16. **Berm.** One or several linear deposits of sand and gravel generally paralleling the shore at or landward of OHWM; berms are naturally stable because of material size or vegetation

17. **Billboard.** See Sign.
18. **Bioengineering.** The practice of using natural vegetative materials (and often structural components) to stabilize shorelines and prevent erosion.
19. **Boating Facilities.** Includes marinas located both landward and waterward of the OHWM (dry storage and wet-moorage types); and launch ramps.
20. **Bog.** A depression or other undrained or poorly drained area containing, or covered with, peat (usually more than one layer) on which characteristic kinds of sedges, reeds, rushes, mosses, and other similar plants grow. In the early stages of development, the vegetation is herbaceous and the peat is very wet. In middle stages the dominant vegetation is brush. In mature stages trees are usually the dominant vegetation, and the peat, at least near the surface, may be comparatively dry.
21. **Buffer.** An area measured landward perpendicularly from the ordinary high water mark that is intended to reduce the adverse impacts of adjacent land uses on shoreline ecological functions and provide important habitat for wildlife.
22. **Building.** Any structure designed for or used for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or personal property, and which is used in a fixed location on land, shorelands or tidelands.
23. **Bulkhead.** Either public or private wall usually constructed parallel to the shore. Their primary purpose is to contain and prevent the loss of soil caused by erosion or wave action.

C

24. **Channel Migration Zone (CMZ).** The area along a river within which the channel(s) can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes when considered with the characteristics of the river and its surroundings.
25. **Channelization.** The straightening, deepening or lining of stream channels, and/or prevention of natural meander progression of stream ways, through artificial means such as relocation of channels, dredging, and/or placement of continuous levees or bank revetments along significant portions of the stream. Dredging of sediment or debris alone is excluded.
26. **Clearing.** The destruction or removal of vegetative ground cover and/or trees including, but not limited to, root material removal and/or topsoil removal. This includes such activities as clear cutting or selective harvest of trees, pulling out of stumps, hauling off of shrubs, slash piles, etc.
27. **Cluster Development.** A residential development which reserves substantial portions of land as open space or recreational areas for the joint use of the occupants of the development. This land may be provided by allowing dwelling units to be placed on lots smaller than the legal minimum size for regular subdivisions, as long as the density does not exceed prescribed standards.

28. **Commercial Development.** Those uses involved in wholesale, retail, service and business trade. Examples include hotels, motels, grocery markets, shopping centers, restaurants, shops, offices and private or public indoor recreation facilities.
29. **Conditional Use.** A use, development, or substantial development which is classified as a conditional use or is not classified within the applicable master program.
30. **Critical Areas.** Those areas with especially fragile biophysical characteristics and/or with significant environmental resources as designated in Chapter 18D of the Tenino Municipal Code. RCW 36.70A.030 defines “critical areas” as: wetlands; areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable waters; fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; frequently flooded areas; and geologically hazardous areas.
31. **Critical Freshwater Habitats.** Designated areas of streams, rivers, wetlands and lakes, their associated channel migration zones and flood plains.

D

32. **Density.** The permissible number of dwelling units that may be developed on a specific amount of land area measured in number of dwelling units per acre.
33. **Department.** Washington State Department of Ecology.
34. **Development.** A use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel or minerals; bulkheading; pile driving; 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 at any water level and/or on lands subject to the Act. “Development” does not include dismantling or removing structures if there is no other associated development or re-development.
35. **Development Regulations.** The controls placed on development or land uses by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas ordinances, all portions of a shoreline master program other than goals and policies approved or adopted under chapter 90.58 RCW, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto.
36. **Dike.** An embankment to prevent flooding by a stream or other water body, often referred to as a levee.
37. **Director.** The Director of the Washington State Department of Ecology.
38. **Dredging.** The removal or displacement of earth or sediments such as gravel, sand, mud or silt and/or other materials or debris from any stream, river, lake or marine water body and associated shorelines and wetlands.
39. **Dwelling.** A building or portion thereof, designed or used for residential occupancy. The term dwelling shall not be construed to mean a motel, rooming house, hospital or other accommodation used for more or less transient occupancy.

E

40. **Ecological Functions or Shoreline Functions.** The work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline’s natural ecosystem.

41. **Ecosystem-Wide Processes.** The suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.
42. **Education.** Any development undertaken for the support of public or private research or education.
43. **Emergency.** An unanticipated and imminent threat to public health, safety or the environment which requires immediate action with a time too short to allow full compliance with this master program. Emergency construction does not include development of new permanent protective structures where none previously existed. Where new protective structures are deemed by the administrator to be the appropriate means to address the emergency situation, upon abatement of the emergency situation the new structure shall be removed and any permits which would have been required by this SMP or the SMA, absent an emergency, must be obtained. Generally, flooding or other seasonal events that can be anticipated and may occur but are not imminent is not an emergency.
44. **Environment.** See “Shoreline Environment Designations”.
45. **Exempt.** Developments set forth in WAC 173-27-040 and RCW 90.58.030 (3)(e), 90.58.140(9), 90.58.147, 90.58.355, and 90.58.515 which are not required to obtain a substantial development permit but which must otherwise comply with applicable provisions of the act and the local master program.

F

46. **Fair market value.** The open market bid price for conducting the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchase of the goods, services and materials necessary to accomplish the development. This would normally equate to the cost of hiring a contractor to undertake the development from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation and contractor overhead and profit. The fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed or found labor, equipment or materials.
47. **Feasible.** An action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, meets all of the following conditions:
- a. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;
 - b. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose;
 - c. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project's primary intended legal use;
 - d. In cases where this master program requires certain actions unless they are infeasible, the burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant; and

e. In determining an action's infeasibility, the administrator may weigh the action's relative public costs and public benefits, considered in the short- and long-term time frames.

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

49. **Floodplain.** Synonymous with one hundred (100) year flood plain and means that land area susceptible to inundation with a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulation maps or a reasonable method which meets the objectives of the act.

50. **Floodplain Management.** A long-term local government program to reduce flood damages to life and property and to minimize public expenses due to floods through a comprehensive system of planning, development regulations, building standards, structural works and monitoring and warning systems

51. **Floodway.** The area that has been established in effective federal emergency management agency flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps. The floodway does not include lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

52. **Forest Practices.** The raising and harvesting of trees as a crop as defined by WAC 222-16, as amended. Within the city or its urban growth area all class 1, 2 or 3 forest practices shall be administered as class 4 conversions and shall be subject to local land use regulations.

G

53. **Geologically Hazardous Areas.** Areas susceptible to severe erosion or slide activity, such as unstable bluffs, and include areas with high potential for earthquake activity. They may be identified in critical areas inventories. In general, they are not suitable for placing structures or locating intense activities or uses due to the inherent threat to public health and safety.

54. **Geotechnical Report or Geotechnical Analysis.** A scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and

Deleted: The area, as identified in a master program, that either: (i) Has been established in federal emergency management agency flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps; or (ii) consists of those portions of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition, topography, or other indicators of flooding that occurs with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually. Regardless of the method used to identify the floodway, the floodway shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of the proposed development, including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise about the regional and local shoreline geology and processes.

- 55. **Grading.** The movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.
- 56. **Guidelines or SMA Guidelines.** Standards adopted to implement the policy of the SMA (RCW 90.58) and provide criteria to local governments and the department in developing master programs, codified as Chapter 173-26 WAC.
- 57. **Guidelines or SMP Guidelines.** Those standards adopted to implement the SMA policy for regulation of use of the shorelines of the state prior to adoption of master programs, and to provide criteria to local governments and Ecology for developing Shoreline Master Programs (SMP). Chapter 173-26 WAC or as amended.

H

- 58. **Hazard Tree.** Any tree that is susceptible to immediate fall due to its condition (damage, disease, or dead) or other factors, which because of its location is at risk of damaging permanent physical improvement to property causing personal injury.
- 59. **Hazardous Waste.** Includes all dangerous and extremely hazardous waste as defined by RCW 70.105.010.
- 60. **Hearings Board.** The State Shorelines Hearings Board established by the act in RCW 90.58.170.
- 61. **Height.** Measured from average grade level to the highest point of a structure: Provided, that television antennas, chimneys, and similar appurtenances shall not be used in calculating height, except where it obstructs the view of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines, or the applicable master program provides otherwise. Provided further, that temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation.
- 62. **Historic Place.** A building, structure, object or site on the local, State or National Register of Historic Places.
- 63. **Historic Preservation Professional.** An individual who hold a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history, or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:
 - A. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
 - B. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

I

64. **Impervious Surface.** Hard surface areas that either prevent or retard the entry of water into the soil mantle. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and other surfaces. Natural surface water and open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of this program.
65. **Industrial Developments.** Facilities for processing, manufacturing and storage of finished or semi-finished goods.

L

66. **Legislative Body.** The City Council of the City of Tenino.
67. **Levee.** A natural or man-made embankment on the bank of a stream for the purpose of keeping flood waters from inundating adjacent land. Some levees have revetments on their sides.
68. **Local Government.** Any county, incorporated city or town which contains within its boundaries shorelines of the state subject to chapter 90.58 RCW.
69. **Lot.** A fractional portion of subdivided land having fixed boundaries.
70. **Lot Area.** The area contained within the boundaries of a lot excluding any area below the ordinary high-water mark.
71. **Lot, Front.** The portion of a lot adjacent to either the public street affording principal access to the property or the waterfront, if the property abuts a water body.
72. **Lot Length.** The maximum lineal dimension of a lot, not including an access roads less than twenty five (25) feet in width.
73. **Lot Width.** For lots of a generally rectangular character, the average lineal dimension taken at right angles to the lot length. For other lots, the diameter of the largest circle which can be placed wholly within the boundaries of the lot.

M

74. **Marsh.** A low, flat area on which the vegetation consists mainly of herbaceous plants such as cattails, bulrushes, tules, sedges, skunk cabbage, and other aquatic or semi- aquatic plant. Shallow water usually stands on a marsh, at least during a considerable part of the year. The surface is commonly soft mud or muck.
75. **Master Program.** The comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.
76. **Maximum Density.** The largest number of dwelling uses per acre allowed by the SMP or local development regulations.
77. **Maximum Impervious Surface.** The largest amount of hard surfaces allowed with a parcel, which could include roofs, pavement, patios, walkways, and gravel parking areas.

- 78. Mining.** Removal of naturally occurring metallic and nonmetallic minerals and other related materials, including sand, gravel and quarry rock from on, and beneath, the earth's surface normally for commercial and construction purposes. This can include deep pit, open pit, surface mining, quarrying, placer and hydraulic mining.
- 79. Must.** Denotes a mandate; the action is required.
- N**
- 80. Native Vegetation.** Refer to "Vegetation, native".
- 81. Natural or existing topography.** The topography of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property immediately prior to any site preparation or grading, including excavation or filling.
- 82. Nonconforming Building or Structure.** A building or structure or portion thereof which was lawfully erected, altered or maintained, but because of the application of this master program no longer conforms to the requirements of the master program.
- 83. Nonconforming Lot.** A parcel of land legally established prior to the effective date of the Shoreline Master Program which does not conform with the lot size or area requirements of this master program.
- 84. Nonconforming Use.** A use or activity that was lawfully established prior to the effective date of the Shoreline Master Program but no longer conforms to the requirements of the master program.
- 85. Nonwater-Oriented Uses.** Those uses that are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment.
- 86. Normal Maintenance.** This includes those usual acts to prevent a decline, lapse or cessation from a lawfully established condition.
- 87. Normal Repair.** To restore a development to a state comparable to its original condition within a reasonable period after decay or partial destruction, except where repair involves total replacement which is not common practice or causes substantial adverse effects to the shoreline resource or environment.
- O**
- 88. Open Space.** Land and natural wetlands which retain their natural or semi-natural character because they have not been developed with structures, paving or other development and, for the purposes of this program, are normally required of residential and/or recreation developments.
- 89. Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM).** The mark on all lakes, streams and tidal water which will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by a local government or the department: PROVIDED, that in any area where the ordinary high- water mark cannot be found and the ordinary high-water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water.

90. **Over Water.** Location of a structure or development above the surface of the water, including placement of buildings on piling or floats.

P

91. **Parcel.** A tract or plot of land of any size which may or may not be subdivided or improved.
92. **Parking.** Any space or area specifically allotted for the purpose of temporary, daily or overnight off-street storage of motor vehicles to support a shoreline use authorized by the Shoreline Master Program.
93. **Party of record.** Includes all persons, agencies or organizations who have submitted written comments in response to a notice of application; made oral comments in a formal public hearing conducted on the application; or notified local government of their desire to receive a copy of the final decision on a permit and who have provided an address for delivery of such notice by mail.
94. **Permit.** Any substantial development, variance, conditional use permit, or revision authorized under chapter 90.58 RCW.
95. **Person.** An individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation, or agency of the state or local governmental unit however designated.
96. **Planned Unit Development.** A development which permits departures from the conventional siting and setback requirements of other sections of this master program in the interest of achieving superior site development, creating open space, and encouraging imaginative design by permitting design flexibility.
97. **Priority Habitat.** "Priority habitat, local" or "local priority habitat" means a seasonal range or habitat element with which a species has a primary association, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long-term. These might include areas of high relative density or species richness, breeding habitat, winter range and movement corridors. These might also include habitats that are of limited availability or high vulnerability to alteration, such as cliffs, talus and wetlands.
Priority habitat, state" or "state priority habitat" means a seasonal range or habitat element, so identified by the Washington State Department of Wildlife, with which a given species has a primary association, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long term. These might include areas of high relative diversity or species richness, breeding habitat, winter range and movement corridors. These might also include habitats that are of limited availability or high vulnerability to alteration.
98. **Priority Species.** Priority species, local" or "local priority species" means those species that may not be endangered or threatened from a statewide perspective, but are of local concern due to their population status or their sensitivity to habitat manipulation and have been designated as such.

Priority species, state" or "state priority species" means those species that are so identified by the Washington State Department of Wildlife due to their population status

and their sensitivity to habitat manipulation. Priority species include those which are state-listed endangered, threatened and sensitive species.

- 99. **Property Lines.** The exterior boundaries of a lot or parcel.
- 100. **Provisions.** Policies, regulations, standards, guideline criteria or environment designations.
- 101. **Public Access.** A trail, path, road or launching ramp by which the general public can reach the public waters from a public road.
- 102. **Public Interest.** The interest shared by the citizens of the state or community at large in the affairs of government, or some interest by which their rights or liabilities are affected including, but not limited to, an effect on public property or on health, safety, or general welfare resulting from a use or development.
- 103. **Public Street.** Any street, way, road, alley or highway in public ownership.

Q

- 104. **Quarry.** The pit or location where rock, ore, stone and similar materials are excavated and/or processed for sale or for off-site use.

R

- 105. **Recreation.** Facilities for refreshment of body and mind through play, amusement or relaxation. This includes passive uses such as hiking, canoeing, photography and fishing. It also includes intensive uses such as boat ramps, motor vehicles, playgrounds and parks whether they are for public or private usage.
- 106. **Recreational Development.** Provides opportunities for the refreshment of body and mind through forms of play, sports, relaxation, amusement or contemplation. It includes facilities for passive recreational activities such as hiking, photography, viewing and fishing. It also includes facilities for active or more intensive uses such as parks, campgrounds, golf courses and their support buildings including clubhouses, and other outdoor recreation areas.
- 107. **Residence, Single-Family.** A detached building designed for occupancy by one (1) family and containing one (1) dwelling unit.
- 108. **Residential Development.** One or more buildings, structures, lots, parcels or portions thereof that are designed for and used or intended to be used to provide a place of abode for human beings. Residential development includes single-family dwellings; duplexes; other detached dwellings; floating homes; multi-family development (apartments), condominiums, townhouses and rowhouses; manufactured home parks; subdivisions; and short subdivisions, together with accessory uses and structures normally applicable to residential uses including but not limited to garages, sheds, tennis courts, swimming pools, parking areas, fences, cabanas, saunas and guest cottages.
- 109. **Restore, Restoration or Ecological Restoration.** The reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a

requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.

- 110. **Revetment.** A sloped shoreline structure (constructed of riprap or other substantial material) built to protect an existing eroding shoreline or newly placed fill against waves, wakes, currents, or weather.
- 111. **Riprap.** Broken stone placed on shoulders, slopes or other such places to protect them from erosion.
- 112. **Roads and Railroads.** Those passageways, and associated facilities and activities used by or associated with pedestrians, vehicles and trains, including but not limited to: all public and private roads; major highways; freeways; railways; the corridors in which they are placed; bridges; culverts; riprapping; fills; cuts; turnouts; driveways; rest stations; viewpoints; picnic areas; landscaping; and soil erosion safeguards.

S

- 113. **Scientific Research and Education.** Any development undertaken for the support of public or private science research or education.
- 114. **Setback.** An area in which development of structures is restricted. Setbacks apply to structures and in general are intended to: assure that development is located a safe distance from bluffs and other natural features, including required vegetative buffers; improve shoreline aesthetics; protect shoreline views; and keep enough space between developments and natural shoreline processes (e.g. wave action and erosion) to avoid the need for bulkheading or other shoreline stabilization measures.
- 115. **Shall.** Denotes a mandate; the action must be done.
- 116. **Shared Use Path.** A facility physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic within the highway right-of-way or on an exclusive right-of-way with minimal crossflow by motor vehicles. It is designed and built primarily for use by bicycles, but is also used by pedestrians, joggers, skaters, wheelchair users (both non-motorized and motorized), equestrians, and other non-motorized users.
- 117. **Shorelands or Shoreland Areas.** Those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of this chapter; the same to be designated as to location by the Department of Ecology.
- 118. **Shoreline Areas and Shoreline Jurisdiction.** All shorelines of the state and shorelands as defined in RCW 90.58.030.
- 119. **Shoreline Environment Designation.** The categories of shorelines of the state established by the master program to differentiate between areas whose features imply differing objectives regarding their use and future development.
- 120. **Shoreline Jurisdiction.** All "shorelands" as defined in RCW 90.58.030. Refer to "Shorelands or Shoreland Areas".

- 121. Shoreline Management Act.** The Shoreline Management Act of 1971(Chapter 90.58 RCW, as amended).
- 122. Shoreline Master Program or Master Program.** The comprehensive use plan element for a described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020. As provided in RCW 36.70A.480, the goals and policies of a Shoreline Master Program shall be considered an element of the city's comprehensive land use plan. All other portions of the Shoreline Master Program including use regulations, shall be considered development regulations.
- 123. Shoreline Modifications.** Those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element such as a dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure. They can include other actions, such as clearing, grading, or application of chemicals.
- 124. Shoreline Permit.** Refer to "Permit".
- 125. Shorelines.** All of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs, and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them; except
- A. shorelines of statewide significance;
 - B. shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and
 - C. shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.
- 126. Shorelines of Statewide Significance.** The specific rivers, lakes and marine designated in RCW 90.58.030. There are no shorelines of statewide significance in Tenino:
- 127. Shorelines of the State.** The total of all shorelines and shorelines of statewide significance within the state.
- 128. Should.** Denotes that the particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated, compelling reason, based on policy of the Shoreline Management Act and this chapter, against taking the action.
- 129. Sign.** A device of any material or medium, including structural component parts, used or intended to be used to attract attention to the subject matter for advertising, identification or informative purposes.
- 130. Significant Vegetation Removal.** The removal or alteration of trees, shrubs, and/or ground cover by clearing, grading, cutting, burning, chemical means, or other activity that causes significant ecological impacts to functions provided by such vegetation. The removal of invasive or noxious weeds does not constitute significant vegetation removal. Tree pruning, not including tree topping, where it does not affect ecological functions, does not constitute significant vegetation removal.
- 131. Single Family Residence.** See Residence, Single Family.

- 132. Solid Waste.** All solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes including garbage, rubbish, ashes, plastics, industrial wastes, wood wastes and sort yard wastes associated with commercial logging activities, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts of vehicles, household appliances and other discarded commodities.
- 133. Solid Waste Disposal.** The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid or hazardous waste on any land area on or in the water.
- 134. State Master Program.** The cumulative total of all master programs approved or adopted by the Department of Ecology.
- 135. Street.** See Road.
- 136. Street, Public.** A street in public ownership.
- 137. Structure.** A permanent or temporary edifice or building, or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of the ground or water, except for vessels.
- 138. Submerged Lands.** Those areas below the ordinary high-water mark of marine waters, lakes and rivers.
- 139. Substantial Development.** Any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds seven thousand forty-seven dollars (\$7,047), or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold established in this subsection must be adjusted for inflation by the office of financial management every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. "Consumer price index" means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor and statistics, United States department of labor. The office of financial management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the office of the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect.

The following shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this master program:

- A. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire, 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 and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation, and ranching activities, including agricultural service roads and utilities on shorelands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation structures including but not limited to head gates, pumping facilities, and irrigation channels. A feedlot of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, alteration of the contour of the shorelands by leveling or filling other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities. A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock

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

- E. Construction or modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys;
- F. Construction on shorelands by an owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or for the use of his or her family, which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five (35) feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this chapter;
- G. Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of single and multiple family residences. This exception applies if either:
 - 1. in salt waters, the fair market value of the dock does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500); or
 - 2. in fresh waters, the fair market value of the dock does not exceed:
 - a. Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$22,500) for docks that are constructed to replace existing docks, and are of equal or lesser square footage than the existing dock being replaced, or
 - b. Eleven thousand two hundred dollars (\$11,200) for all other docks constructed in fresh waters;

however, if subsequent construction having a fair market value exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) occurs within five years of completion of the prior construction, the subsequent construction shall be considered a substantial development for the purpose of this chapter;
- H. Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals, waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that now exist or are hereafter created or developed as a part of an irrigation system for the primary purpose of making use of system waters, including return flow and artificially stored groundwater for the irrigation of lands;
- I. The marking of property lines or corners on state owned lands, when such marking does not significantly interfere with normal public use of the surface of the water;
- J. Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches, drains, or other facilities existing on September 8, 1975, which were created, developed, or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or diking system;
- K. Site exploration and investigation activities that are prerequisite to preparation of an application for development authorization under this chapter, if:
 - 1. The activity does not interfere with the normal public use of the surface waters;
 - 2. The activity will have no significant adverse impact on the environment including, but not limited to, fish, wildlife, fish or wildlife habitat, water quality, and aesthetic values;
 - 3. The activity does not involve the installation of a structure, and upon completion of the activity the vegetation and land configuration of the site are restored to conditions existing before the activity;

4. A private entity seeking development authorization under this section first posts a performance bond or provides other evidence of financial responsibility to the local jurisdiction to ensure that the site is restored to preexisting conditions; and
5. The activity is not subject to the permit requirements of RCW 90.58.550;
- L. The process of removing or controlling an aquatic noxious weed, as defined in RCW 17.26.020, through the use of an herbicide or other treatment methods applicable to weed control that are recommended by a final environmental impact statement published by the department of agriculture or the department jointly with other state agencies under RCW 43.21C.

140. Surface Water Body. Any water area which is within the shorelines of the state.

141. Swamp. Is similar to a marsh except that reeds and shrubs comprise the characteristic vegetation. Marshes and swamps merge into each other, and both tend to merge into bogs.

T

142. Trail. See "Shared Use Path".

143. Transportation Facilities. Those structures and developments that aid in land and water surface movement of people, goods and services. They include roads and highways, bridges and causeways, bikeways, trails, railroad facilities, ferry terminals, float plane terminals, heliports and other related facilities.

U

144. Utilities. Services and facilities that produce, convey, store, process or dispose of electric power, gas, water, sewage, stormwater, communications (including cellular towers), oil, waste and the like.

145. Utilities, Accessory. Those small-scale distribution services connected directly to the uses along the shoreline.

V

146. Variance. Is a means to grant relief from the specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the applicable master program and not a means to vary a use of a shoreline.

147. Vegetation, Native. Native plants commonly found Thurston County. Generally comprised of three vegetative levels including an overstory of trees, an understory of shrubs, and a floor of herbs.

W

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

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

and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment.

- 150. Water-Oriented Use.** A use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.
- 151. Water Quality.** The physical characteristics of water within shoreline jurisdiction, including water quantity, hydrological, physical, chemical, aesthetic, recreation-related, and biological characteristics. Where used in this master program, the term "water quantity" refers only to development and uses regulated under this chapter and affecting water quantity, such as impermeable surfaces and storm water handling practices. Water quantity, for purposes of this master program, does not mean the withdrawal of ground water or diversion of surface water pursuant to RCW 90.03.250 through 90.03.340.
- 152. Water-Related Use.** A use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because: a) The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or b) The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.
- 153. Wetlands.** Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

This page intentionally left blank

9.

File Attachments for Item:

9. Review Bond Ordinance 918

Recommended Action: Approve Ordinance 918

CITY OF TENINO, WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. 918

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Tenino, Washington, providing for the issuance and sale of a limited tax general obligation bond in the principal amount of not to exceed \$1,750,000 to be used to finance a building in the Agricultural Business & Innovation Park; fixing or setting parameters with respect to certain terms and covenants of the bond; and providing for other related matters.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TENINO, WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Definitions. As used in this ordinance, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) “*Authorized Officer*” means the Mayor, Clerk-Treasurer or their appointed designee.

(b) “*Bond*” means the “City of Tenino, Washington Limited Tax General Obligation Bond, 2021 (Taxable)” authorized by this ordinance.

(c) “*Bond Fund*” means the debt service fund of the City created for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bond.

(d) “*Bond Register*” means the registration records for the Bond maintained by the Bond Registrar.

(e) “*Bond Registrar*” means the City Clerk-Treasurer, whose duties include registering and authenticating the Bond, maintaining the Bond Register, transferring ownership of the Bond, and paying the principal of and interest on the Bond.

(f) “*City*” means the City of Tenino, Washington, a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington.

(g) “*City Council*” means the legislative authority of the City, as duly and regularly constituted from time to time.

(h) “*Date of Delivery*” means the date of the delivery of the Bond to the Purchaser.

(i) “*Outstanding Principal Balance of the Bond*” means the aggregate of all funds that the City has drawn from the Purchaser pursuant to the Bond less the aggregate of all principal payments on the Bond made by the City.

(j) “*Project*” means the financing of a building in the Agricultural Business & Innovation Park, which may include site preparation and other project-related costs, and other capital improvements approved by the Council.

(k) “*Project Fund*” means the fund or account designated or created by the City for the purposes of carrying out the Project.

(l) “*Purchaser*” means North Cascades Bank, a division of Glacier Bank, Chelan, Washington, or its successors or assigns.

(m) “*Purchaser Offer*” means the offer presented by the Purchaser to purchase the Bond.

(n) “*Request for Draw*” means a written request by an Authorized Officer for a draw from the Bond for a purpose that has been approved by the City Council as provided in Section 3.

Section 2. Findings and Determinations. The City takes note of the following facts and makes the following findings and determinations:

(a) *Authority and Description of the Project.* The City is in need of financing the Project and other project-related costs, and other capital improvements. The City Council therefore finds that it is in the best interests of the City to carry out the Project.

(b) *Plan of Financing.* Pursuant to applicable law, including without limitation chapters 35.37, 39.36, 39.44, 39.46 and 39.52 RCW, the City is authorized to issue general obligation bonds for the purpose of financing the Project. The total expected cost of the Project is approximately \$4,000,000 which is expected to be made up of proceeds of the Bond, state grants, and other available money of the City.

(c) *Debt Capacity.* The maximum amount of indebtedness authorized by this ordinance is \$1,750,000. Based on the following facts, this amount is to be issued within the amount permitted to be issued by the City for general municipal purposes without a vote:

(1) The assessed valuation of the taxable property within the City as ascertained by the last preceding assessment for City purposes for collection in the calendar year 2021 is \$151,933,687.

(2) As of December 31, 2020, the City had \$65,322 in limited tax general obligation indebtedness, which is incurred within the limit of up to 1½% of the value of the taxable property within the City permitted for general municipal purposes without a vote.

(3) The City has no unlimited tax general obligation indebtedness outstanding.

(d) *The Bond.* For the purpose of providing the funds necessary to carry out the Project and to pay the costs of issuance and sale of the Bond, the City Council finds that it is in the best interests of the City and its taxpayers to issue the Bond consistent with this ordinance.

Section 3. Authorization of the Bond. The City is authorized to borrow money on the credit of the City and issue a taxable limited tax general obligation bond evidencing indebtedness in the principal amount of not to exceed \$1,750,000 to provide funds necessary to finance the Project and to pay the costs of issuance and sale of the Bond.

Section 4. Description of the Bond. The Bond shall be issued as a single bond designated as the City of Tenino, Washington, Limited Tax General Obligation Bond, 2021 (Taxable); shall be in the principal amount of not to exceed \$1,750,000; shall be dated the Date of Delivery; shall be numbered R-1; shall be issued only in fully registered form; and shall mature on December 1, 2042 (the “Maturity Date”).

Each draw pursuant to a Request for Draw on the Bond shall bear interest at the rate of 3.15% per annum. Interest on the Bond shall accrue from the date money is drawn, pursuant to a Request for Draw, until paid and shall be computed on the principal amount outstanding on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 30-day months. The Outstanding Principal Balance of the Bond shall not exceed \$1,750,000.

Interest on the Bond shall be repaid in semiannual installments on each June 1 and December 1, beginning December 1, 2021, to and including the Maturity Date. Principal of the Bond shall be repaid in annual installments on each December 1, beginning December 1, 2023, with the remaining Outstanding Principal Balance of the Bond due on the Maturity Date. The Outstanding Principal Balance of the Bond on any particular day shall be the aggregate of all funds which the City has drawn from the date of the Bond to that day less the aggregate of all principal payments made by the City on or before that day.

A Request for Draw may be made on any business day through and including December 1, 2022 (the “Draw Period”) by an Authorized Officer in writing. The Purchaser requires two-day advance notice of any Request for Draw. The City hereby delegates to the Authorized Officers authority to make a written Request for Draw pursuant to this ordinance. The Purchaser shall incur no liability to the City or to any other person in acting upon any written communication which the Purchaser believes in good faith to have been given by an official authorized to borrow on behalf of the City, or otherwise acting in good faith in making advances pursuant to this ordinance. Bond proceeds shall be deposited into the appropriate City account determined by an Authorized Officer.

Section 5. Bond Registrar; Registration and Transfer of the Bond. Pursuant to RCW 39.46.030(4) the City’s Clerk-Treasurer shall serve as initial fiscal agent for the City (the “Bond Registrar”) with respect to the Bond and is authorized, on behalf of the City, to authenticate and deliver the Bond in accordance with the provisions of the Bond and this ordinance. The Bond shall be issued only in registered form as to both principal and interest and shall be recorded on books or records maintained by the Bond Registrar (the “Bond Register”). The Bond Register shall contain the name and mailing address of the owner of the Bond.

Upon a determination by the City Clerk-Treasurer that maintenance of the duties of the Bond Registrar is no longer convenient, the fiscal agent of the State of Washington shall act as Bond Registrar.

The Bond Registrar shall keep, or cause to be kept, at its office, sufficient books for the registration, assignment or transfer of the Bond, which books shall be open to inspection by the City at all times. The Bond Registrar is authorized, on behalf of the City, to authenticate and deliver the Bond transferred or exchanged in accordance with the provisions of the Bond and this ordinance, to serve as the City's paying agent for the Bond and to carry out all of the Bond Registrar's powers and duties under this ordinance.

The Bond Registrar shall be responsible for its representations contained in the Bond Registrar's Certificate of Authentication on the Bond.

The Bond may be assigned or transferred only in whole by the Purchaser to a single investor that is a financial institution or an entity reasonably believed to be a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of the applicable federal securities laws. Any transfer shall be without cost to the owner or transferee, except for governmental charges imposed on any such transfer or exchange. The Bond Registrar shall not be obligated to exchange or transfer the Bond during the 15 days preceding any payment or prepayment date. When the Bond has been paid in full, both principal and interest, the Bond shall be surrendered to the Bond Registrar, who shall cancel the Bond.

Section 6. Form and Execution of the Bond.

(a) *Form of the Bond; Signatures and Seal.* The Bond shall be prepared in a form consistent with the provisions of this ordinance and Washington law. The Bond shall be signed by the Mayor and the City Clerk-Treasurer, either or both of whose signatures may be manual or in facsimile, and the seal of the City or a facsimile reproduction thereof shall be impressed or printed thereon. If any officer whose manual or facsimile signature appears on the Bond ceases to be an officer of the City authorized to sign bonds before the Bond bearing his or her manual or facsimile signature is authenticated by the Bond Registrar, or issued or delivered by the City, the Bond nevertheless may be authenticated, issued and delivered and, when authenticated, issued and delivered, shall be as binding on the City as though that person had continued to be an officer of the City authorized to sign bonds. The Bond also may be signed on behalf of the City by any person who, on the actual date of signing of the Bond, is an officer of the City authorized to sign bonds, although he or she did not hold the required office on its Date of Delivery.

(b) *Authentication.* Only the Bond bearing a Certificate of Authentication in substantially the following form, manually signed by the Bond Registrar, shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose or entitled to the benefits of this ordinance: "Certificate of Authentication. This Bond is the fully registered City of Tenino, Washington, Limited Tax General Obligation Bond, 2021 (Taxable), described in the Bond Ordinance." The authorized signing of a Certificate of Authentication shall be conclusive evidence that the Bond so authenticated has been duly executed, authenticated and delivered and is entitled to the benefits of this ordinance.

Section 7. Payment of the Bond. Both principal of and interest on the Bond shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America and shall be paid by electronic transfer, unless payment by check or draft of the Bond Registrar is permitted by the Purchaser, and sent to

the Purchaser so that the Purchaser receives the payments when due at the address appearing on the Bond Register. The Bond is not subject to acceleration under any circumstances.

Upon receipt of the final payment of principal of and interest on the Bond, whether at maturity or upon prepayment, the Purchaser shall present and surrender the Bond to the Bond Registrar to be destroyed or cancelled in accordance with law. The City and the Bond Registrar may deem and treat the Purchaser as the absolute owner of the Bond for the purpose of receiving payment of principal and interest and for all other purposes, and neither the City nor the Bond Registrar shall be affected by any notice to the contrary other than proper notice of assignment or transfer.

Section 8. Funds and Accounts; Deposit of Bond Proceeds.

(a) *Bond Fund.* The Bond Fund of the City is created for the sole purpose of paying principal of and interest on the Bond. All amounts allocated to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bond shall be accounted for separately and shall be deposited in the Bond Fund as necessary for the timely payment of amounts due with respect to the Bond. The principal of and interest on the Bond shall be paid out of the Bond Fund. Until needed for that purpose, the City may invest money in the Bond Fund temporarily in any legal investment, and the investment earnings shall be retained in the Bond Fund and used for the purposes of that fund.

(b) *Project Fund.* The Project Fund is a fund of the City to be used to pay the costs of the Project. Proceeds received from the sale and delivery of the Bond shall be deposited into the Project Fund and used to pay the costs of the Project and costs of issuance of the Bond. Until needed to pay such costs, the City may invest those proceeds temporarily in any legal investment, and the investment earnings shall be retained in the Project Fund and used for the purposes of that fund, except that earnings subject to a federal tax or rebate requirement (if applicable) may be withdrawn from the Project Fund and used for those tax or rebate purposes.

Section 9. Prepayment. The City reserves the right and option to prepay and redeem the Bond in advance of its maturity on any business day all or a portion of the principal amount of the Bond outstanding at par plus accrued interest to the date of prepayment and redemption. Interest on the Bond or the portion thereof so prepaid shall cease to accrue on the date of such prepayment. The City will provide the Purchaser with written notice of any intended prepayment at least 15 days prior to such prepayment date. Upon any partial prepayment, the remaining payments would be recalculated to represents a reduction in the payment amounts to the Maturity Date.

Section 10. Failure to Pay the Bond. If any payment of the Bond is not paid when due, the City shall be obligated to pay interest on the Bond at the same rate provided in the Bond from and after its maturity or date fixed for prepayment until the Bond, both principal and interest, is paid in full or until sufficient money for its payment in full is on deposit in the Bond Fund, or in a trust account established to refund or defease the Bond, and the Bond has been called for payment by giving notice of that call to the Purchaser.

Section 11. Pledge of Taxes. The Bond constitutes a general indebtedness of the City and is payable from tax revenues of the City, lease payments from leasing the Project, and such

other money as is lawfully available and pledged by the City for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bond. For as long as the Bond is outstanding, the City irrevocably pledges that it shall, in the manner provided by law within the constitutional and statutory limitations provided by law without the assent of the voters, include in its annual property tax levy amounts sufficient, together with other money that is lawfully available, to pay principal of and interest on the Bond as the same become due. The full faith, credit and resources of the City are pledged irrevocably for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the Bond and such pledge shall be enforceable in mandamus against the City.

Section 12. Sale and Delivery of the Bond.

(a) *Sale of the Bond.* The Purchaser has presented the Purchaser Offer for the Bond to the City offering to purchase the Bond under the terms and conditions provided therein. The City will pay the Purchaser a fee of \$3,500 for the Bond.

(b) *Preparation, Execution and Delivery of the Bond.* The Bond will be prepared at City expense and will, in accordance with the Purchaser Offer and this ordinance, be delivered to the Purchaser together with the approving legal opinion of Foster Garvey P.C., bond counsel to the City, regarding the Bond.

Section 13. Reporting Requirements. While the Bond is outstanding, the City shall submit to the Purchaser its annual financial reports within 30 days after receipt of such annual financial report from the Washington State Auditor and such additional information as the Purchaser may reasonably request.

Section 14. Default. The following events shall constitute a default under the Bond:

- (a) a failure to pay principal or interest on the Bond when due,
- (b) a failure by the City to comply with any of its obligations, or to perform any of its duties, under this ordinance, which failure continues and is not cured for a period of more than 60 days after the Purchaser has made written demand on the City to cure such failure, or
- (c) a material misrepresentation to the Purchaser by the City in the purchase of the Bond, as reasonably concluded by the Purchaser after investigation and discussion with the City.

Section 15. Governing Law. The Bond shall be governed and interpreted according to the laws of Washington.

Section 16. General Authorization and Ratification. The Mayor, City Clerk-Treasurer and other appropriate officers of the City are severally authorized to take such actions and to execute such documents as in their judgment may be necessary or desirable to carry out the transactions contemplated in connection with this ordinance, and to do everything necessary for the prompt delivery of the Bond to the Purchaser thereof and for the proper application, use and investment of the proceeds of the Bond. All actions taken prior to the effective date of this ordinance in furtherance of the purposes described in this ordinance and not inconsistent with the terms of this ordinance are ratified and confirmed in all respects.

Section 17. Severability. The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be separate and severable. If a court of competent jurisdiction, all appeals having been exhausted or all appeal periods having run, finds any provision of this ordinance to be invalid or unenforceable as to any person or circumstance, such offending provision shall, if feasible, be deemed to be modified to be within the limits of enforceability or validity. However, if the offending provision cannot be so modified, it shall be null and void with respect to the particular person or circumstance, and all other provisions of this ordinance in all other respects, and the offending provision with respect to all other persons and all other circumstances, shall remain valid and enforceable.

Section 18. Effective Date of Ordinance. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and five days following its publication as required by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Tenino, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 13th day of July, 2021.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk-Treasurer

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, City Clerk-Treasurer of the City of Tenino, Washington (the "City"), hereby certify as follows:

1. The attached copy of Ordinance No. _____ (the "Ordinance") is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance duly passed at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City held at the regular meeting place thereof on July 13, 2021, as that ordinance appears on the minute book of the City.

2. That in accordance with Proclamation 20-28 made by the Governor of the State of Washington on March 24, 2020, as extended, and acts of the legislative leadership of the State of Washington, (a) such meeting was conducted in person, and in addition, (b) one or more options were provided for the public to attend the such meeting remotely, including by telephone access, which mean(s) of access provided the ability for all persons attending the meeting remotely to hear each other at the same time; and

3. A quorum of the members of the City Council was present throughout the meeting and a majority of the members voted in the proper manner for the passage of the Ordinance.

4. That all other requirements and proceedings incident to the proper passage of the Ordinance have been duly fulfilled, carried out and otherwise observed, and that I am authorized to execute this Certificate.

5. The Ordinance will be in full force and effect five days after publication in the City's official newspaper, which publication date is expected to be July 15, 2021.

Dated: July 13, 2021.

CITY OF TENINO, WASHINGTON

City Clerk-Treasurer

File Attachments for Item:

10. Ordinance 917 Thurston County Solid Waste System Flow Control

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Move to approve as the 2nd reading and adoption of Ordinance 917 Thurston County Solid Waste System.

CITY OF TENINO, WASHINGTON
ORDINANCE NO. 917

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Tenino, Washington, relating to solid waste management; designating the Thurston County Solid Waste System for solid waste originating in the City; adding a new section to Chapter 8.32 (Tenino Municipal Code (TMC)).

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TENINO, WASHINGTON, does hereby ordain as follows:

Section 1. Recitals And Findings.

1.1 The City of Tenino, Washington (“City”) and Thurston County (“County”) entered into an Interlocal Agreement to cooperatively manage solid waste planning and management, and for periodic update of the County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (including the moderate risk waste management plan) (collectively, the “SWMP”).

1.2 Under the Chapters 70A.205 and 70A.300 RCW, all cities and counties in the state are mandated to adopt and implement a comprehensive solid waste plan and a moderate risk waste management plan.

1.3 The County operates and maintains a system of solid waste collection and disposal under Chapter 36.58 RCW (the “system”), including regulation of solid waste handling at the disposal sites of the system, including the Thurston County Waste and Recovery Center, the Rainier and Rochester Drop-Box Facilities and such other sites designated by the County (“system disposal sites”).

1.4 The integrity of the system and the system disposal sites, and their effective administration, are essential to reduce waste, control pollution and protect and promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the County and the City. Consistent with the

SWMP and state law, it is therefore necessary to designate the system disposal sites as the exclusive disposal sites for all solid waste generated and collected within the system areas, including the City.

1.5 The County, City and other cities participating in the County system of solid waste management and planning have worked collaboratively to develop the SWMP.

1.7 It is in the public interest for the City and consistent with its authority under RCW 35.21.152 to designate disposal sites for solid waste originating within the City.

Section 2. Chapter 8.32 TMC Amended. A new section is added to Chapter 8.32 TMC, as follows:

The Thurston County system for solid waste handling and disposal is hereby designated for the disposal of all solid waste generated and/or collected within the City. The City authorizes the County to designate disposal sites for the disposal of solid waste. No solid waste generated or collected within the City shall be diverted from the County's designated disposal site(s) without the County's prior approval. The designation of the County for solid waste disposal shall not otherwise affect the City's programs for and control over solid waste collection, waste reduction and recycling.

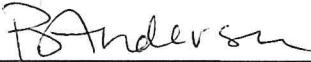
Section 3. Ratification and Confirmation. Any actions of the City or its officers prior to the date thereof and consistent with the terms of this resolution are ratified and confirmed.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and publication as provided by law.

The foregoing Ordinance was ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Tenino, Washington, at a regular open public meeting thereof the _____ day of _____, _____.

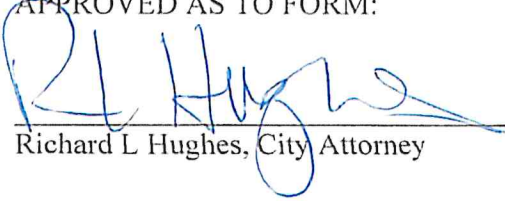
Wayne Fournier, Mayor

ATTEST:



Rebecca Anderson, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Richard L Hughes, City Attorney

15.

File Attachments for Item:

15. Water & Wastewater Report

**City of Tenino**

Honorable Mayor and Town Council

Monthly Report of Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations & Maintenance

Month: June 2021

During the month of June, the treatment plant continues to perform optimally. All testing parameters are well below permit levels.

System Maintenance

- Regular upkeep.
- Sludge being removed from waiting pond weekly by hauler.

Process Changes

- No longer decanting or transferring from EQ basin – Empty.
- Started washing down sludge in EQ Basin.

Call Outs-Emergencies

- There were no call outs or emergencies for the month of June.

Communications**Miscellaneous**

- Sludge removal weekly by hauler.
- Removing of sludge from the storage lagoon remains the most urgent issue at this facility.

Flows

- Influent total flow = 2,851,360 gallons
- Average daily flow = 95,050 gallons
- Max daily flow = 107,640 gallons
- Total gallons wasted = 63,000 gallons