

GRAVEL BEACH

PUGET SOUND BEACHES ... NOT REALLY JUST GRAVEL, BUT SAND, BROKEN SHELL, AND OCCASIONALLY A BOULDER THE SIZE OF A LARGE TRUCK.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2012

Wolf Bauer



West Point 2004



Golden Gardens 2011



Seacrest 2011

24 February 2012

Wolf,

As you begin your second century, I wanted to remind you of what an amazing difference you have made for Puget Sound shorelines and for the people who visit them.

You were instrumental in raising awareness of shorelines and in creating a demand for shoreline protection. Today, it's easy to take our beautiful beaches for granted, but without the amazing efforts of you and others in the early



“Your language and your ideas have remained lasting elements of Shoreline Master Programs across the state.”

- Hugh Shipman

Using the Permit Process to Protect Shoreline Habitat and Property: Focus on Single Family Residential Properties



Tim Gates, AICP
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Photo: Hugh Shipman

Single Family: special provisions in law

Shoreline Management Act

Single-family = a preferred use

Bulkheads **exempt from permit** (*not exempt from regulation*)

SMPs “shall provide for methods which achieve **effective and timely protection against loss or damage** to single-family residences and appurtenant structures.”

AND... “projects should be “**designed to minimize harm** to the shoreline natural environment.”

Hydraulic Project Approval

45-day clock to issue permits



Bulkheads exempt from site assessment & alternatives analysis.

AND... projects may not result in “permanent loss of a critical food fish or shellfish habitats” (*eelgrass, forage fish*).

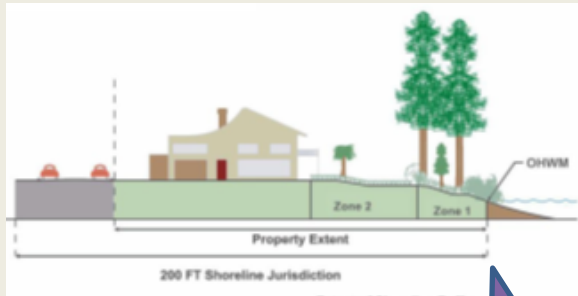
Can require mitigation for construction impacts (*native veg, LWD*)

Shoreline Master Programs (SMPs)

Avoid

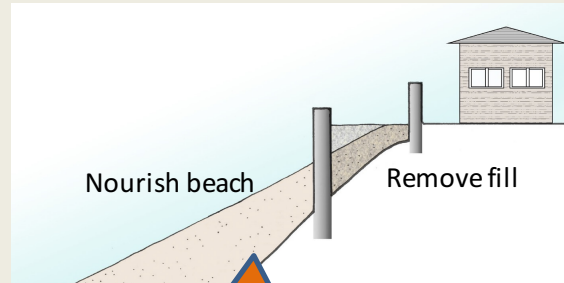
Minimize

Compensate

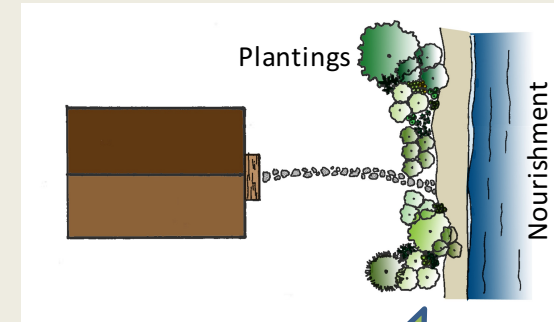


Locate new structures to avoid need for future stabilization

Demonstrate need for stabilization based on risk



- Use “softest” approach feasible
- Habitat-friendly design and construction



Offset impacts of new structures

A diagram consisting of two concentric circles. The outer circle is dark blue and contains five stakeholder groups: Residents (top-left), Governments (top-right), Tribes (middle-right), Advocacy groups (bottom), and Consultants (middle-left). The inner circle is purple and contains text about common interests in regulations. The background is a photograph of a steep, light-colored rock cliff with green vegetation at the base and top.

Residents

Governments

Common interest in ensuring
regulations are:

Effective: Property + Habitat

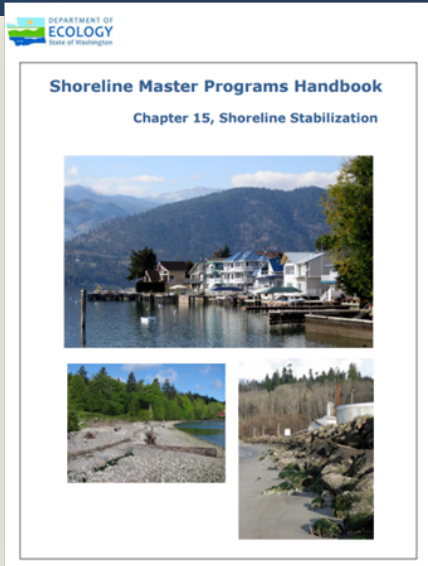
Efficient: Predictable +
Flexible

Tribes

Consultants

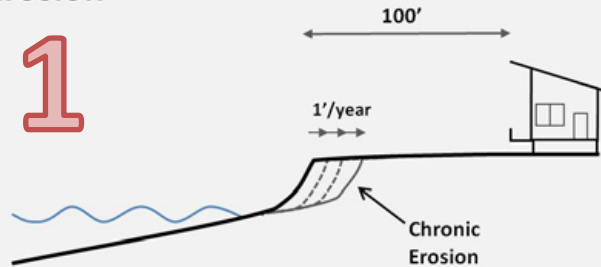
**Advocacy
groups**

Demonstration of need: identifying risk



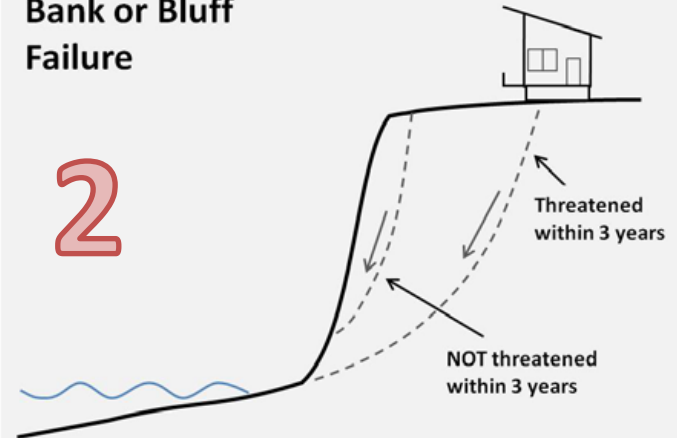
Gradual Bank Retreat or Bluff Erosion

1



Bank or Bluff Failure

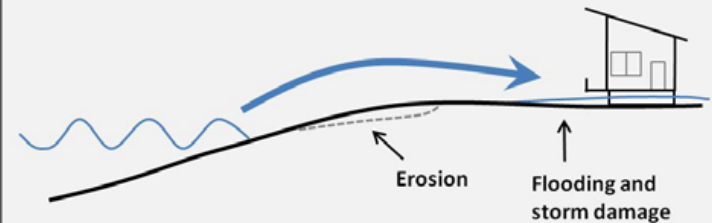
2



- What issues are local governments having with “demonstration of need”?
- Do we need more consistent framework for evaluations?

Flooding and short-term erosion

3



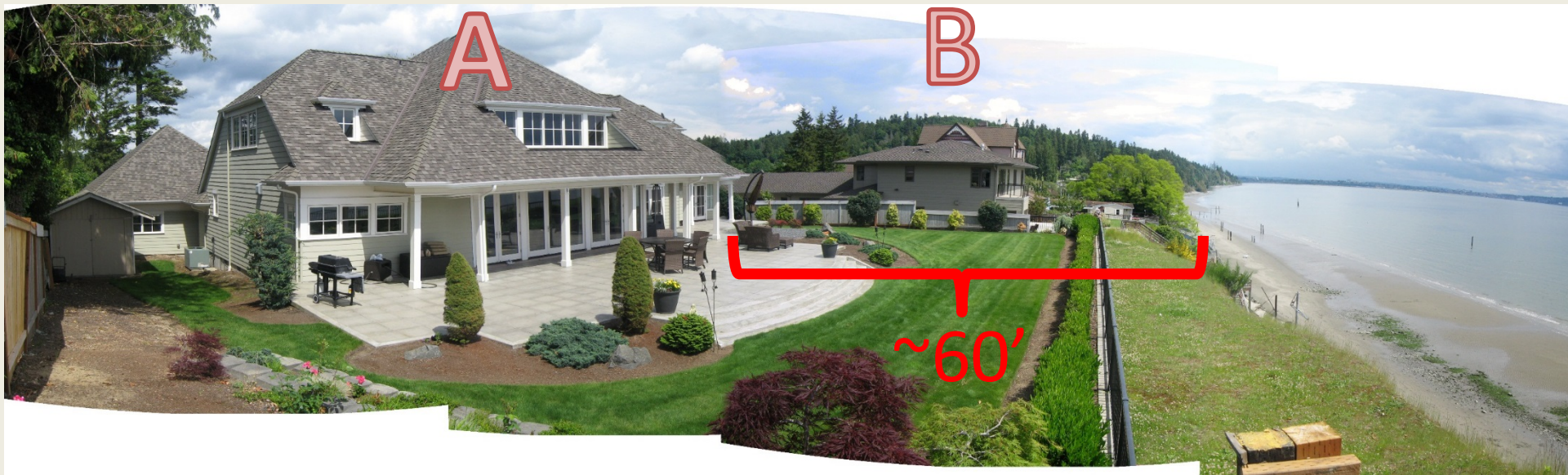
Demonstration of Need: Pop Quiz

In what year did the Shorelines Hearings Board first affirm denial of a bulkhead based on lack of evidence that erosion threatened an existing home?

1990

(Seawall Construction, et al. v. King Co, SHB 90-051)

Hudson v Ecology (2015): SHB affirms bulkhead denial



Proposed rockery



...erosion may be threat in long-term, but “evidence does not establish that the time for constructing shoreline armoring is now.” - SHB 15-007

Replacements = opportunity

Replacements also
require “demonstration
of need”

How best to incentivize habitat-friendly
replacements?

More consistent framework for determining
need and evaluating options?



Soft-shore feasibility



Soft Shoreline Stabilization

Shoreline Master Program Planning and Implementation Guidance



March 2014
Publication no.14-06-009

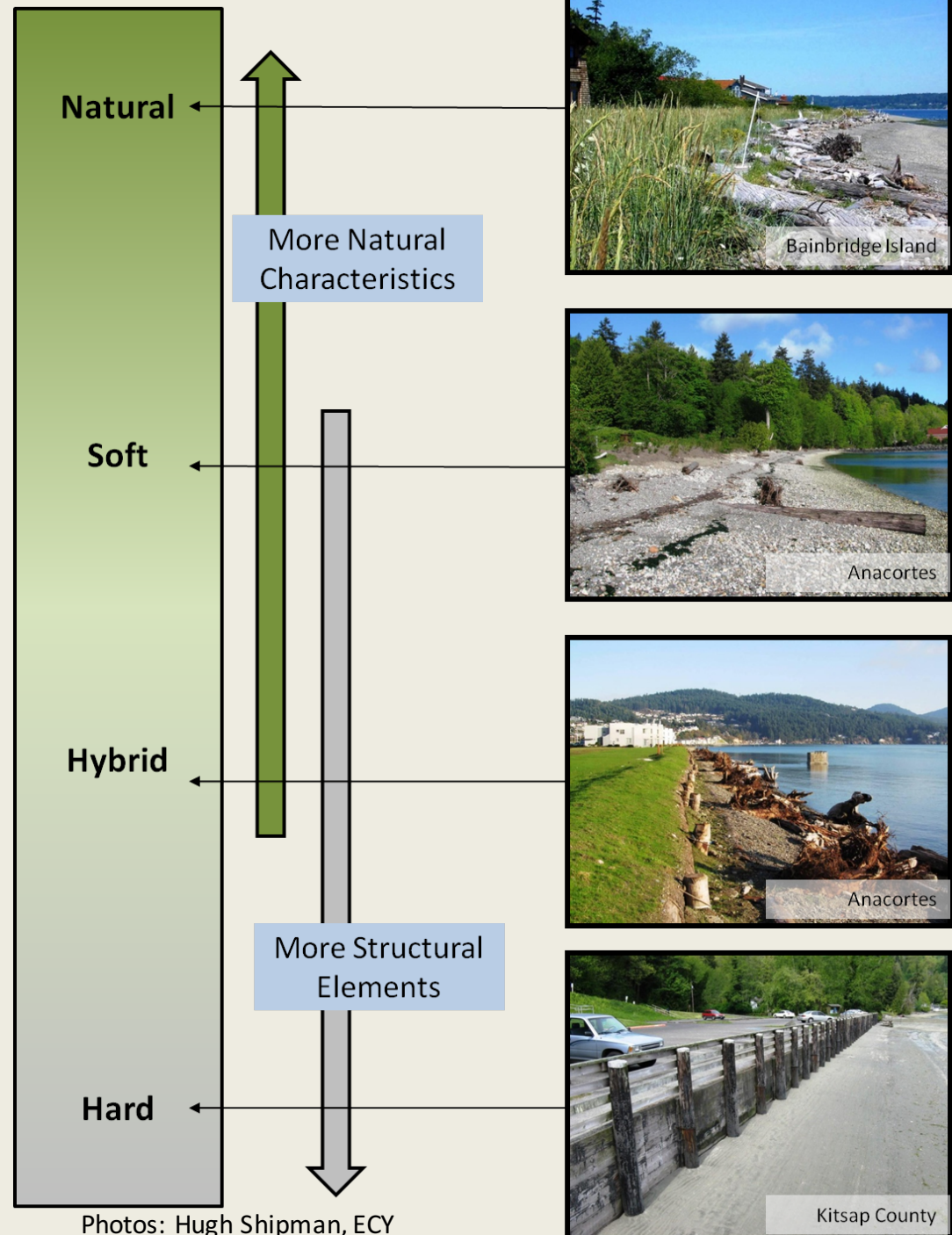
Guidelines Program



Marine Shoreline
Design Guidelines

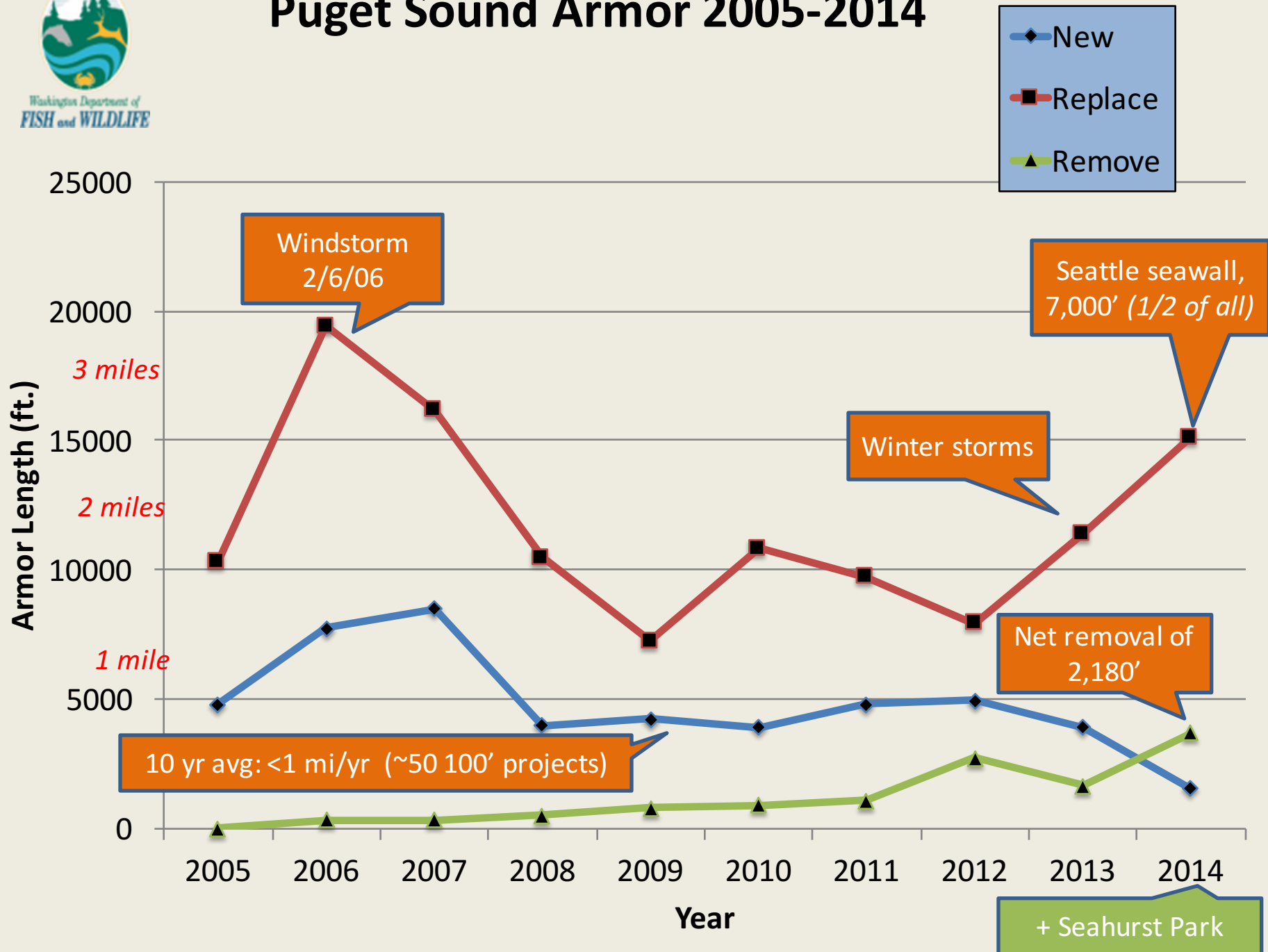
MSDG

What other guidance
needed?
How to build on monitored
sites to expand knowledge?





Puget Sound Armor 2005-2014



Perspective

Puget Sound: 2,500 miles

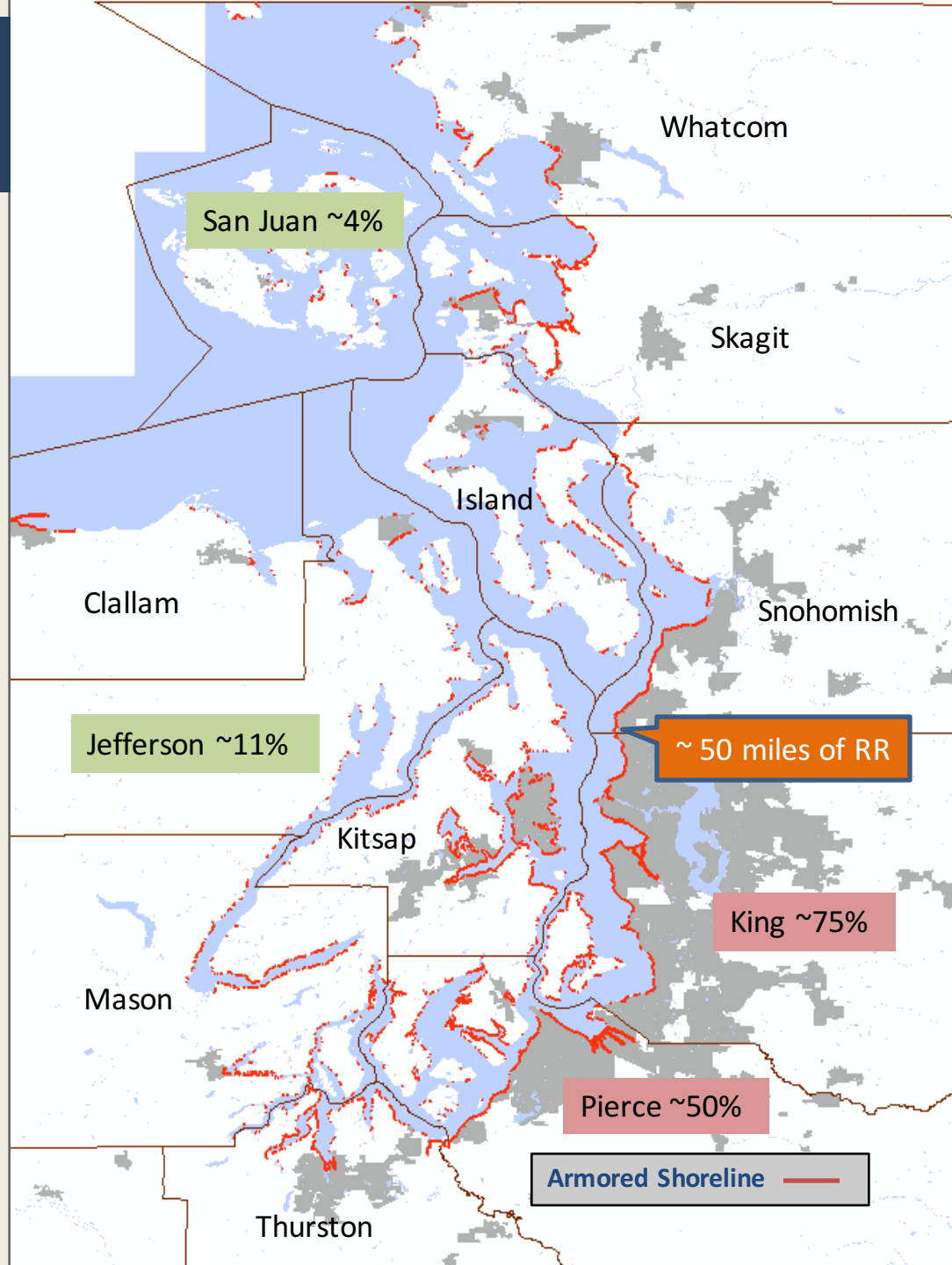
Historic armor: 666 miles
(27%) or ~ 6.6 miles/year

Current rate:

New: < 1 mile/year

Replace: ~ 2 mile/year

* PSNERP data



Abundance of new tools and info



Washington Department of
FISH and WILDLIFE

futurewise
Building communities
Protecting the land

Practical Guide:

**Incentives to Help Meet
Priority Shoreline
Restoration and
Protection Objectives**

August 2014

by John Patterson, Heather Trim, and Tim Trochimovich
Futurewise

**SHORE
FRIENDLY**

**Shoreline Technical
Assistance for
Homeowners in the
Puget Sound Region**

Potential service delivery
models and lessons learned
from existing programs

Your Marine Waterfront

A guide to protecting your property
while promoting healthy shorelines



**Info about and for
residential audience:**
research on barriers,
motivations, incentives.
Homeowner guides.

Feeder Bluff Mapping of Puget Sound



Prepared for: The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Prepared by: A. Matisoff and A. Bailey
Coastal Geologic Services
June 23, 2013

**Kitsap Regional Shoreline Restoration Feasibility and
Prioritization Study Demonstration Project**

**Restoration Feasibility and Prioritization Analysis
of Sediment Sources in Kitsap County**

(Deliverable under Contract KC-390-11)



Washington State Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Program



**Marine Shoreline
Design Guidelines**

MSDG

Tools for implementation:
Feeder Bluff maps,
technical guides, regional
prioritizations, etc.

**The WRIA 9 Marine Shoreline
Monitoring and Compliance
Pilot Project**

April 2014

FINAL REPORT

Shoreline Permitting Effectiveness Through T.A.C.T.

(WDFW 12-2114)



TACT



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**Tracking and
Monitoring
Compliance**

Using the Permit Process to Protect Shoreline Habitat and Property: Focus on Single Family Residential Properties



North Beach, Samish Island.
Design by Jim Johannessen/Wolf Bauer, 1998.
Photo: Hugh Shipman