August 29, 1990 SAOEDIT2.KC

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Derdowski, Sims, Gruger, Sullivan Introduced by: North, Laing

Proposed No.: 89-199

9614

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE related to zoning; adding and amending the definitions and regulations for protection of environmentally sensitive areas; amending the grading code and the shorelines management code to conform to the sensitive areas regulations; and providing for clearing permits; amending Ordinance 1161, Section 10; Ordinance 1488, Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 23; Ordinance 1711, Section 1; Ordinance 2537, Section 1; Ordinance 2909, Section 201; Ordinance 2910, Section 4 (part); Ordinance 3108, Section 1; Ordinance 3688, Sections 105, 403, 503, 506, 603; Ordinance 4099, Sections 1, 9; Ordinance 4365, Sections 1, 2, 3, 6; Ordinance 4461, Section 2; Ordinance 4569, Section 4; Ordinance 6254, Section 2; Ordinance 7990, Section 19; Ordinance 8330, Section 29; and Resolution 25789, Section 2802; all as amended; and, K.C.C. 14.30.020; 14.44.010; 14.46.010; 14.46.090; 16.82.010; 16.82.020; 16.82.040; 16.82.050; 16.82.060; 16.82.130; 20.24.080; 21.04.225; 21.04.345; 21.04.775; 21.04.915; 21.04.920; 21.58.020; 23.08.110; 23.12.010; 25.04.050; 25.16.030; 25.20.030; 25.20.030; 25.24.030; 25.20.060; 27.20.020; adding new sections to K.C.C. 16.82; 21.04; 21.54 and 27.12; repealing Ordinance 1527, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Ordinance 1528, Sections 1, 2; Ordinance 2985, Sections 11, 12; Ordinance 3718, Sections 1, 2, 4; Ordinance 3782, Section 1; Ordinance 3952, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Ordinance 4365, Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Ordinance 4462, Section 15; Ordinance 5061, Section 3; and Ordinance 7990, Sections 40, 41, 42, 43; and, K.C.C. 21, 04, 415; 21, 04, 420; 21, 54, 010-100, and K.C.C. 21.04.415; 21.04.420; 21.54.010-.190 and prescribing penalties.

PREAMBLE:

THE COUNCIL HEREBY FINDS THAT:

- 1. King County is experiencing rapid growth, both in its cities and in unincorporated King County. The development of residences, businesses, shopping areas and other structures, and the clearing of land for accommodation of livestock and for such development all have the potential of impacting the county's natural environment. These activities have been identified as having the potential to cause excessive and adverse impacts particularly on certain types of environmental features.
- 2. The environmental features identified as sensitive areas which require regulation by King County are: coal mine hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas, erosion hazard areas, volcanic hazard areas, steep slopes, floodplains and streams and wetlands.
- The Sensitive Areas Ordinance will implement the goals and policies of the 1985 King County Comprehensive Plan.

- 4. The 1990 Washington State Legislature approved ESHB 2929 (1990 Wash. Laws 17) which mandates that certain counties and cities within those counties address the protection of critical areas. Critical areas as defined in ESHB 2929 correlate generally with the King County definitions and categories of sensitive areas. This Sensitive Areas Ordinance is designed to meet the challenges and satisfy the requirements of this act with regard to all critical areas except aquifer recharge areas, which will require a different regulatory approach.
- Regulation of the use of sensitive areas benefits property owners by preventing and avoiding activities which would have adverse impacts on property.
- Abandoned mining activities pose a hazard in certain identified areas of King County and require special consideration prior to development.
- Filling or building in floodplains reduces the flood storage capacity of a stream or river system and increases flooding upstream and peak flow rates downstream.
- 8. Development in erosion hazard and landslide hazard areas present a danger to the development on the site as well as neighboring sites and natural resources, and require special design, construction and site development measures to minimize risks from these hazards.
- King County is an earthquake prone region subject to ground shaking, subsidence, landslide and liquefaction and special building design and construction measures are necessary to minimize risk from this hazard.
- 10. Some portions of King County have also been identified as having volcanic hazards associated with Mt. Rainier. This hazard requires some unique protection for the portions of the county which could experience mudflows during a volcanic episode.
- 11. Development on slopes 40% or greater can result in soil erosion and sedimentation, landslide, slippage, excess surface water runoff, destruction of wildlife habitat, increased costs of building and maintaining roads and public facilities and increased need for emergency relief and rescue operations.
- 12. Wetlands and streams are environmentally sensitive and serve numerous natural functions and values which are critical. These functions include wildlife and fisheries habitat, water quality protection, flood protection, shoreline stabilization, stream flow, and ground water recharge and discharge. In many situations these functions cannot be adequately replicated or replaced.
- 13. The King County Council in enacting this ordinance has relied on extensive scientific documentation and testimony concerning these sensitive areas and the appropriate methods and mechanisms for their protection. This documentation is set out more fully in the staff reports to the King County Growth Management Committee meetings, particularly for the dates of June 26, July 3 and July 10, 1990 and in the bibliography which was also prepared for the Council's consideration, entitled Sensitive Areas Bibliography and dated May 1990.

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40 41 14. The process for public review and comment on this ordinance has been extensive and exhaustive. ordinance was transmitted to the Council by the Executive in March of 1989, and was subject to two formal public hearings in 1989, 7 public meetings held in the community in 1990, 10 committee meetings, and a final public hearing in August of 1990. The ordinance was redrafted several times in response to the extensive testimony before the King County Council and the Growth Management Committee.

15. It is the legislative judgment of the King County Council that the standards set out in this ordinance are the minimum necessary to accomplish the purposes of the ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Ordinance 1527, Sections 1 through 8; Ordinance 1528, Sections 1, 2; Ordinance 2985, Sections 11, 12; Ordinance 3718, Sections 1, 2, 4; Ordinance 3782, Section 1; Ordinance 3952, Sections 1 through 5; Ordinance 4365, Sections 8 through 14; Ordinance 4462, Section 15; Ordinance 5061, Section 3; Ordinance 7990, Sections 40 through 43; and K.C.C. 21.04.415, K.C.C. 21.04.420 and K.C.C. 21.54.010 through 21.54.190 are each hereby repealed.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 2. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows: Purpose.

The purpose of this ordinance is to identify environmentally sensitive areas and to supplement the development requirements contained in the various use classifications in the King County Code by providing for additional controls without violating any citizen's constitutional rights.

Coal mine, erosion, flood, landslide, seismic, steep slope and volcanic hazard areas, and streams, wetlands and protective buffers, all as defined in K.C.C. Title 21, constitute environmentally sensitive areas that are of special concern to King County. The standards and mechanisms established in this ordinance are intended to protect these environmentally sensitive features in King County. By regulating development and alterations to sensitive areas this ordinance seeks to:

- A. Protect members of the public and public resources and facilities from injury, loss of life, property damage or financial losses due to flooding, erosion, landslides, seismic and volcanic events, soil subsidence or steep slope failures;
- B. Protect unique, fragile and valuable elements of the environment including wildlife and its habitat;
- C. Mitigate unavoidable impacts to environmentally sensitive areas by regulating alterations in and adjacent to sensitive areas;
- D. Prevent cumulative adverse environmental impacts to water availability, water quality, wetlands and streams;
- E. Protect the public trust as to navigable waters and aquatic resources;
- F. Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program and maintain King County as an eligible community for federal flood insurance benefits.
- G. Alert members of the public including, but not limited to appraisers, owners, potential buyers or lessees to the development limitations of sensitive areas;
- H. Provide county officials with sufficient information to protect sensitive areas; and
- I. Implement the policies of the State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW, K.C.C. Chapter 20.44, the King County Charter, the King County Comprehensive Plan and all county functional and community plans.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 3. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Applicability.

A. The regulations and standards of K.C.C. Title 21 pertaining to the several use classifications shall be subject to the general provisions, requirements, and conditions contained in this chapter. When any provision of any other chapter of the King County Code conflicts with this chapter, that which provides more protection to the sensitive areas shall apply unless specifically provided otherwise in this chapter; provided, such exceptions shall not conflict with

state regulations, such as the state Shorelines Master Program, Chapter 173-19 WAC.

B. Prior to fulfilling the requirements of this chapter, King County shall not grant any approval or permission to alter the condition of any land, water or vegetation, or to construct or alter any structure or improvement including but not limited to the following:

building permit, commercial or residential; binding site plan; conditional use permit; franchise right-of-way construction permit; grading and clearing permit; master plan development; planned unit development, right-of-way permit; shoreline conditional use permit; shoreline environmental redesignation; shoreline substantial development permit; shoreline variance; short subdivision; special use permit; subdivision; unclassified use permit; utility and other use permit; variance; zone reclassification; or any subsequently adopted permit or required approval not expressly exempted by this chapter.

C. King County shall perform a sensitive areas review for any King County permit or approval requested for a development proposal on a site which includes or is adjacent to one or more sensitive areas unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

As part of all development applications:

- 1. King County shall verify the information submitted by the applicant to:
- a. Confirm the nature and type of the sensitive areas and evaluate the special sensitive areas study;
- b. Determine whether the development proposal is consistent with this chapter;
- c. Determine whether any proposed alterations to sensitive areas are necessary;
- d. Determine if the mitigation and monitoring plans and bonding measures proposed by the applicant are sufficient to protect the public health, safety and welfare consistent with the goals, purposes, objectives and requirements of this chapter.

2. The applicant shall submit an affidavit which:

- a. Declares that the applicant has no knowledge that sensitive areas on the development proposal site have been illegally altered, and that the applicant previously has not been found in violation of sensitive areas regulations for any property in King County, pursuant to Title 23 or that any violations have been cured to the satisfaction of King County;
- b. Demonstrates that any development proposal submitted conforms to the purposes, standards and protection mechanisms of this chapter;
- c. If required, prepare a special sensitive areas study in accordance with Section 5:
- D. King County may approve, approve with conditions, or deny any development proposal in order to comply with the requirements and carry out the goals, purposes, objectives and requirements of this chapter.
- E. Approval of a development proposal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter does not discharge the obligation of the applicant to comply with the provisions of this chapter.
- F. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all forest practices over which the county has jurisdiction pursuant to Chapter 76.09 RCW, Title 222 WAC, and any Memorandum of Understanding between the Washington Department of Natural Resources and King County, and to all property which has been cleared and/or graded without an approved Class IV General forest practice application and which is subsequently proposed for development.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 4. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

General Exemptions.

The following are exemptions to the provisions of this ordinance and the administrative rules.

- A. Emergencies that threaten the public health, safety and welfare;
- B. Structures in existence on the date this chapter becomes effective and that do not meet the setback or buffer requirements of this chapter for wetlands, streams, or steep

slope hazard areas may be remodelled, reconstructed or replaced provided that the new construction or related activity does not further intrude into a stream, wetland, steep slope, or associated buffers and is subject to the restrictions of the flood hazard areas for reconstruction. Provided further, however, that new construction or related activity connected with an existing single family residence shall not be considered further intruding into an associated buffer so long as the footprint of the structure lying within the sensitive area is not increased by more than 1000 square feet and no portion of the structure is located closer to the stream, wetland or steep slope than the existing structure.

- C. For the following agricultural activities in existence on the date this chapter becomes effective:
- 1. Grazing of livestock; provided, it is consistent with sections 90 and 94, administrative rules, and any animal density limitations established by ordinance;
 - 2. Mowing of hay, grass or grain crops;
- 3. Tilling, discing, planting, seeding, harvesting and related activities for pasture, food crops, grass seed or sod; provided that such activities shall not involve the conversion of any Class I or II wetland or buffer or Class I or II stream or buffer not currently under agricultural use and shall not take place on steep slopes;
- 4. Normal and routine maintenance of existing irrigation and drainage ditches; provided, however, that this exception shall not apply to any ditches used by salmonids.
- 5. Normal and routine maintenance of farm ponds, fish ponds, manure lagoons, and livestock watering ponds; provided that such activities shall not involve conversion of any wetland not currently being used for such activity.
- D. For the following electric, natural gas, cable communications, and telephone utility-related activities when undertaken pursuant to county-approved best management practices:
- Normal and routine maintenance or repair of existing utility structures or right-of-way;

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- 2. Relocation of electric facilities, lines, equipment or appurtenances, not including substations, with an associated voltage of 55,000 volts or less only when required by a local governmental agency which approves the new location of the facilities; and
- 3. Relocation of natural gas, cable communications, gas and telephone facilities, lines, pipes, mains, equipment or appurtenances only when required by a local governmental agency which approves the new location of the facilities;
- 4. Installation or construction in improved county road right-of-way, and replacement, operation or alteration, of all electric facilities, lines, equipment or appurtenances, not including substations, with an associated voltage of 55,000 volts or less;
- 5. Installation or construction in improved county road right-of-way, and replacement, operation, repair or alteration of all natural gas, cable communications and telephone facilities, lines, pipes, mains, equipment or appurtenances.
- E. Public agency development proposals only to the extent of any construction contract awarded before the effective date of the ordinance, provided that any regulation in effect at the time of such award shall apply to such proposal.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 5. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive Areas Special Studies.

- A. Required. An applicant for a development proposal that includes, or is adjacent to, or could have probable significant adverse impacts to sensitive areas shall submit such special studies as are required by King County to adequately evaluate the proposal and all probable impacts.
- B. Waivers. King County may waive the requirement for a special study if there is substantial showing that:
- 1. There will be no alteration of the sensitive areas or required buffer; and
- 2. The development proposal will not impact the sensitive area in a manner contrary to the goals, purposes, objectives and requirements of this ordinance; and

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3. The minimum standards required by this chapter are met.

- C. Exceptions. No special study is required for the following development proposals:
- 1. A residentialbuilding permit for the remodel of a structure when no alteration of the sensitive area will occur as a result of the remodel activity or any associated construction for additional parking;
- 2. A residential building permit for a lot which was subject to a previous special study of sensitive areas; provided that the previous special study adequately identified the impacts associated with the current development proposal.
- 3. King county shall make such field investigations as are necessary to determine if the criteria for an exception are satisfied.
- D. Contents of special study. Sensitive area special studies shall identify and characterize any sensitive area as a part of the larger development proposal site, assess any hazards to the proposed development, assess impacts of the development proposal on any sensitive areas on or adjacent to the development proposal site, and assess the impacts of any alteration proposed for a sensitive area. Studies shall propose adequate mitigation, maintenance and monitoring plans and bonding measures. Sensitive area special studies shall include a scale map of the development proposal site and a written report.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 6. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Public Agency and Utility Exception

A. If the application of this ordinance would prohibit a development proposal by a public agency or public utility, the agency or utility may apply for an exception pursuant to this section. The public agency or utility shall apply to the building and land development division and shall be heard by the zoning and subdivision examiner for any development proposals not qualifying under Section 4. The public agency or utility shall prepare a report to the examiner and shall

incorporate other required documents such as permit applications, special studies and SEPA documents.

- B. The examiner shall review the applications pursuant to the provisions of K.C.C. 20.24.070, and make a recommendation to the Council based on the following criteria:
- 1. There is no other practical alternative to the proposed development with less impact on the sensitive area; and
- 2. The proposal minimizes the impact on sensitive areas.
- C. This exemption shall not allow the use of the following sensitive areas for regional retention/detention facilities except where there is a clear showing the facility will protect public health and safety or repair damaged natural resources:
 - 1. Class 1 streams or buffers;
- 2. Class 1 or 2 wetlands or their buffers with plant associations of infrequent occurrence;
- 3. Class 1 or 2 wetlands or their buffers which provide critical or outstanding actual habitat for the following unless clearly demonstrated by the applicant that there would be no impact on critical or outstanding actual habitat for:
- a. Species listed by the federal government or state as endangered or threatened as needing special protection.
 - b. Herons.
 - c. Raptors.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 7. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Reasonable Use Exception.

- A. If the application of this ordinance would deny all reasonable use of the property, development may be allowed which is consistent with the general purposes of this ordinance and the public interest.
- B. An application for a sensitive areas reasonable use exception shall be filed with the building and land development division and shall be heard by the zoning and subdivision examiner who shall seek legal advice from and consult with the

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- C. The examiner, in recommending approval of the reasonable use exception, must determine that:
- 1. Application of this ordinance would deny all reasonable use of the property; and,
- 2. There is no other reasonable use with less impact on the sensitive area; and,
- 3. The proposed development does not pose an unreasonable threat to the public health, safety or welfare on or off the development proposal site; and,
- 4. Any alterations permitted to these sensitive areas shall be the minimum necessary to allow for reasonable use of the property.
- D. Any authorized alteration of a sensitive area under this section shall be subject to conditions established by King County and shall require mitigation under an approved mitigation plan.
- E. Except when application of this Chapter would deny all reasonable use of the property, an applicant who seeks an exception from the standards and requirements of this ordinance shall pursue relief by means of a variance as provided in K.C.C. 21.58.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 8. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows: Appeals.

- A. Any decision to require a special sensitive area study pursuant to this chapter may be appealed to the zoning and subdivision examiner pursuant to K.C.C. 20.24.080 and K.C.C. 20.24.090.
- B. Any decision to approve, condition or deny a development proposal based on the requirements of this chapter may be appealed according to the appeal procedure for the permit or approval involved.
- C. Any decision authorized by this chapter where no administrative appeal process exists may be appealed to the

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zoning and subdivision examiner pursuant to K.C.C. 20.24.080 and K.C.C. 20.24.090.

SECTION 9. Resolution 25789, Section 2801 and K.C.C. 21.58.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Required Showings For A Variance.

Before any variance may be granted, it shall be shown:

- A. Because of special circumstances applicable to subject property, including size, shape, topography, location or surroundings, the strict application of the zoning code is found to deprive subject property of rights and privileges enjoyed by other properties in the vicinity and under identical zone classification ((+)). Provided, however, the fact that surrounding properties have been developed under regulations in force prior to the adoption of this ordinance shall not be the sole basis for the granting of a variance.
- B. The granting of the variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvements in the vicinity and zone in which the property is situated $((\tau))$, or contrary to the goals and purposes of the sensitive areas code as set out in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54.
- C. In the case of sensitive areas as defined in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54, the variance granted shall be the minimum necessary to accommodate the permitted uses.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 10. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows: Density credits.

A. For development proposals on lands containing stream and wetland buffers, steep slopes, landslide hazard areas or required buffers, King County shall determine allowable dwelling units for residential development proposals based on the formula below.

Percentage of site in buffers

and/or sensitive areas	Density Credit
1 - 10%	100%
11 - 20%	90%
21 - 30%	80%
31 - 40%	70%

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1	41 - 50%	60%
2	51 - 60%	50%
3	61 - 70%	40%
4	71 - 80%	30%
5	81 - 90%	30%
1	30%	20%
6	91 - 99%	10%
7 li	B. The density and the service	•

- B. The density credit can only be transferred within the development proposal site. The applicant may reduce lot sizes below the minimum required for that zone to accommodate the transfer of density but it can not change the residential uses permitted in the zone. Density credits within the A-R classification shall be subject to the clustering provisions in the A-R zone.
- C. For development proposals on lands containing coal mine, erosion, seismic, volcanic hazard areas, and flood hazard areas, King County shall allow full credit for density for the portions of the site occupied by these features.
- D. For development proposals on lands containing wetlands, and streams, King County shall only allow credit for density for the area occupied by the stream and wetland buffers and not the stream and wetland themselves.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 11. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive Areas Maps and Inventories.

A. The distribution of many environmentally sensitive areas in western King County is displayed on maps in the Sensitive Areas Map Folio. Many of the wetlands have been inventoried and rated and that information is published in the King County Wetlands Inventory Notebooks. Many flood hazard areas are mapped by the Federal Insurance Administration in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for King County." These maps and the Inventory are hereby adopted by reference. The actual presence or absence of the features defined in K.C.C. Title 21 as sensitive areas, as determined by King County, shall govern.

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B. All revisions, updates and reprintings of sensitive areas maps and inventories shall be conformed to this ordinance.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 12. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Notice on Title.

A. The owner of any property on which a development proposal is submitted shall file for record with the Records and Elections Division of King County a notice approved by the Department in a form substantially as set forth in (B), below. Such notice shall provide notice in the public record of the presence of a sensitive area or buffer, the application of this ordinance to the property, and that limitations on actions in or affecting such areas or buffers may exist.

The applicant shall submit proof that the notice has been filed for record before King County shall approve any development proposal for such site. The notice shall run with the land and failure to provide such notice to any purchaser prior to transferring any interest in the property shall be a violation of this ordinance.

B. The department shall develop and adopt by administrative rule notices required under subsection A.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 13. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive Area Tracts and Setback Areas.

A. Sensitive area tracts shall be used to protect all landslide and steep slopes hazard areas, and streams and wetlands in proposals for master plan developments (MPD's), subdivisions, or binding site plan to which they apply and shall be recorded on all documents of title of record for all affected lots.

Any required sensitive area tract shall either be held in an undivided interest by each owner of a building lot within the development, and this ownership interest shall pass with the ownership of the lot or shall be held by an incorporated homeowner's association or other legal entity which assures the ownership and protection of the tract.

B. Setback Areas. Sensitive area setback areas shall delineate wetlands, streams, steep slopes hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, and required buffers in development proposals for building permits, short subdivisions and grading and clearing permits. The setback area shall be identified on a site plan which is filed as an attachment to the notice on title required by Section 12.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 14. There is hereby added to $K.C.C.\ 21.54$ a new section to read as follows:

Temporary marking, permanent survey marking, signs.

- A. Temporary marking. Prior to commencing construction activities on a development proposal site, the applicant shall mark, as required by King County, sensitive areas in a highly visible manner, such as yellow caution tape, and these areas must remain so marked until all development proposal activities in the vicinity of the sensitive area are completed.
- B. Survey markers. Permanent survey stakes using iron or cement markers as established by current survey standards shall be set delineating the boundary between adjoining property and the sensitive areas tracts.
- C. Signs. The boundary between a sensitive area tract and adjacent land shall be identified using permanent signs.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 15. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Mitigation.

- A. "Mitigation" means the use of the following actions that are listed in descending order of preference:
- Avoiding the impact all together by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- 2. Minimizing impact 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 impact;
- 3. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected sensitive areas;

4. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by prevention and maintenance operations during the life of the actions;

- 5. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute sensitive areas and environments;
- Monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.
- B. It is the goal of King County to achieve no overall net loss of wetlands and streams functions and values and to measure the quantity and quality of the wetlands and streams resource base.
- C. Mitigation measures shall be in place to protect the sensitive areas and its buffer from alterations occurring on all or portions of the site that are being developed.
- D. A mitigation plan shall be required for the design, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of mitigation.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 16. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Monitoring.

- A. King County may require monitoring when mitigation is required for the alteration of a sensitive area.
- B. Where monitoring reveals a significant deviation from predicted impacts or a failure of mitigation measures, the applicant shall be responsible for appropriate corrective action which, when approved, shall be subject to monitoring.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 17. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive Areas Mitigation Fund.

There is hereby created a Sensitive Areas Mitigation Fund which shall be administered by the office of finance. All funds received from civil penalties resulting from violations of this ordinance shall be deposited in the fund which shall be used only for the purpose of paying all or part of the cost and expense of enforcing and implementing this ordinance. Monies in said fund not needed for immediate expenditure shall be invested for the benefit of the sensitive areas mitigation fund pursuant to RCW 36.29.020. For investment purposes, the

director of the department of parks, planning and resources is hereby designated the fund manager.

II. DEFINITIONS

NEW SECTION. SECTION 18. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Adjacent.

"Adjacent" means, for the purposes of sensitive areas, within 500 feet of a sensitive area.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 19. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Alteration.

"Alteration" means any human-induced action which adversely impacts the existing condition of a sensitive area. Alterations include but are not limited to grading; filling; dredging; draining; channelizing; cutting, pruning, limbing or topping, clearing, relocating or removing vegetation; applying herbicides or pesticides or any hazardous or toxic substance; discharging pollutants excepting stormwater; grazing domestic animals; paving, construction, application of gravel; modifying for surface water management purposes; or any other human activity that adversely impacts the existing vegetation, hydrology, wildlife or wildlife habitat. Alteration does not include walking, passive recreation, fishing or other similar activities.

Applicant.

"Applicant" means any person or business entity which applies for a development proposal, permit or approval subject to review under the sensitive areas code.

Base flood.

"Base flood" means a flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also referred to as the "100 - year flood." The base flood is determined for existing conditions, unless a basin plan

including projected flows under future developed conditions has been completed and adopted by King County, in which case these future flow projections shall be used. In areas where the Flood Insurance Study includes detailed base flood calculations, those calculations may be used until projections of future flows are completed and approved by King County.

Base flood elevation.

"Base flood elevation" means the water surface elevation of the base flood. It shall be referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 23. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Biologist.

"Biologist" means a person who has earned a degree in biological sciences from an accredited college or university, or a person who has equivalent educational training and has experience as a practicing biologist.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 24. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Buffer.

"Buffer" means a designated area adjacent to and a part of a steep slope or landslide hazard area which protects slope stability, attenuation of surface water flows and landslide hazards reasonably necessary to minimize risk; or a designated area adjacent to and a part of a stream or wetland that is an integral part of the stream or wetland ecosystem.

Building setback line.

"Building setback line" means a line which establishes a definite point beyond which the foundation of a building shall not extend.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 26. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Canopy.

"Canopy" means the highest layer of vegetation within a forest community.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 27. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Clearing.

"Clearing" means the cutting or removal of vegetation or other organic plant material by physical, mechanical, or chemical, or any other means.

SECTION 28. Ordinance 4365, Section 3 and K.C.C. 21.04.225 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Coal mine hazard areas.

"Coal mine hazard areas" means those areas of King County directly underlain by or adjacent to or affected by abandoned coal mine workings such as adits, tunnels, drifts or air shafts ((or where mine tailings are present)).

NEW SECTION. SECTION 29. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Compensatory storage.

"Compensatory storage" means new, excavated storage volume equivalent to any flood storage capacity which has been or would be eliminated by filling or grading within the flood fringe. Equivalent shall mean that the storage removed shall be replaced by equal volume between corresponding one foot contour intervals that are hydraulically connected to the floodway through their entire depth.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 30. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Critical drainage area.

"Critical drainage area" means an area which has been formally determined by the department of public works surface water management division to require more restrictive regulation than county-wide standards afford, in order to mitigate severe flooding, drainage, erosion or sedimentation problems, which have resulted or will result from the cumulative impacts of development and urbanization.

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NEW SECTION. SECTION 31. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows: Critical facilities. "Critical facilities" means those facilities necessary to under the occupancy categories of Essential Facilities,

protect the public health, safety and welfare which are defined Hazardous Facilities and Special Occupancy Structures in the Uniform Building Code, Table No. 23-K (1988). These facilities include but are not limited to schools, hospitals, police stations, fire departments and other emergency response facilities, and nursing homes. Critical facilities also include sites of hazardous materials storage or production.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 32. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Development proposal.

"Development proposal" means any of the activities relating to the use and/or development of land requiring a permit or approval from King County as set out in section 3.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 33. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Development proposal site.

"Development proposal site" means, for purposes of the sensitive areas code, the legal boundaries of the parcel or parcels of land for which an applicant has applied for authority from King County to carry out a development proposal.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 34. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Enhancement.

"Enhancement" means an action which increases the functions and values of a stream, wetland, or other sensitive area.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 35. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows: Erosion.

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

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SECTION 36. Ordinance 4365, Section 2 and K.C.C. 21.04.345 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Erosion hazard areas.

"Erosion hazard areas" means those areas of King County containing soils which, according to the USDA Soil Conservation Service, the Snoqualmie Pass Area Soil Survey dated 1990, King County Soils Survey dated 1973 and any subsequent revisions or additions thereto, may experience severe to very severe erosion hazard. ((According to the King County Soils Survey dated 1973,)) This group of soils includes but are not limited to the following when they occur on slopes of 15% or greater: Alderwood gravelly sandy loam (AgD), Alderwood-Kitsap (((AKF))) (AkF), Beausite gravelly sandy loam (BeD and BeF), Kitsap silt loam (KpD), Ovall gravelly sandy loam (OvD and OvF), Ragnar fine sandy loam (RaD), Ragnar-Indianola Association (RdE) ((7)); any occurrence of River Wash (Rh), or Coastal Beaches (Cb).

NEW SECTION. SECTION 37. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Flood hazard areas.

"Flood hazard areas" means those areas of King County subject to inundation by the base flood. These include, but are not limited to streams, lakes, wetlands, and closed depressions. A flood hazard area consists of the following components which shall be determined by King County after obtaining, reviewing, and utilizing base flood elevation and available floodway data.

- A. Floodplain. "Floodplain" means the total area subject to inundation by the base flood.
- B. Flood fringe. "Flood fringe" means that portion of the floodplain outside of the zero-rise floodway which is covered by floodwaters during the base flood; it is generally associated with standing water rather than rapidly flowing water.
- C. Federal Emergency Management Agency Floodway. "Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodway" means the channel of the stream and that portion of the adjoining

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floodplain which is necessary to contain and discharge the base flood flow without increasing the base flood elevation more than one foot.

D. Zero-rise Floodway. "Zero-rise floodway" means the channel of the stream and that portion of the adjoining floodplain which is necessary to contain and discharge the base flood flow without any measurable increase in flood heights. A measurable increase in base flood height means a calculated upward rise in the base flood elevation, equal to or greater than 0.01 foot, resulting from a comparison of existing conditions and changed conditions directly attributable to development in the floodplain. This definition is broader than that of the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodway, but would always include the FEMA floodway. The boundaries of the 100-year floodplain as shown on the Flood Insurance Study are considered the boundaries of the zero-rise floodway unless otherwise delineated by a special sensitive areas study.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 38. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Flood Insurance Rate Map.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated some areas of flood hazard,

NEW SECTION. SECTION 39. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Insurance Study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration which includes flood profiles and the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 40. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Flood-proofing.

"Flood-proofing" means adaptations that will provide that a structure is substantially impermeable to the passage of water below the flood protection elevation and resists hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads including the impacts of buoyancy.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 41. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Flood protection elevation.

"Flood protection elevation" means an elevation that is one foot above the base flood elevation.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 42. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Geologist.

"Geologist" means a person who has earned a degree in geology from an accredited college or university, or a person who has equivalent educational training and has experience as a practicing geologist.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 43. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Geotechnical engineer.

"Geotechnical engineer" means a practicing,
geotechnical/civil engineer licensed as a professional Civil
Engineer with the State of Washington who has at least four
years of professional employment as a geotechnical engineer
with experience in landslide evaluation.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 44. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Grading.
"Grading" means any excavation, filling, removing of the

duff layer or any combination thereof.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 45. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Grazed wet meadows.

"Grazed wet meadows" means palustrine emergent wetlands, typically having up to six inches of standing water during the wet season and dominated under normal conditions by meadow emergents such as reed canary grass, spike rushes, bulrushes, sedges, and rushes. During the growing season, the soil is often saturated but not covered with water. Grazed wet meadows frequently have been or are being used for livestock activities.

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NEW SECTION. SECTION 46. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows: Landslide.

"Landslide" means episodic downslope movement of a mass of soil or rock, and includes snow avalanches.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 47. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Landslide hazard areas.

"Landslide hazard areas" means those areas of King County subject to a severe risk of landslide. They include the following areas:

- A. Any area with a combination of:
 - 1. Slopes greater than 15 percent; and
- 2. Impermeable soils (typically silt and clay) frequently interbedded with granular soils (predominately sand and gravel); and,
 - 3. Springs or ground water seepage.
- B. Any area which has shown movement during the Holocene epoch (from 10,000 years ago to present) or which is underlain by mass wastage debris of that epoch.
- C. Any area potentially unstable as a result of rapid stream incision, stream bank erosion or undercutting by wave action.
- D. Any area which shows evidence of, or is at risk from snow avalanches.
- E. Any area located on an alluvial fan, presently subject to or potentially subject to inundation by debris flows or deposition of stream-transported sediments.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 48. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows: Light equipment.

"Light equipment" means such construction machinery as chain saws, wheelbarrows, post-hole diggers and all hand-held tools.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 49. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Lowest floor.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest enclosed area, including the basement, of a structure. An area used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, however, that any such enclosed area meets all of the structural requirements of the flood hazard protection and alteration standards.

Mitigation.

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

- A. Avoiding the 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 sensitive area;
- D. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation or maintenance operations during the life of the development proposal;
- E. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing or providing substitute sensitive areas and environments;
- F. Monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 51. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Monitoring.

"Monitoring" means evaluating the impacts of development proposals on the biological, hydrologic and geologic elements of such systems and assessing the performance of required mitigation measures through the collection and analysis of data by various methods for the purposes of understanding and

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documenting changes in natural ecosystems and features, and includes gathering báseline data.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 52. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Native vegetation.

"Native vegetation" means vegetation comprised of plant species which are indigenous to the Puget Sound region and which reasonably could have been expected to naturally occur on the site. Native vegetation does not include noxious weeds.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 53. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Normal rainfall.

Noxious Weed.

"Normal rainfall" means that rainfall that is at or near the mean of the accumulated annual rainfall record, based upon the water year for King County as recorded at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 54. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

"Noxious Weed" means any plant which when established is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices (see Chapter 17.10 RCW). The state noxious weed list in Chapter 16-750 WAC is the officially adopted list of noxious weeds by the state noxious weed control board.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 55. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows: Ordinary high water mark.

"Ordinary high water mark" means the mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks of a stream and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long maintained in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a vegetative character distinct from that of the abutting upland. In any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the line of mean high water shall substitute. In any area where neither can be found, the top of the channel bank shall be substituted. In braided

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channels and alluvial fans, the ordinary high water mark or substitute shall be measured so as to include the entire stream feature.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 56. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Plant associations of infrequent occurrence.

"Plant associations of infrequent occurrence" means one or more plant species on a landform type which because of the rarity of the habitat or the species involved or both, or for other botanical or environmental reasons, do not often occur in King County.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 57. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Public agency.

"Public agency" means any agency, political subdivision, or unit of local government of this state including but not limited to municipal corporations, special purpose districts, and local service districts; any agency of the State of Washington, the United States or any state thereof; or any Indian tribe recognized as such by the Federal government.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 58. There is hereby added to. K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Reasonable Use.

"Reasonable Use" is a legal concept that has been articulated by federal and state courts in regulatory takings cases.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 59. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Regional retention/detention facility.

"Regional retention/ detention facility" means a surface water control structure proposed by the surface water management division or a project proponent to be installed in or adjacent to a stream or wetland of a basin or subbasin.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 60. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows: Restoration.

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 "Restoration" means the actions to return a stream, wetland or other sensitive area to a state in which its stability, functions and values approach its unaltered state as closely as possible.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 61. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Retention/detention facility.

"Retention/detention facility" means a type of drainage facility designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration and/or infiltration into the ground; or to hold runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the surface and storm water management system.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 62. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

"Salmonid" means a member of the fish family salmonidae. In King County these include chinook, coho, chum, sockeye and pink salmon; rainbow, steelhead and cutthroat salmon; brown trout; Brook and Dolly Varden char, kokenee, and whitefish.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 63. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Seismic hazard areas.

"Seismic hazard areas" means those areas of King County subject to severe risk of earthquake damage as a result of seismically induced settlement or soil liquefaction. These conditions occur in areas underlain by cohesionless soils of low density usually in association with a shallow groundwater table.

SECTION 64. Ordinance 4365, Section 1 and K.C.C. 21.04.775 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Sensitive areas.

"Sensitive areas" means any of those areas of King County which are subject to natural hazards or those lands features which support unique, fragile, or valuable natural ((features:)) resources including fishes, wildlife and other organisms and their habitat and such resources which, in their

natural state carry, hold or purify water. Sensitive areas include the following landform features: erosion hazard areas, coal mine hazard areas, ((Class III)) land-slide hazard areas, ((and Class III)) seismic hazard areas, steep slope hazard areas, volcanic hazard areas, wetlands, ((fish bearing waters)) streams, ((and)) flood hazard areas, and the adjoining protective buffers necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare, each as defined in this ((chapter)) title.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 65. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive Area Review.

"Sensitive Area Review" means the evaluation performed by King County as part of its review of an application for a permit or approval to ensure that impacts to sensitive areas have been addressed where appropriate.

Sensitive areas setback area.

"Sensitive areas setback area" means the area delineated on a development proposal site for a building permit or grading and clearing permit which contains wetlands, streams, steep slopes hazard areas, landslide hazard areas and required buffers.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 67. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive area tract.

"Sensitive area tract" means a separate tract that is created to protect the sensitive area and its buffer, whose ownership is assured as provided in Section 13 of this ordinance.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 68. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Steep slope hazard areas.

"Steep slope hazard areas" mean any ground that rises at an inclination of 40% or more within a vertical elevation change of at least ten feet (a vertical rise of ten feet or more for every twenty-five feet of horizontal distance). A

slope is delineated by establishing its toe and top and measured by averaging the inclination over at least ten feet of vertical relief.

A. Toe of a slope is a distinct topographic break in slope which separates slopes inclined at less than 40% from slopes equal to or in excess of 40%. Where no distinct break exists, the toe of a steep slope is the lower most limit of the area where the ground surface drops ten feet or more vertically within a horizontal distance of twenty-five feet.

B. Top of a slope is a distinct, topographic break in slope which separates slopes inclined at less than 40% from slopes equal to or in excess of 40%. Where no distinct break in slope exists, the top of slope shall be the uppermost limit of the area where the ground surface drops ten feet or more vertically within a horizontal distance of twenty-five feet.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 69. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Streams.

"Streams" means those areas of King County where surface waters produce a defined channel or bed. A defined channel or bed is an area which demonstrates clear evidence of the passage of water and includes but is not limited to bedrock channels, gravel beds, sand and silt beds and defined-channel swales. The channel or bed need not contain water year-round. This definition is not meant to include irrigation ditches, canals, storm or surface water runoff devices or other entirely artificial watercourses unless they are used by salmonids or used to convey streams naturally occurring prior to construction in such watercourse. Streams are further categorized as follows:

- A. Class 1 streams. "Class 1 streams" means those streams inventoried as "Shorelines of the State" under King County's Shoreline Master Program, K.C.C. Title 25, pursuant to RCW Chapter 90.58.
- B. Class 2 streams. "Class 2 streams" means those streams smaller than Class 1 streams that flow year around

during years of normal rainfall or those that are used by salmonids.

C. Class 3 streams. "Class 3 streams" means those streams that are intermittent or ephemeral during years of normal rainfall and are not used by salmonids.

SECTION 70. Ordinance 1161, Section 10, and

K.C.C. 21.04.915 each are hereby amended to read as follows:

Variance.

"Variance" means an adjustment in the application of the regulations of a zoning ordinance to a particular piece of property in a situation where the property, because of special circumstances found to exist on the land, is deprived, as a result of the imposition of the zoning regulations, of privileges commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same vicinity and zone. The adjustment in the application of the regulations shall remedy the disparity in privilege. ((It)) A variance shall not be used to convey special privileges not enjoyed by other properties in the same vicinity and zone and subject to the same code restrictions.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 71. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Vegetation.

"Vegetation" means any and all organic plant life growing at, below, or above the soil surface.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 72. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Violation.

"Violation" means the violation of any provision of this ordinance or of the administrative rules promulgated thereunder, or of any permit, approval or stop work order or any other order issued pursuant thereto.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 73. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Volcanic hazard areas.

"Volcanic hazard areas" means those areas of King County subject to inundation by mudflows, lahars, or related flooding resulting from volcanic activity on Mount Rainier. The hazard

area shall be delineated based on recurrence of an event equal in magnitude to the prehistoric electron mudflow.

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m NEW~SECTION.}$ SECTION 74. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Water dependent use.

"Water dependent use" means a principal use which can only exist when the land/water interface provides biological or physical conditions necessary for the use.

SECTION 75. Ordinance 4365, Section 6 and K.C.C. 21.04.920 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Wetlands.

"Wetlands" means those areas of King County that are inundated or saturated by ground or surface water 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. (Army Corps of Engineers Regulation 33 CFR ((323.2(c))) 328.3 (1988). Where the vegetation has been removed or substantially altered, a wetland shall be determined by the presence or evidence of hydric or organic soil, as well as other documentation of the previous existence of wetland vegetation such as aerial photographs.

- A. Class 1 wetlands. "Class 1 wetlands" means wetlands assigned the Unique/Outstanding #1 rating in the King County Wetlands Inventory, 1983; or which meet any of the following criteria:
- 1. The presence of species listed by the federal government or state as endangered, or threatened, or the presence of critical or outstanding actual habitat for those species:
- 2. Wetlands having 40% to 60% permanent open water in dispersed patches with two or more classes of vegetation:
- 3. Wetlands equal to or greater than ten acres in size and having three or more wetland classes, one of which is open water; or

- 4. The presence of plant associations of infrequent occurrence.
- B. Class 2 wetlands. "Class 2 wetlands" means wetlands assigned the Significant #2 rating in the King County Wetlands Inventory, 1983; or any wetlands which meet any of the following criteria:
 - 1. Wetlands greater than one acre in size;
- 2. Wetlands equal to or less than one acre in size and having three or more wetland classes;
- 3. Wetlands equal to or less than one acre that have a forested wetland class;
- 4. The presence of heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees.
- C. Class 3 wetland. "Class 3 wetland" means wetlands assigned the Lesser Concern #3 rating in the King County Wetlands Inventory, 1983, or uninventoried wetlands that are equal to or less than one acre in size and that have two or fewer wetland classes.

For the purposes of this section, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, FWS/OBS-79/31 (Cowardin et al., 1979) contains the descriptions of wetland classes and subclasses.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 76. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:

Wetland edge.

"Wetland edge" means the line delineating the outer edge of a wetland established by using the <u>Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands</u> dated January 10, 1989, and jointly published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 77. There is hereby added to $K.C.C.\ 21.04$ a new section to read as follows:

Wetland functions.

"Wetland functions" are natural processes performed by wetlands and include functions which are important in facilitating food chain production, providing habitat for nesting, rearing and resting sites for aquatic, terrestrial or avian species, maintaining the availability and quality of water such as purifying water, acting as recharge and discharge areas for groundwater aquifers and moderating surface water and storm water flows as well as performing other functions including but not limited to those set out in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations at 33 C.F.R. Section

NEW SECTION. SECTION 78. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.04 a new section to read as follows:
Wetpond.

"Wetpond" means an artificial water body dug as a part of a surface water management system.

III. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

320.4(b)(2)(1988).

SPECIFIC SENSITIVE AREAS

NEW SECTION. SECTION 79. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Coal mine hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

- A. General requirements. Alteration of a site containing a coal mine hazard area may be permitted only when all significant risks associated with abandoned mine workings have been eliminated or mitigated so that the site is as safe as a site which has not been previously mined. Appropriate mitigation shall be based upon a special study.
- B. Building setback lines. Building setback lines to accomplish this objective shall be determined by King County based on the sensitive areas special study.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 80. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Erosion hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

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Alteration of a site containing an erosion hazard area shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Except for the following, clearing on erosion hazards is allowed only from April 1 to November 1:
- 1. Up to 15,000 square feet may be cleared on any lot, subject to any other requirement for vegetation retention, and
- 2. Timber harvest pursuant to a DNR approved forest practice permit or clearing and grading permit may be allowed.
- B. Only that clearing necessary to install temporary sedimentation and erosion control measures shall occur prior to clearing for roadways or utilities.
- C. Clearing limits for roads, sewer, water and storm water utilities, and temporary erosion control facilities shall be marked in the field and approved by King County prior to any alteration of existing native vegetation.
- D. Clearing for roads and utilities shall remain within construction limits which must be marked in the field prior to commencement of site work.
- E. The authorized clearing for roads and utilities shall be the minimum necessary to accomplish project specific engineering designs and shall remain within approved rights-of-ways.
- F. Clearing of trees permitted pursuant to K.C.C. 16.82 may occur in conjunction with clearing for roadways and utilities.
- G. All trees and understory shall be retained on lots or parcels during clearing for roadways and utilities provided that understory damaged during approved clearing operations may be pruned.
- H. Damage to vegetation retained during initial clearing activities shall be minimized by directional felling of trees to avoid sensitive areas and vegetation to be retained, and preparation and approval of a skidding plan aimed at minimizing damage to soil and understory vegetation.
- I. Retained trees, understory, and stumps may subsequently be cleared only if such clearing is a specific element of residential, multifamily, or commercial structure

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35 36 site plan approval. This shall be carried out as a part of a vegetation management plan developed pursuant to criteria established in the administrative rules.

- J. Hydroseeding and/or other erosion control methods as required in temporary erosion control plans shall be required.
- K. All development proposals shall submit an erosion control plan consistent with this section and other adopted requirements prior to receiving approval.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 81. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Flood hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

- A. Development proposals on sites containing a flood hazard area shall meet the requirements of sections 81 through 84 and administrative rules. In addition to the provisions of this section, requirements for buffers, sensitive area tracts, building setback lines, permitted alterations, mitigation and monitoring for a development proposal site on or adjacent to a flood hazard area shall be as established in this chapter for the streams, wetlands or other areas which form the constituent elements of the floodplain.
- B. For all new structures or substantial improvements, the applicant must provide certification by a professional civil engineer or land surveyor licensed in the State of Washington of the actual as-built elevation of the lowest floor, including basement, and, if applicable, the actual as-built elevation to which the structure is flood-proofed. For purposes of this ordinance, the term "substantial improvement" shall mean any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either, (a) before the improvement or repair is started, or (b) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred (44 CFR 59.1 (1989)). If the structure has a basement, this must be indicated. King County will maintain these certifications for public inspection.

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C. In all flood hazard areas, King County shall honor all existing contractual obligations with any federal agency.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 82. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Flood fringe area outside the zero-rise floodway.

- A. Development proposals shall not reduce the effective base flood storage volume of the floodplain. Grading or other activity which would reduce the effective storage volume must be mitigated by creating compensatory storage on the site, or off-site if legal arrangements can be made to assure that the effective compensatory storage volume will be preserved over time. Crading for construction of livestock manure storage facilities to control non point source water pollution designed to the standards of and approved by the King County Conservation District are exempt from this compensatory storage requirement.
- B. No structure shall be allowed which would be at risk due to stream bank destabilization including that associated with channel relocation or meandering.
- C. All elevated construction must be designed and certified by a professional structural engineer registered in the State of Washington and must be approved by King County prior to construction.
- D. Subdivisions, short subdivisions, and binding site plans shall follow these requirements:
- 1. New building lots shall contain 5,000 square feet or more of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway and building setback lines shall be shown on the face of the plat to restrict permanent structures to this 5,000 square foot or greater area;
- 2. All utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed consistent with subparagraphs G. and J.;
- 3. Base flood data and flood hazard notes shall be shown on the face of the recorded plat, including, but not limited to, the base flood elevation, required flood protection

elevations, and the boundaries of the floodplain and the zero-rise floodway, if determined; and,

4. The following note shall appear on the face of the recorded plat for all affected lots:

"NOTICE"

"Lots and structures located within flood hazard areas may be inaccessible by emergency vehicles during flood events. Residents and property owners should take appropriate advance precautions."

- E. New residential construction and substantial improvement shall meet the following criteria:
- 1. The lowest floor shall be elevated to the flood protection elevation.
- 2. Portions of a building that are below the lowest floor area shall not be fully enclosed. The areas and rooms below the lowest floor shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
- a. A minimum of two openings on opposite walls having a total open area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;
- b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade;
- c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the unrestricted entry and exit of floodwaters.
- F. New nonresidential construction and substantial improvement of any existing commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall meet the following criteria:
- 1. Meet the elevation requirements for residential construction; or
- 2. Flood-proof the structure to the flood protection elevation and meet the following criteria:

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a. The flood-proofing must be certified by a professional civil or structural engineer registered in the State of Washington, stating that the flood-proofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood-depths, pressures, velocities, impacts, uplift forces, and other factors associated with the base flood. After construction, the engineer shall certify that the permitted work conforms with the approved plans and specifications.

- b. Approved building permits for flood-proofed nonresidential buildings shall contain a statement to notify applicants that flood insurance premiums will be based upon rates for structures that are one foot below the flood-proofed level.
- G. Construction for new and reconstructed residential and nonresidential structures shall meet the following criteria:
- 1. Use materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage;
- 2. Flood-proof to or elevate above the flood protection elevation, all electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other utility and service facilities.
- H. All new construction shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- I. For all mobile homes, all standards for flood hazard protection for conventional residential construction shall apply. All manufactured mobile homes must be anchored and shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. For new mobile home parks, for expansions to existing mobile home park, and for existing mobile home parks where the repair/reconstruction of the streets, utilities, and pads equals or exceeds fifty percent of the value of the streets, utilities, and pads before repair/reconstruction has commenced, all standards for flood hazard protection applicable for residential construction shall apply to the mobile homes within the park.
 - J. Utilities shall meet the following minimum criteria:

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1. All new and replacement utilities including sewage treatment facilities shall be flood-proofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.

- 2. New on-site sewage disposal systems shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the 100-year floodplain. The installation of new on-site sewage disposal systems in the flood fringe may be allowed if no feasible alternative site is available.
- 3. Sewage and agricultural waste storage facilities shall be flood-proofed to the flood protection elevation.
- 4. Above-ground utility transmission lines, other than electric transmission lines, shall only be allowed for the transport of non-hazardous substances.
- 5. Buried utility transmission lines transporting hazardous substances (as defined by the Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act in RCW 70.105.005) shall be buried at a minimum depth of four feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood aspredicted by a professional civil engineer licensed by the State of Washington and shall achieve sufficient negative buoyancy so that any potential for flotation or upward migration is eliminated.
- K. Critical facilities may be allowed within the flood fringe of the floodplain, but only when no reasonable alternative site is available. All such proposed uses shall be evaluated through the conditional use permit processor through the unclassified use permit process if otherwise required by the zone. Critical facilities constructed within the flood fringe shall have the lowest floor elevated to three or more feet above the base flood elevation. Flood-proofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that hazardous or toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the nearest maintained public street or roadway.
- L. King County shall review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained as required by Federal or State law, including section 404 of the

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33 34 35 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334, as required by section 60.3(a)(2) of 44 CFR.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 83. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Zero-Rise Floodway.

- A. Any activities allowed within the zero-rise floodway shall conform to conditions of this section as well as all requirements which apply to the flood fringe outside the zero-rise floodway. The more restrictive conditions shall apply where a conflict exists.
- B. No development activity shall reduce the effective storage volume of the floodplain.
- C. No development proposal, including permitted new construction or reconstruction, shall cause any increase in base flood elevation unless the following conditions are met:
- 1. Amendments to the Flood Insurance Rate Map have been adopted by FEMA in accordance with 44 CFR 70 to incorporate the increase in base flood elevations; and
- 2. Appropriate legal documents are prepared in which all property owners affected by the increased flood elevations consent to the impacts on their property. These documents shall be filed with the title of record for the affected properties.
- D. Post or piling construction techniques which permit water flow beneath a structure must be used.
- E. All temporary structures or materials hazardous to public health, safety and welfare shall be removed from the zero-rise floodway during the flood season from September 30 to May 1.
- F. Construction of new residential or non-residential structures is allowed in the zero-rise floodway subject to the following:
 - 1. The structure must be outside the FEMA floodway;
- 2. The structure must be on a lot legally in existence at the time this ordinance becomes effective;

- 3. The structure must be on a lot which contains less than 5000 square feet of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway; and
- 4. The structure must meet the construction standards of section 82.
- G. New lots which include part of the zero-rise floodway may be created only if the lots meet the requirements of section 82 and administrative rules or are declared as non-building lots on the face of the plat.
- H. The following circumstances are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require special studies to establish this fact:
- 1. New construction of residential structures outside the FEMA floodway on legal lots in existence when this ordinance becomes effective which contain less than 5,000 square feet of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway, provided the total building footprint of all proposed structures on the lot is less than 2,000 square feet.
- 2. Substantial improvement of existing residential structures in the zero-rise floodway but outside the FEMA floodway where the footprint is not increased.
- 3. Substantial improvement of an existing residential structure shall meet the requirements for new residential construction set out in section 82.
- I. Reconstruction of an existing residential structure shall meet the requirements for new residential construction set out in section 82.
- J. Utilities shall be located in the zero-rise floodway only when no other location is practicable, and shall meet the minimum criteria set out in section 82 and the following requirements:
- 1. Installation of new on-site sewage disposal systems shall be prohibited unless a waiver is granted by the Seattle/King County department of public health.
- 2. Construction of sewage treatment facilities shall be prohibited.

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3. Utility transmission lines transporting hazardous substances shall be buried at a minimum depth of four feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood as predicted by a professional civil engineer licensed by in the State of Washington and shall achieve sufficient negative buoyancy so that any potential for flotation or upward migration is eliminated.

- K. Critical facilities shall not be constructed in the zero-rise floodway.
- L. Construction of livestock manure storage facilities and associated non point source water pollution facilities designed to the standards of and approved in a conservation plan by the King County conservation district may be allowed if constructed and maintained to those standards, provided King County reviews and approves the location and design of any such facilities.
 - M. Floodway Dependent Structures

Installations or structures which are floodway dependent may be located in the floodway provided that the development proposal receives approval from all other agencies with jurisdiction and meets all standards in sections 81-83. Such installations include but are not limited to:

- 1. dams or diversions for water supply, flood control, hydroelectric production, irrigation or fisheries enhancement;
- 2. flood damage reduction facilities such as levees and pumping stations;
- 3. stream bank stabilization structures where no feasible alternative exists to protecting public or private property;
- 4. storm water conveyance facilities subject to the requirements of the development standards for streams and wetlands, and the Surface Water Design Manual;
 - 5. boat launches and related recreation structures;
 - 6. bridge piers and abutments; and
- 7. fisheries enhancement or stream restoration projects.

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FEMA Floodway.

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NEW SECTION. SECTION 84. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

A. Any activities allowed within the FEMA floodway must conform to all requirements which apply to the zero-rise floodway in addition to the conditions of this section. Where any conflict exists the more restrictive conditions shall apply.

- B. No development proposal, including permitted new construction or reconstruction, shall cause any increase in the base flood elevation.
- C. Construction or placement of new residential or nonresidential structures is prohibited within the FEMA floodway.
- D. Substantial improvement of an existing residential structure located in the FEMA floodway must meet the requirements set out in 173-158-070 WAC as amended. Such substantial improvement is presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require special studies to establish this fact.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 85. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Landslide hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

Development proposals on sites containing landslide hazard areas shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Buffers. A minimum buffer of 50 feet shall be established from all edges of landslide hazard areas and from landslide hazard areas with slopes less than 40% unless these areas are approved for alteration pursuant to subsection D. Existing native vegetation within the buffer area shall be maintained, and the buffer shall be extended beyond these limits as required to mitigate steep slope and erosion hazards, or as otherwise necessary to protect the public health, welfare and safety.
- B. Sensitive areas tracts. Any landslide hazard area and buffer one acre or greater in size shall be placed in a

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sensitive area tract in the development proposals listed in section 13.

- C. Building Setback Lines. Building setback lines of 15 feet shall be required from the edge of a landslide hazard area or buffer.
 - D. Alterations.
- A landslide hazard area located on a slope 40% or steeper shall be altered only as allowed under standards for steep slope hazard areas. A landslide hazard area, located on a slope less than 40%, may only be altered in the following circumstances:
- a. If the development proposal will not decrease slope stability on adjacent properties; and
- b. If the landslide hazard area can be modified or the development proposal can be designed so that the landslide hazard to the project and adjacent property is eliminated or mitigated and the development proposal on that site is certified as safe by a licensed geologist or geotechnical engineer.
- 2. Where such alterations are approved, buffers and sensitive area tracts will not be required.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 86. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Seismic hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

Development proposals on sites containing a seismic hazard area shall meet the requirements of this section.

Alterations.

- A. Development proposals on sites containing mapped seismic hazard areas may make alterations to a seismic hazard area only when the applicant demonstrates and King County concludes that:
- 1. Evaluation of site specific subsurface conditions show that the site is not located in a seismic hazard area; or
- 2. Mitigation is implemented which renders the proposed development as safe as if it were not located in a seismic hazard area.

B. Development proposals will be subject to two levels of review standards based on occupancy types - critical facilities and standard structures. The review standards for critical facilities will be based on larger earthquake reoccurrence intervals than the earthquakes considered for standard occupancy structures. The review standards will be set forth in the administrative rules.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 87. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Volcanic hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

Development proposals on sites containing volcanic hazard areas shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Within volcanic hazard areas located along the White River upstream from Mud Mountain Dam,
- No critical facilities shall be constructed or located;
- No new commercial or multifamily structures shall be constructed or located;
- 3. All new lots created by subdivision or short subdivision shall require building areas outside or the volcanic hazard area which shall be designated with a building setback line; and
- 4. New single family residential construction on existing lots may be allowed, provided the applicant records with the King County department of records and elections the following notice on all title documents:

The structures on this property are located in an area which may be inundated by mudflows originating on Mount Rainier. For further information regarding this hazard, please contact King County.

B. Within volcanic hazard areas along the White River downstream of Mud Mountain Dam, Green and Duwamish Rivers critical facilities shall be evaluated for the risk of inundation or flooding resulting from mudflows originating on Mount Rainier. These structures should be located outside the

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limits of, or designed to withstand without damage the effects of mudflows equal in magnitude to the prehistoric Electron Mudflow.

C. This section shall not become effective until King County has completed the required modelling and mapping of volcanic hazard areas. The King County Council shall approve the maps delineating these areas.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 88. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

steep slope hazard areas -- protection mechanisms and permitted alterations.

Development proposals on sites containing a steep slope hazard area shall meet the requirements of this section.

A. Buffers.

- 1. A minimum buffer shall be established at a horizontal distance of 50 feet from the top, toe, and along all sides of slopes 40% or steeper. Existing native vegetation within the buffer area shall be maintained and the buffer shall be extended beyond these limits as required to mitigate landslide and erosion hazards, or as otherwise necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
- 2. The buffer may be reduced to a minimum of ten feet when an applicant demonstrates to King County pursuant to a special study that the reduction will adequately protect the proposed development and the sensitive area.
- B. Sensitive Areas Tracts. Any continuous steep slope hazard area and its buffers one acre or greater in size shall be placed in separate sensitive areas tracts in development proposals listed in Section 13.
- C. Building Setback Lines. A building setback line will be established at a distance of 15 feet from the edge of the buffer.
- D. Alterations. Alterations to steep slopes shall be allowed only as follows:
- 1. Surface Water Management. Steep slopes may be used for approved surface water conveyance as specified in the

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Surface Water Design Manual. Installation techniques shall minimize disturbance to the slope and vegetation.

- 2. Trails. Construction of public and private trails may be allowed on steep slopes provided they receive site specific approval by King County as guided by the construction and maintenance standards in the U.S. Forest Service "Trails Management Handbook" (FSH 2309.18, June 1987 as amended) and "Standard Specifications for Construction of Trails" (EM-7720-102, June 1984 as amended); but in no case shall trails be constructed of concrete, asphalt or other impervious surface which would contribute to surface water runoff unless such construction is necessary for soil stabilization or soil erosion prevention.
- 3. Utilities. Construction of public and private utility corridors may be allowed on steep slopes provided that a special sensitive area study indicates that such alteration will not subject the area to the risk of landslide or erosion.
- 4. View Corridors. King County shall allow the limited trimming and limbing of vegetation on steep slopes for the creation and maintenance of views provided that the soils are not disturbed and the activity is subject to the provisions of administrative rules.
- 5. Mining activities. King County may allow alteration of steep slope hazard areas in conjunction with approved mining and quarrying activities.
- F. King County may grant exemptions from the steep slope requirements of this chapter pursuant to Sections 6 and 7.
 - G. Limited Exemptions.
- 1. Slopes 40% and steeper with a vertical elevation change of up to 20 feet may be exempted from the provisions of this section based on King County review of a soils report prepared by a geologist or geotechnical engineer which demonstrates that no adverse impact will result from the exemption.
- 2. Any slope which has been created through previous, legal grading activities may be regraded as part of an approved development proposal. Any slope which remains equal to or in

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excess of 40% following site development shall be subject to the protection mechanisms for steep slopes.

- H. Removal or introduction of vegetation on landslide or steep slopes. Unless otherwise specified, the following restrictions apply to vegetation removal or introduction in steep slope hazard areas, landslide hazard areas and their buffers.
- 1. There shall be no removal of any vegetation from any steep slope hazard area or buffer except for the limited plant removal necessary for surveying purposes and for the removal of hazard trees determined to be unsafe according to the tree selection rules prepared pursuant to this ordinance after notice to King County is provided.
- 2. On slopes which have been disturbed by human activity or infested by noxious weeds, replacement with native species or other appropriate vegetation may be allowed subject to approval by King County of an enhancement plan.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 89. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Wetlands -- Provisions.

Development proposals on sites containing wetlands shall meet the requirements of sections 89 through 92.

Wetlands and required buffers shall not be altered except as expressly authorized by this chapter and all approved alterations shall have an appropriate mitigation plan where King County determines, upon review of special studies completed by qualified professionals, that either:

- A. The wetland does not serve any of the valuable functions of wetlands identified in section 77, including but not limited to wildlife habitat and natural drainage functions;
- B. The proposed development would protect or enhance the wildlife habitat, natural drainage, and/or other valuable functions of wetlands and would be consistent with the purposes of this chapter. The required studies may include habitat value, hydrology, erosion and deposition, and/or water quality studies. Such studies shall include specific

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recommendations for mitigating measures which should be required as a condition of any approval for such development. The recommendations may include, but are not limited to, construction techniques, or design, drainage, or density specifications.

- C. If a wetland is in a flood hazard area the applicant must notify affected communities and native tribes of alteration plans prior to any alteration, submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, and any alterations must be consistent with sections 81 through 84.
- D. There shall be no introductions of any plant or wildlife which is not indigenous to the Pacific Northwest into any wetland sensitive area unless authorized by a State of Washington or a federal license or permit.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 90. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Wetland Standards.

A. Buffers.

- 1. All buffers are measured from the wetland edge as marked in the field.
 - 2. The following buffers are minimum requirements.
 - a. Class 1 wetlands shall have a 100 foot buffer.
 - b. Class 2 wetlands shall have a 50 foot buffer.
 - c. Class 3 wetlands shall have a 25 foot buffer.
- d. Any wetland restored, relocated, replaced or enhanced because of wetland alterations should have at least the minimum buffer required for the class of the wetland involved.
- e. Wetlands within 25 feet of the toe of slopes equal to or greater than 30% but less than 40% shall have the following minimum buffers:
- (1) Where the horizontal length of the slope including small benches and terraces is within the buffer for that wetland class, the buffer width shall be the greater of:
 - (a) The minimum for that wetland class;
 - (b). 25 feet beyond the top of the slope.

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(2) Where the horizontal length of the slope extends beyond the minimum buffer for that wetland class, the buffer shall extend to a point 25 feet beyond the minimum buffer for that wetland class.

- (3) The department may recommend buffer averaging in instances where it will provide additional resource protection provided that the total area on-site contained in buffer remains the same.
 - B. Additional buffer requirements for wetlands.

King County shall require increased buffer widths as necessary to protect wetlands. The additional buffer widths and other issues shall be determined by criteria set forth in administrative rules and include, but are not limited to, critical drainage areas, location of hazardous materials, critical fish and wildlife habitat, landslide or erosion hazard areas adjacent to wetlands, groundwater recharge and discharge, and the location of trail or utility corridors.

- C. Sensitive Area tracts and setback areas for wetlands. Wetlands and their buffers shall be placed in a separate sensitive area tract and/or setback area as provided in section 13.
 - D. Building Setback Lines.

Unless otherwise specified, a minimum building setback line of 15 feet shall be required from the edge of a wetland buffer. Prohibitions on the use of hazardous or toxic substances and pesticides or certain fertilizers in this setback area may be imposed.

- E. Permanent survey marking, signs and fencing.
- 1. Survey Markers. Prior to altering any sensitive area on a development proposal site, the applicant shall mark the sensitive area and buffers pursuant to section 14.
- 2. Signs. Prior to approval or issuance of permits for master plan developments, planned unit developments, subdivisions, short subdivisions, commercial or residential building permits, the common boundary between a wetland or associated buffer and the adjacent land shall be identified using permanent signs as set out in section 14.

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F. Livestock Restrictions.

1. In all development proposals which would permit introduction of livestock, damage to Class 1 and 2 wetlands shall be avoided by one of the following methods:

- a. Implementation to the satisfaction of the King County Conservation District of a conservation plan to protect and enhance the water quality of the wetland; or
 - b. Fencing located not closer than the buffer edge.
- 2. Administrative rules shall address access to streams for watering purposes, stream crossing requirements and use of natural barriers and vegetative buffering in lieu of fencing.
- 3. Within 90 days of the effective date of this ordinance, King County shall establish a study group comprised of representatives from all state and federal agencies with expertise in the area of water quality and habitat impacts of livestock and from all sectors of the public including commercial and hobby farms, consumers and the environmental community. The purpose of the study group shall be to recommend livestock restrictions, techniques and alternatives appropriate for existing uses, including standards for fencing. The study group shall identify early action areas, site specific water quality study needs and review available methods of financing including the use of public funds. The study group shall develop specific recommendations regarding the use of county funding to pay for required fencing, the development of a tax credit for landowners who fence, the use of county funding to fund planting of and maintenance of trees within the buffers, enforcement of the recommendations including the usc of liens and the development of educational and promotional programs. The study group shall report to the council within one year.
- 4. These restrictions shall not apply to those wetlands defined as grazed wet meadows regardless of their classification.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 91. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Alterations to wetlands and buffers.

- A. King County may grant exceptions from the wetland requirements of this chapter pursuant to Sections 6 and 7.
 - B. Utilities in wetland buffer.
- 1. Construction of utilities shall be permitted in wetland buffers only when no practical alternative location is available and the utility corridor meets the criteria set forth in administrative rules including but not limited to requirements for installation, replacement of vegetation and maintenance.
- 2. Sewer Utility. Construction of sewer lines may only be permitted in wetland buffers when the applicant demonstrates it is necessary for gravity flow and meets the requirement of this section. Joint use of the sewer utility corridor by other utilities may be allowed.
- a. Corridors shall not be allowed when the wetland or buffer is used by species listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government or state, or the presence of critical or outstanding actual habitat for those species or heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees;
- b. Corridor alignment, including any allowed maintenance roads, shall follow a path beyond a distance from wetland edge equal to 75% of the buffer width;
- c. Corridor construction and maintenance shall protect the wetland and buffer environment, shall be aligned to avoid cutting trees greater than 12 inches in diameter at breast height when possible and shall not use pesticides, herbicides or other hazardous or toxic substances;
- d. Corridors shall require an additional, adjacent, undisturbed buffer width equal to the proposed corridor width including any allowed maintenance roads;
- e. Corridors shall be revegetated with appropriate native vegetation at pre-construction densities or greater immediately upon completion of construction or as soon thereafter as possible and the sewer utility shall ensure that such vegetation survives;

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f. Any additional corridor access for maintenance shall be provided as much as possible at specific points rather than by parallel roads. If parallel roads are necessary they shall be of a minimum width but no greater than 15 feet; shall be maintained without the use of herbicides, pesticides or other hazardous or toxic substances; and shall be contiguous to the location of the utility corridor on the side away from the stream.

C. Surface water management.

The following surface water management activities may be allowed only if they meet the following requirements:

- 1. New surface water discharges to wetlands from detention facilities, pre-settlement ponds, or other surface water management structures may be allowed provided that the discharge does not increase the rate of flow nor decrease the water quality of the wetland.
- 2. Class 1 and 2 wetlands may be used for regional retention/detention facilities only when authorized by the exception process set out in section 6, and all requirements of the surface water design manual are met, the use will not alter the rating or the factors used in rating the wetland, the proposal is in compliance with the latest adopted findings of the Puget Sound Wetlands Research Project, and there are no significant adverse impacts to wetland resources.
- 3. Class 3 wetlands and buffers which have as their major function the storage of water may be altered for use as regional retention/detention facilities provided that presettlement ponds shall be required and all requirements of the surface water design manual are met;
- 4. Wetlands shall not be used for retention/detention facilities other than for regional facilities.
- 5. Use of wetland buffers for surface water management activities other than retention/detention facilities, such as energy dissipators and associated pipes, may be allowed only if the applicant demonstrates:
 - a. No practicable alternative exists; and

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b. The functions of the buffer or the wetland are not adversely impacted.

D. Trails.

Construction of public and private trails may be allowed in wetland buffers only upon adoption of administrative rules pursuant to the following guidelines:

- 1. Trail surface shall not be of impervious materials, except that impervious public multi-purpose trails like the Burke-Gilman Trail may be allowed if they meet all other requirements including water quality; and
- 2. Where trails are provided, buffers shall be expanded, where possible, equal to the width of the trail corridor including disturbed areas.
 - E. Docks.

Construction of a dock, pier, moorage, float or launch facility may be permitted subject to criteria in K.C.C. Title 25 provided:

- 1. Existing and zoned density around the wetland is three dwelling units per acre or more;
- 2. At least 75% of the lots around the wetland have been built upon, and no significant buffer or wetland vegetation remains in these areas;
- 3. No significant buffer or wetland vegetation exists on the lot; and
- 4. Open water is a significant component of wetland subclasses.
 - F. Isolated Wetlands.

Isolated wetlands are class 3 wetlands whose total size is less than 2500 square feet excluding buffers, which are hydrogically isolated from other wetlands or streams, and which do not have permanent open water. Up to three isolated wetlands per 20 acres may be altered per development proposal site by combining their functions and values into one large wetland relocated on site pursuant to a mitigation plan. The replacement wetland shall include enhancement for wildlife habitat.

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G. Limited Agricultural Use Exemption

King County may allow the construction of one additional agricultural building or associated residence within the buffer on a grazed wet meadow provided that all hydrologic storage be replaced on site.

H. The cutting of up to 1 cord of firewood may be permitted in buffers in any year provided the overall function of the buffer is not adversely impacted. Removal of brush may also be permitted for the purpose of enhancing tree growth.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 92. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

- A. Mitigation shall be conducted pursuant to section 15.
- B. Standards for Restoration, Enhancement or Replacement
 - 1. Restoration

Mitigation.

- a. Restoration is required when a wetland or its buffer has been altered in violation of this ordinance or its predecessor. The following minimum performance standards shall be met for the restoration of a wetland, provided that if it can be demonstrated by the applicant that greater functional and habitat values can be obtained, these standards may be modified:
- (1) The original wetland configuration should be replicated including depth, width, length, and gradients at the original location;
- (2) The original soil types and configuration should be replicated;
- (3) The edge and buffer configuration should be restored to original condition;
- (4) The wetland, edge and buffer areas should be replanted with native vegetation which replicates the original in species, sizes and densities; and
- (5) The original functional values should be restored, including water quality and wildlife habitat functions.

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a. Replacement is required when an approved development proposal alters a buffer or uses a wetland for a retention/detention facility or other approved use. The minimum standards required for restoration of a wetland shall be followed.

- b. Enhancement may be allowed when a development proposal will alter a wetland but will improve the habitat and/or hydrologic functions. Surface water management or flood control alterations shall not be considered enhancement, unless other functions and values are simultaneously increased. Minimum performance standards for enhancement shall be established in the administrative rules to allow for project-specific criteria;
- c. Replacement or enhancement for approved wetland alterations shall comply with these requirements:
- (1) On-site and In-kind. Unless otherwise approved, all alteration of wetlands shall be replaced or enhanced on-site using the following formulas: Class 1 and 2 wetlands on a 2:1 basis and class 3 wetlands on a 1:1 basis with equal or greater biological values including habitat value, and with equivalent hydrological values including storage capacity.
- (2) Off-site and In-kind. King County may consider and approve off-site replacement or enhancement where the applicant can demonstrate that the off-site location is in the same drainage sub-basin and that greater biological and hydrological values will be achieved. The replacement/ enhancement formulas required above shall apply for off-site replacement.
- 3. "Wetponds" established and maintained for control of surface water shall not constitute replacement or enhancement for wetland alterations.
- 4. Monitoring shall be required in accordance with section 16.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 93. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

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Streams -- Provisions. Development proposal on sites containing streams shall meet the requirements of sections 93 through 96.

- A. Streams, and associated buffers shall not be altered except as expressly authorized by this chapter and all approved alterations require mitigation plans. The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of all other agencies with jurisdiction have been met.
- B. If a stream is in a flood hazard area the applicant must notify affected communities and native tribes of alteration plans prior to any alteration, submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, and any alterations must be consistent with sections 81 through 84.
- C. There shall be no introduction of any vegetation or wildlife which is not indigenous to the Pacific Northwest into any stream sensitive area unless authorized by a State of Washington or a federal license or permit.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 94. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Stream Standards.

- A. Stream Buffers.
- 1. All buffers shall be measured from the ordinary high water mark as identified in the field or, if that cannot be determined, from the top of the bank. In braided channels, the ordinary high water mark or top of bank shall be determined so as to include the entire stream feature.
- 2. The following buffers on each side of the ordinary high water mark are minimum requirements.
 - a. Class 1 streams 100 foot buffer.
- b. Class 2 streams used by salmonids 100 foot buffer.
 - c. Class 2 streams 50 foot buffer.
 - d. Class 3 streams 25 foot buffer.
- e. When the ordinary high water mark of any stream is within 25 feet of the toe of slopes equal to or greater than 30% but less than 40% the following minimum buffers shall be provided:

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- (1) Where the horizontal length of the slope including small benches and terraces is within the buffer for that stream class, the buffer shall be the greater of:
 - (a) the minimum buffer for that stream class; or
 - (b) 25 feet beyond the top of the slope.
- (2) Where the horizontal length of the slope extends beyond the minimum buffer for that stream class, the buffer shall extend to a point 25 feet beyond the minimum buffer for that stream class.
- f. Any stream adjoined by riparian wetland or other adjacent sensitive area shall have the buffer which applies to the wetland or other adjacent sensitive area unless the stream buffer requirements are more expansive.
- g. Any stream restored, relocated, replaced or enhanced because of alterations should have at least the minimum buffer required for the class of stream involved.
- 3. The department may recommend buffer averaging in instances where it will provide additional resource protection provided that the total area on-site contained in buffer remains the same.
 - B. Additional buffer requirements for streams.

King County shall require increased buffer widths as necessary to protect streams. The additional buffer widths and other issues shall be determined by criteria set forth in administrative rules and include, but are not limited to, critical drainage areas, location of hazardous materials, critical fish and wildlife habitat, landslide or erosion hazard areas, groundwater recharge and discharge, and the location of trail or utility corridors.

- C. Sensitive Area Tracts and setback areas for streams. Streams and their buffers shall be placed in a separate sensitive area tract as provided in section 13.
 - D. Livestock Restrictions

The livestock restrictions in section 90, shall also apply to Class 1 and 2 streams and their buffers except that barrier fencing shall not be required in the floodplain of the Snoqualmie River.

 E. Building and Setback Lines.

Unless otherwise specified, a minimum building setback line of 15 feet shall be required from the edge of the stream buffer. Prohibitions on the use of hazardous or toxic substances and pesticides or certain fertilizers in this area may be imposed.

F. Permanent survey markings, signs and fencing. The permanent survey markings, signs and fencing requirements of section 14 shall apply.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 95. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Alterations to streams and buffers.

- A. King County may grant exceptions from the streams requirements of this chapter pursuant to Sections 6 and 7.
- B. Stream Crossings. Stream crossings may be allowed only if they meet the requirements as follows:
- 1. All road crossings shall use bridges or other construction techniques which do not disturb the stream bed or bank; provided, however, in the case of Class 2 or Class 3 streams, bottomless culverts or other appropriate methods demonstrated to provide fisheries protection may be used and the applicant demonstrates that such methods and their implementation will pose no harm to the stream or inhibit migration of fish.
- 2. All crossings shall be constructed during summer low flow and be timed to avoid stream disturbance during periods when use is critical to salmonids;
- 3. Crossings shall not occur over salmonid spawning areas unless no other possible crossing site exists;
- 4. Bridge piers or abutments shall not be placed within the FEMA floodway or the ordinary high water mark;
- 5. Crossings shall not diminish the flood carrying capacity of the stream;
- 6. Underground utility crossings shall be laterally drilled and located at a depth of four feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood predicted by a civil engineer licensed by the State of Washington; and

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- 7. Crossings shall be minimized and serve multiple purposes and properties whenever possible.
- C. Relocations. The following relocations may be allowed if they meet all requirements and are approved by all agencies with jurisdiction.
- 1. Class 2 streams shall not be relocated except for public road projects which have been authorized by the exemption process set out in section 6.
- 2. Class 3 streams may be relocated under a mitigation plan for the purpose of enhancement of in-stream resources. Appropriate floodplain protection measures must be used. The relocation shall occur on-site, provided that upon demonstration on-site relocation is impracticable, King County may consider off-site relocation if the location is in the same drainage sub-basin, subject to applicant providing all necessary easements and waivers from affected property owners.
- 3. An applicant must demonstrate, based on information provided by a civil engineer and a qualified biologist, that:
- a. The equivalent base flood storage volume and function will be maintained;
- b. There will be no adverse impact to local groundwater;
 - c. There will be no increase in velocity;
 - d. There will be no interbasin transfer of water;
- e. Performance standards as set out in the mitigation plan are met;
- f. The relocation conforms to other applicable laws; and
- g. All work will be carried out under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist.
 - D. Trails.

Construction of public and private trails may be allowed in stream buffers only upon adoption of administrative rules and pursuant to the following guidelines:

1. Trail surface shall not be of impervious materials, except that impervious public multi-purpose trails like the

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Burke-Gilman Trail may be allowed if they meet all other requirements including water quality; and

- 2. Where trails are provided, buffers shall be expanded, where possible, equal to the width of the trail corridor including disturbed areas.
 - E. Stream channel stabilization.

stream channel may be stabilized when movement of the stream channel threatens existing residential or commercial structures, public improvements, unique natural resources, or the only possible existing access to property and is done in accordance with the requirements in sections 81-84 and the administrative rules.

F. Surface water management.

The following surface water management actions may be allowed only if they meet the following requirements:

- 1. Surface water discharges to streams from detention facilities, pre-settlement ponds, or other surface water management structures may be allowed provided that the discharge complies with the provisions of the surface water design manual.
- 2. Class 2 streams may be used for regional retention/detention facilities when authorized by the exemption process set out in section 6, all requirements of the surface water design manual are met, the use will not alter the rating or the factors used in rating the stream, and there are no significant adverse impacts to stream resources.
- 3. Class 3 streams and buffers may be altered for use as retention/detention facilities provided that the project will have no lasting adverse impacts on any stream and all requirements of the surface water design manual are met;
 - G. Utilities in stream buffer.
- 1. Construction of utilities shall be permitted in stream buffers only when no practical alternative location is available and the utility corridor meets the criteria set forth in administrative rules including but not limited to requirements for installation, replacement of vegetation and maintenance.

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2. Sewer Utility. Sewer utility corridors may only be located in stream buffers when the applicant demonstrates it is necessary for gravity flow. Joint use of the sewer utility corridor by other utilities is allowed. The requirements for utility corridors in section 91 shall also apply to streams.

- H. Enhancement Independent of Development Proposal.
- 1. Enhancement of streams, not associated with any other development proposal may be allowed when enhancement would enhance stream functions, as determined by the county and any state agency with jurisdiction. Such enhancement shall be performed under a plan for the design, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the project prepared by a civil engineer and a qualified biologist and shall be carried out under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist pursuant to criteria set out in the administrative rules.
- 2. Minor stream restoration projects for fish habitat enhancement by a public agency, whose mandate includes such work, unassociated with mitigation of a specific development proposal and not to exceed \$25,000 dollars in cost, may be allowed. Such projects are limited to placement of rock weirs, log controls, spawning gravel and other specific salmonid habitat improvements and shall involve use of hand labor and light equipment only, to be performed under direct supervision of a qualified biologist.
 - I. Drainage ditch maintenance.

Roadside drainage ditches and agricultural drainage ditches that carry streams with salmonids may be maintained through use of best management practices developed in consultation with county, state and federal agencies with expertise and/or jurisdiction. These practices shall be adopted as administrative rules.

J. The cutting of up to 1 cord of firewood may be permitted in buffers in any year provided the overall function of the buffer is not adversely impacted. Removal of brush may also be permitted for the purpose of enhancing tree growth.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 96. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Mitigation for Streams.

- A. Mitigation shall be conducted pursuant to section 15.
- B. Standards for Restoration, Enhancement or Replacement.
- 1. Restoration is required when a stream or its buffer has been altered in violation of this ordinance or any prior ordinance applying to the treatment of streams, or when an unapproved or unanticipated alteration occurs during the construction of an approved development proposal, provided that a mitigation plan for the restoration demonstrates that:
- a. The stream is degraded and will not be further degraded by the restoration activity;
- b. The restoration will reliably and demonstrably improve the water quality and fish and wildlife habitat of the stream;
- c. The restoration will have no lasting significant adverse impacts on any in-stream resource; and
- d. All work will be carried out under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist.
- e. The following minimum performance standards shall be met for restoration of a stream, provided that these standards may be modified if the applicant can demonstrate that greater habitat value can be obtained:
- (1) The natural channel dimensions should be replicated including identical depth, width, length and gradient at the original location and the original horizontal alignment (meander lengths) should be replaced.;
- (2) The bottom should be restored with identical or similar materials;
- (3) The bank and buffer configuration should be restored to the original conditions;
- (4) The channel, bank and buffer areas should be replanted with native vegetation which replicates the original in species, sizes and densities; and
 - (5) The original habitat value should be recreated.
- Replacement or enhancement is required when King County permits or approves the alteration of a stream or buffer. There will be no net loss of stream functions on a

development proposal site and no impact on stream functions above or below the site due to approved alterations.

- a. Replacement. When an approved alteration involves the relocation of a stream, the performance standards in subsection B.1, are required in order to replicate the structure and function of the original stream, unless the applicant can demonstrate that greater habitat value can be obtained through varying these standards.
- b. Enhancement. Enhancement, when allowed, should improve the functions and values of the streams. Surface water management or flood control alterations shall not be considered enhancement unless other functions and values are simultaneously increased.
- c. Replacement or enhancement for streams shall be accomplished in streams, and shall occur on-site unless the applicant demonstrates that on-site replacement or enhancement is not possible, that the off-site alternative is in the same drainage sub-basin and that greater biological and hydrological values will be derived.
- 3. Monitoring shall be required in accordance with section 16.
- IV. GRADING, CLEARING, SHORELINES AND OTHER COUNTY PERMITS

 SECTION 97. Ordinance 1488, Section 2 and

 K.C.C. 16.82.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

 Purpose.

((This chapter is intended to safeguard life, limb, property and the public welfare and to minimize adverse effects upon the environment by regulating excavations, grading and earthwork construction, including cuts and fills, gravel pits, dumping, quarrying and mining operations within King County.))

- A. This chapter is intended to regulate clearing and removal of vegetation, excavation, grading and earthwork construction including cuts and fills, gravel pits, dumping, quarrying and mining operations within King County in order to protect public health, safety and welfare by:
- Minimizing adverse stormwater impacts generated by the removal of vegetation and alteration of landforms;

- 2. Protecting water quality from the adverse impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation:
- 3. Minimizing aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat loss caused by the removal of vegetation;
- 4. Protecting sensitive areas from adverse clearing and grading activities:
- 5. Facilitating and encouraging long term forest practice operations where appropriate;
- 6. Minimizing the adverse impacts associated with quarrying and mining operations;
- 7. Preventing damage to property and harm to persons caused by excavations and fills;
- 8. Establishing administrative procedures for the issuance of permits, approval of plans, and inspection of clearing and grading operations; and
- 9. Providing penalties for the violation of this chapter.
- B. This chapter establishes the administrative procedure for issuance of permits, provides for approval of plans and inspection of <u>clearing and</u> grading operations, and provides for penalties for the violation of this chapter.

SECTION 98. Ordinance 7990, Section 19, Ordinance 3108, Section 1 and Ordinance 1488, Section 5 and K.C.C. 16.82.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Definitions.

Certain words and phrases used in this chapter, unless otherwise clearly indicated by their context, means as follows:

- A. "Bench" is a relatively level step excavated or constructed on the face of a graded slope surface for drainage and maintenance purposes.
- B. "Berm" is a mound or raised area used for the purpose of screening a site or operation.
- C. "Civil engineer" means a professional engineer registered in the State of Washington to practice in the field of civil works.

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construction or maintenance of access) is not visible from any

state highway, county road or any public street or highway, or, if visible, it is more than one mile away from the point on such road from which it is visible.

- $((\Theta +))$ P. "Shorelines" means those lands defined as shorelines in the state Shorelines Management Act of 1971.
- ((Pr)) Q. "Site" is any lot or parcel of land or contiguous combination thereof where projects covered by this chapter are performed or permitted where a public street or way may intervene.
- ((Q+)) R. "Slope" is an inclined ground surface, the inclination of which is expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance.
- ((Rr)) S. "Soil engineer" means ((a civil engineer experienced and knowledgeable in the practice of soil engineering)) a person who has earned a degree in geology from an accredited college or university, or a person who has equivalent educational training and has experience as a practicing geologist.
- ((6+)) T. "Structure" is that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed or parts jointed together in some definite manner.
- ((T+)) <u>U.</u> "Terrace" is a relatively level step excavated or constructed on the face of a graded slope surface for drainage and maintenance purposes.
- ((U+)) <u>V.</u> "Tidelands" means that portion of the land which is covered and uncovered by the ebb and flood tide.
- W. "Tree" is a large woody perennial plant usually with a single main stem or trunk and generally over twelve feet tall at maturity.
- X. "Understory" is the vegetation layer of a forest that includes shrubs, herbs, grasses, and grass-like plants, but excludes native trees.
- Y. "Vegetation" means any and all organic plant life growing at, below, or above the soil surface.
- SECTION 99. Ordinance 1488, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 16.82.040 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

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 Whenever the director determines that an existing site, as a result of clearing or grading, excavation, embankment, or fill ((excavation or embankment or fill)) has become a hazard to life and limb, or endangers property, or adversely impacts the safety, use or stability of a public way or drainage channel, the owner of the property upon which the clearing, grading, excavation or fill is located, or other person or agent in control of said property, upon receipt of notice in writing from the director, shall within the period specified therein restore the site affected by such clearing or grading or repair or eliminate such excavation or embankment or fill so as to eliminate the hazard and be in conformance with the requirements of this chapter.

SECTION 100. Ordinance 1488, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 16.82.050 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Clearing and Grading Permit required-exceptions.

- A. No person shall do any <u>clearing or grading without</u> first having obtained a <u>clearing and grading permit from the director except for the following:</u>
- 1. An on site excavation or fill for basements and footings of a building, retaining wall, parking lot, or other structure authorized by a valid building permit. This shall not exempt any fill made with the materials from such excavation nor exempt any excavation having an unsupported height greater than five feet after the completion of such structure;
- 2. The depositing or covering of any garbage, rubbish or other material at any solid waste facility operated by King County;
- ((3. Any grading in remote areas by an owner or holder of a possessory interest in land for the primary purpose of construction or maintenance of access to or on such landowner property.))
- 3. Maintenance of existing driveways or private access roads within their existing road prisms, provided that the performance and restoration requirements of this chapter are

of earth or other material on a single site; provided that the exception does not apply if the clearing or grading is within a sensitive area as regulated in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54;

((10+)) 11. Fill less than three feet in vertical depth not involving more than ((five)) one hundred cubic yards of earth or other material on single site; provided that the exception does not apply if the clearing or grading is within a sensitive area as regulated in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54;

- 12. Minor stream restoration projects for fish habitat enhancement by a public agency, utility or tribe as set out in K.C.C. 21.54.
- 13. Clearing or grading for construction of livestock manure storage facilities or associated nonpoint source pollution facilities designed to the standards of and approved in a conservation plan by the King County conservation district, and constructed and maintained to those standards.
- 14. Clearing and grading, performed as Class I, II, III or IV Special forest practice in the F (Forestry) zone, that is conducted in accordance with RCW 76.09 and WAC 222.
- 15. The following activities are exempt from the clearing requirements of this chapter and no permit shall be required:
- a. Clearing outside of sensitive areas and buffers as regulated in K.C.C. 21.54 unless the development proposal site is within an area subject to clearing restrictions contained in a critical drainage area administrative rule or in p-suffix conditions in an adopted community plan.
- b. Within sensitive areas, as regulated in K.C.C. 21.54, the following activities are exempt from the clearing requirements of this chapter and no permit shall be required.
- (1) Normal and routine maintenance of existing lawns and landscaping subject to the limitations on the use of pesticides in sensitive areas as set out in K.C.C. 21.54.
- · (2) Permitted agricultural uses; provided the clearing is consistent with the agricultural exemptions in sensitive areas as regulated in K.C.C. 21.54.

applicable community plan;

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(d) The parcel is located outside of expansion areas for incorporated cities or rural activity centers as designated in community plans, and;

(e) The parcel equals or exceeds 5 acres in size.

B. Temporary permits. The director shall have the authority to issue temporary permits for excavations, processing, quarrying and mining, and removal of ((black soil, peat,)) sand, gravel, rock and other natural deposits, together with the necessary buildings, apparatus or appurtenances incident thereto for specific jobs on application for highway, road, street, airport construction, flood control and other public works projects. In conjunction with such operations, allied uses such as, but not limited to, rock crushers, concrete-batching plants and asphalt-batching plants may be authorized by this temporary permit.

The division of building and land development shall consider the impact of the proposed operation on the county road system and any impact it may have on surface or groundwater drainage and flood control, and shall make such recommendations as are necessary to protect the public interest in this regard.

The division of building and land development shall also consider the impact of the proposed operation on the current and future land use in the area affected by the proposed operation and shall condition permits as necessary to protect the public interest in this regard. Temporary permits are good for the life of the contract of the specific job but must be reviewed annually. Each temporary permit site shall be fully restored during the term of the temporary permit, unless the site is subsequently designated with a QM zone classification or included in an unclassified use permit.

SECTION 101. Ordinance 1488, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 16.82.060 ((as amended)) each are hereby amended as follows:

Permit requirements.

Except as exempted in Section 16.82.050, no person shall do any clearing or grading without first obtaining a clearing

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and grading permit from the director. A separate permit shall be required for each site and may cover both excavations and fills.

- A. Application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form furnished for that purpose. The director shall prescribe the form by which application is made. No application shall be accepted unless it is completed consistent with the requirements of this chapter. Each application shall:
- 1. Identify and describe the work to be covered by the permit for which application is made;
- 2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done, by lot, block, tract and house and street address, or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed site;
- 3. Identify and describe those sensitive areas on or adjacent to the site;
- ((3-)) 4. Indicate the estimated quantities of work involved:
- ((4+)) 5. Be accompanied by plans and specifications as required in subsections B. and C.;
- ((5+)) 6. Be signed by the property owner or his authorized agent who may be required to submit evidence to indicate such authority;
- ((6+)) 7. Give such other information as may be required by the director.
- B. Plans and specifications. When required by the director, each application for a grading permit shall be accompanied by ((five)) six sets of plans and specifications and other supporting data as may be required. The plans and specifications shall be prepared and signed by a civil engineer or landscape architect registered to practice in the State of Washington when required by the director; provided, he may require additional studies prepared by a qualified soils specialist.
- C. Informatiomn plans and in specifications. Plans shall be drawn to an engineer's scale upon substantial paper or

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cloth and shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that they will conform to the provisions of this chapter and all other relevant laws, rules, regulations and standards. The first sheet of each set of plans shall give the location of the work and the name and address of the owner and the person by whom they were prepared. The plans shall include the following minimum information:

- 1. General vicinity of the proposed sites;
- 2. Property limits and accurate contours of existing ground and details of terrain and area drainage;
- 3. Limiting dimensions, elevations or finished contours to be achieved by the grading, and proposed drainage channels and related construction;
- 4. Detailed plans of all surface and subsurface drainage devices, walls, cribbing, dams, berms, settling ponds and other protective devices to be constructed with or as a part of the proposed work, together with the maps showing the drainage area and the estimated runoff of the area served by any drains;
- 5. Location of any buildings or structures on the property where the work is to be performed and the location of any buildings or structures on land of adjacent owners which are within fifty feet of the property or which may be affected by the proposed grading operations;
- 6. Landscape and rehabilitation plan as required by Section 16.82.110;
- 7. Other information as may be required by the director;
- 8. If the clearing or grading is proposed to take place in or adjacent to a sensitive area as regulated in K.C.C. 21.54, provide information as required by that chapter.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 102. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 16.82 a new section to read as follows: Forest Practices.

 A. Class IV Forest Practice.

Under a Class IV forest practice, all clearing not otherwise exempted under this chapter shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter. All such clearing shall be subject to the State Environmental Policy Act, RCW 43.21C, and King County shall accept or assume lead agency status. The review of the Class IV application shall be consolidated with the review of associated King County development permit or approval. Clearing independent of permit or approval shall require a separate clearing and grading permit pursuant to this chapter. King County will also combine its SEPA review of Class IV forest practices and county permits.

B. Development applications on lands outside the F zone and cleared or graded pursuant to a Class I, II, III or IV Special forest practice as defined in RCW 76.09, or cleared or graded without forest practices or county authorization, shall be denied for a period of six (6) years unless the applicant demonstrates that the clearing was consistent with requirements of this chapter or the applicant adequately restores the site. Restoration shall include, but is not limited to, reforestation, erosion control, sensitive areas enhancement and restoration, surface water management controls, and compliance with other applicable county regulations. Administrative rules shall set out further details as to how restoration is accomplished and when it will be deemed sufficient.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 103. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 16.82 a new section to read as follows:

Clearing standards.

For clearing and grading permits issued under this chapter, the following standards shall apply:

- A. Within sensitive areas as defined in K.C.C. Title 21, the current clearing standards contained in:
- 1. The Sensitive Areas Code, K.C.C. 21.54, and its adopted administrative rules;
 - 2. P-suffix conditions within adopted community plans.
- B. On land outside of sensitive areas, the current clearing standards contained in:

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1. P-suffix conditions within adopted community plans:

2. Critical drainage area designations identified by adopted administrative rules.

Where conflicts exist between standards, the most restrictive shall apply.

SECTION 104. Ordinance 1488, ((Section 13)) (part). Ordinance 2910, Section 4 (part), and K.C.C. 16.82.130 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Enforcement.

The director of the department of parks, planning and resources is authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the ordinances and resolutions codified in it, and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder pursuant to the enforcement and penalty provisions of Title 23.

If clearing inconsistent with the purposes and requirements of this chapter has occurred on a site, King County shall not accept or grant any development permits or approvals for the site unless the applicant adequately restores the site. The director shall require appropriate restoration of the site under an approved restoration plan which shall include a time schedule for compliance if significant resource damage has or may occur. If restoration has not been completed within the time established by the department, the director shall order restoration using funds from building and land development division contingency accounts and seek restitution from the property owner through liens or other available legal methods.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 105. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 27.12 a new section to read as follows:

Clearing fees.

Permit Plan Review

1-5 acres

more than 5 acres

The following fee schedule applies to plan review, inspection, and enforcement of the clearing requirements of K.C.C. 16.82.

> Fixed Fee Hourly Fee \$60 \$0 \$60 \$60

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Investigations/enforcement

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\$60

SECTION 106. Ordinance 6254, Section 2 and K.C.C. ((Section)) 14.30.020 are each hereby amended to read as

Permit requirement.

- A. Special use permits shall be required for any use of county property except uses regulated pursuant to K.C.C. 14.44 relating to utility permits and K.C.C. 14.28 relating to county road system rights-of-way use permits.
- B. Upon receipt of an application for a "special use" permit upon county property, the real property division shall determine whether the proposed use is upon county owned
- C. The real property division shall forward the application to all county custodial departments for review.
- D. The custodial departments shall review the application and forward its recommendation whether the permit shall be issued by the real property division. If a custodial department recommends denial, the real property division shall
- E. If there is no custodial department with jurisdiction over the county property, the real property division shall evaluate the feasibility of the proposed use, its impact on other uses of the county property and its impact on public health and safety. Based on this evaluation, the real property division shall determine whether the permit should be issues.
- F. In all cases, the real property division shall forward the application to the department of parks, planning and resources for recommendations on sensitive area issues and the real property division shall be responsible for assuring that any application meets the requirements of the sensitive areas code set out in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54 and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder before the permit is issued.

SECTION 107. Ordinance 1711, Section 1 and K.C.C. 14.44.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to regulate the granting of right-of-way construction permits and to insure that utility construction work undertaken pursuant to such permits is consistent with the applicant's right-of-way franchise from the county, the applicable district comprehensive plan, the sensitive areas code, the county comprehensive plan, sound engineering and design standards, health and sanitation regulations, and county standards for water mains and fire hydrants.

SECTION 108. Ordinance 4099, Section 1 and K.C.C. 14.46.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Purpose. The purpose of this chapter shall be to authorize and regulate the issuance of permits for the accommodation of public and private utility facilities, and other uses upon King County owned real property which is not dedicated as right-of-way and to insure that privileges authorized by the permits are consistent with public ownership of the property, the county comprehensive plan, the sensitive areas code, sound engineering and design standards, and health and sanitation regulations.

SECTION 109. Ordinance 4099, Section 9 and K.C.C. 14.46.090 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Review and certification by agencies.

- A. The real property division shall coordinate the review by all departments of permit applications.
- B. The department responsible for the management of the property to be affected shall review and evaluate applications with respect to the hazard and risk of the proposed construction or use; location of the proposed construction or use in relation to other facilities using the property; the adequacy of the engineering and design of the proposed construction or use; and applicable federal, state, county and local laws and regulations.
- C. The Seattle-King County department of public health shall review and evaluate applications for the construction of waterworks (except for domestic service connections) to

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determine consistency with state and local health and sanitation regulations.

- D. The King County fire marshal shall review and evaluate applications for the construction of waterworks to determine consistency with county standards for water mains and fire hydrants.
- E. All applications for the construction of sewer or water facilities must be certified by the division of building and land development as consistent with a sewer or water comprehensive plan approved by the county council pursuant to K.C.C. Chapter 13.24.
- F. In any case, the real property division shall forward the application to the department for recommendations on sensitive area issues and the real property division shall be responsible for assuring that any application meets the requirements of the sensitive areas code set out in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54 and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder before the permit is issued.

SECTION 110. Ordinance 3688, Section 105, as amended, and K.C.C. 25.04.050 are each hereby amended.

Relationship to other King County programs.

- A. When provisions of this chapter conflict with the sensitive areas code, K.C.C. Chapter 21.54, that which provides more protection to the sensitive area shall apply.
- B. King County shall issue no permit prior to approval pursuant to this title ((nor)) and shall take no action contrary to the goals, policies, objectives and regulations of the King County shoreline management master program when property under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act is involved in a request for a decision in any of the following programs:
 - ((Ar)) 1. Building permit;
 - $((\frac{B_{-}}{2}))$ 2. Right-of-way construction permit;
 - ((e.)) 3. Short subdivision;
 - ((D.)) 4. Grading permit;
 - $((E_{\cdot}))$ 5. Site plan approval;
 - ((F+)) 6. Access permit;

1 ((G.)) 7. Trail permit; ((H. State flood control zone permit;)) 2 3 ((I.)) <u>8.</u> Zoning variance; 4 ((3.)) 9. Conditional use permit; $((K_{r}))$ 10. Comprehensive plan amendment or addition; 5 6 $((\frac{\mathbf{Lr}}{\mathbf{r}}))$ 11. Zone reclassification; 7 $((M_{\tau}))$ 12. Unclassified use permit; $((\frac{N}{r}))$ 13. Planned unit development approval; 8 $((\Theta_r))$ 14. Subdivision approval; 9 $((P_r))$ 15. Mobile home park permit; 10 ((Q+)) 16. Mobile home permit; and 11 $((R_T))$ 17. Recreational vehicle park permit. 12 13 SECTION 111. Ordinance 3688, Section 403 and K.C.C. 25.16.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows: 14 15 General requirements. A. Nonwater related development and residential 16 development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary 17 18 high water mark. B. Except in those cases when the height requirements of 19 the underlying zones are more restrictive, no structure shall 20 exceed a height of thirty-five feet above grade level. This 21 requirement may be modified if the view of a substantial number 22 of residences will not be obstructed, if permitted by the 23 applicable provisions of the underlying zoning, and if the 24 proposed development is agricultural, water related or water 25 26 dependent. 27 C. All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the 28 29 construction period. D. Development shall maintain the first fifty feet of 30 property abutting a natural environment as required open space. 31 E. Parking facilities except parking facilities 32 associated with detached single-family and agricultural 33 development shall conform to the following minimum conditions: 34 35 1. Parking areas serving a water related or nonwater related use must be located beneath or upland of the 36 development which the parking area serves;

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- 2. Any outdoor parking area perimeter, excluding entrances and exits, must be maintained as a planting area with a minimum width of five feet;
- 3. One live tree with a minimum height of four feet shall be required for each thirty linear feet of planting area;
- 4. One live shrub of one-gallon container size or larger for each sixty linear inches of planting area shall be required;
- 5. Additional perimeter and interior landscaping of parking areas may be required, at the discretion of the director, when it is necessary to screen parking areas or when large parking areas are proposed;
- F. Collection facilities to control and separate contaminants shall be required where stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces would degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.
- G. The regulations of this chapter have been categorized in a number of sections; regardless of the categorization of the various regulations, all development must comply with all applicable regulations.
- H. Development proposed in shorelines of the state shall maintain setbacks, provide easements or otherwise develop the site to permit a trail to be constructed or public access to continue where:
- 1. There is a proposed trail in the King County trail system; and
- Part of the site is presently being used and has historically been used for public access.
- \underline{I}_{\bullet} ((a_{\bullet})) Along shorelines of the state on Lake Sammamish, no building shall be placed on lands below thirty-two and one-half feet mean sea level.
- J. The regulations of this chapter are in addition to other adopted ordinances and rules. Where conflicts exist, that which provides more protection to sensitive area shall apply; except that water dependent uses shall adhere to the applicable regulations and policies of the King County Shoreline Master Program.

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SECTION 112. Ordinance 3688, Section 503 and K.C.C. 25.20.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows: General Requirements.

- A. Nonwater related development and residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.
- B. Except in those cases when the height requirements of the underlying zones are more restrictive, no structure shall exceed a height of thirty-five feet above grade level. This requirement may be modified if the view of a substantial number of residences will not be obstructed, if permitted by the applicable provisions of the underlying zoning, and if the proposed development is agricultural, water related or water dependent.
- C. All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the construction period.
- D. Development shall maintain the first fifty feet of property abutting a natural environment as required open space.
- E. Parking facilities except parking facilities associated with detached single-family and agricultural development shall retain existing vegetation or be planted in conformance with the landscape standards enumerated in the general requirements (Section 25.16.030) of the urban environment.
- F. Collection facilities to control and separate contaminants shall be required where stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces would materially degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.
- G. The regulations of this chapter have been categorized in a number of sections; regardless of the categorization of the various regulations, all development must comply with all applicable regulations.
- H. Development proposed in shorelines of the state shall maintain setbacks, provide easements or otherwise develop the site to permit a trail to be constructed or public access to continue where:

- There is a proposed trail in the King County trail system; or
- Part of the site is presently being used and has historically been used for public access.
- \underline{I} . $((a_T))$ Along shorelines of the state on Lake Sammamish, no building shall be placed on lands below thirty-two and one-half feet mean sea level.
- J. The regulations of this chapter are in addition to other adopted ordinances and rules. Where conflicts exist, that which provides more protection to the sensitive area shall apply; except that water dependent uses shall adhere to the applicable regulations and policies of the King County Shoreline Master Program.

SECTION 113. Ordinance 3688, Section 506 and
K.C.C. 25.20.060 are each hereby amended to read as follows:
Forest ((management)) practices.

Forest ((management)) practices may be permitted in the rural environment provided:

((\hat{h}. In order to prevent unnatural erosion, siltation, and temperature increase; to prevent movement of logging debris into lakes and streams; to preserve bank structure and riparian vegetation, and to preserve the aesthetic qualities of shoreline, a buffer strip shall be established along rivers, streams, lakes and other waterbodies. All residual vegetation in the buffer strip, including grasses, shrubs, natural cull, and nonmerchantable trees which serve such purpose shall be left substantially undisturbed. Where residual vegetation is inadequate to provide such a buffer, sufficient merchantable trees shall be left. Removal of mature timber from the buffer strip which would destroy the shading and filtering impact of the remaining buffer is prohibited.))

A. Forest practices (see R.C.W. 76.09) within shorelines require a shoreline conditional use permit when occurring outside of the lands classified F in the King County zoning code. Forest practices within shorelines on lands classified F in the King County zoning code shall require a shoreline conditional use permit when shorelines of statewide

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significance are involved or the forest practices would potentially impact:

- 1. geological hazards which could damage public resources;
 - state threatened or endangered species;
 - 3. critical wildlife habitat;
- 4. streams which could create instability of the drainage or affect temperature or sediment delivery to other streams resulting in damage to public resources:
- 5. identified critical areas of watersheds supplying fish hatcheries, artificial rearing areas, domestic or municipal water systems;
 - 6. areas having archeological or cultural significance;
 - 7. areas with a high potential of soil erosion.
- B. Buffers. On all forest practices requiring a shoreline conditional use permit, a minimum buffer of 100 feet from either the ordinary high water mark or the edge of the FEMA floodway, whichever is greater, shall be established. The buffer shall be extended as necessary pursuant to the sensitive areas code to protect critical fish habitat for spawning or rearing; to alleviate surface water runoff problems; to protect habitat for endangered, threatened, sensitive or monitor species listed by the federal government or the State of Washington; to control erosion hazards or for other reasons set out in K.C.C. 21.54. Along shorelines outside of lands classified F, there shall be no harvest of timber within the buffer except for necessary roads and crossings. Along shorelines within the lands classified F where a conditional use permit is required, timber harvest within the buffer is permitted so long as the functions of the buffer are not damaged and the applicant submits a harvest plan for review and approval.
- ((B)) C. All culverts shall be adequate in size and design to carry the maximum anticipated flow, and shall be kept clear of obstructions. The minimum size for culverts shall be fifteen inches in diameter.

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- $((\pm))$ M. Waterway crossings shall be constructed with minimum disturbance to banks and existing channels.
- ((M)) N. Any soil or debris accidentally placed in the channel during bridge construction shall be removed by approved methods. All exposed soils shall be stabilized.
- ((N)) \underline{O} . All bridges shall be high enough to pass all anticipated debris and high water flows.
- $((\theta))$ P. Where aggregate earthen materials are used for paving or accumulate on bridges, sufficient curbs shall be installed to contain the surface material.
- ((P)) Q. Each stringer bridge shall have one secured end and one end free to swing.
- ((Q)) R. When active use of a logging road is discontinued, it shall be left in such condition to provide adequate drainage and soil stability.
- $((\Re))$ S. Equipment used for transportation, storage or application of chemicals shall be maintained in leakproof condition. If there is evidence of chemical leakage, the further use of such equipment must be suspended until the deficiency has been satisfactorily corrected.
- ((6)) T. Materials treated with penta, creosote, or other chemicals shall be dried completely before use in any lake or stream. The executive will report to the council when work of the Sustainable Forestry Roundtable has been completed.

SECTION 114. Ordinance 3688, Section 603 and K.C.C. 25.24.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows: General Requirements.

- A. Nonwater related, water related and residential development shall not be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.
- B. Except in those cases when the height requirements of the underlying zones are more restrictive, no structure except agricultural structures may exceed a height of thirty-five feet above grade level.
- C. All development shall be required to provide adequate surface water retention and sedimentation facilities during the construction period.

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D. Development shall maintain the first fifty feet of property abutting a natural environment as required open space.

- E. Parking facilities except parking facilities associated with detached single-family and agricultural development shall maintain a shoreline setback of one hundred feet from the ordinary high water mark and retain existing vegetation or be planted in conformance with the landscape standards enumerated in the general requirements (Section 25.16.030) of the urban environment.
- F. Collection facilities to control and separate contaminants shall be required where stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces would materially degrade or add to the pollution of recipient waters or adjacent properties.
- G. The regulations of this chapter have been categorized in a number of sections; regardless of the categorization of the various regulations, all development must comply with all applicable regulations.
- H. Development proposed in shorelines of the state shall maintain setbacks, provide easements or otherwise develop the site to permit a trail to be constructed or public access to continue where:
- there is a proposed trail in the King County trail system; or
- part of the site is presently being used and has historically been used for public access.
- $\underline{I.}$ ((a.)) Along shorelines of the state on Lake Sammamish, no building shall be placed on lands below thirty-two and one-half feet mean sea level.
- J. The regulations of this chapter are in addition to other adopted ordinances and rules. Where conflicts exist, that which provides more protection to a sensitive area shall apply; provided except that water dependent uses shall adhere to the applicable regulations and policies of the King County Shoreline Master Program and shall comply with other ordinances and rules to the greatest extent feasible.

SECTION 115. Ordinance 8330, Section 29, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.20.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

1	Shoreline fees.	
2	A. Substantial Development Permit -	
3	 	Fee
4	Up to \$10,000	\$248
5	\$10,001 to \$100,000	\$990
6	\$100,001 to \$500,000	\$2,640
7	\$500,001 to \$1,000 000	4,400
8	More than \$1,000,000	6,600
9		
10	1. Non-forest practices	2,200
11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$246
12	C. Shoreline variances -	
13	1. Up to \$10,000 project value:	\$660
14	2. \$10,0001 and above:	2,200
15	D. Shoreline redesignation from -	
16	Natural - Base \$	4,400
17	Per shoreline lineal foot:	\$5.60
18	Maximum: \$1	6,501
19	Conservancy - Base:	3,520
20	Per shoreline lineal foot:	\$5.60
21	Maximum: \$1	3,200
22	Urban or Rural - Base:	2,420
23	Per shoreline lineal foot:	\$4.40
24	Maximum: \$9	9,900
25	E. Shoreline review of exempt permits for conditions:	\$56
26	F. Shoreline exemption	\$96
27	G. Supplemental fees -	
28	 Request for an extension of a permit, 	
29	calculated as a percent of the original permit: 20	.00%
30	2. Shoreline permit revision,	
31	calculated as a percent of the original permit: 20	.00%
32	3. Surcharge when public hearing required: 12	.00%
33	Minimum	\$320
34	4. Permit compliance inspection for approvals	
35	not subject to future building or grading permit-	
36	Hourly rate (including travel time):	\$60
37	Plus per mile rate:	\$.30

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SECTION 116. Ordinance 2537, Section 1 and K.C.C. 20.36.100 are hereby amended as follows:

Criteria for approval - Current use taxation of open space land.

Classification of open space land (but not including farm and agricultural land) for current use taxation under the provisions of RCW 84.34 will be limited by the following criteria:

- A. The property shall provide active or passive recreational opportunities or other types of uses which complement or substitute for government facilities, and which are either open to the public (user fees comparable to those charged by like public facilities may be charged) or which provide recreational or other services to youth, senior citizens, the handicapped or other similar groups; or
- B. The property has been identified as land which the county may, at a future date, want to purchase as park, recreation or other type of open space land. Classification of such lands as open space land under RCW 84.34 shall be subject to the execution of an option agreement stipulating that the property owner will sell the property to King County for a specified price which shall be the fair market value of the property at the time the land is classified as open space land((+)); or
- C. The property contains streams, wetlands, steep slopes and landslide hazard areas and their associated buffers and flood hazard areas, as regulated under K.C.C.21.54., provided:
 - A sensitive areas setpack area is in place; and
- 2. Density credits have not been awarded for the site. V. BONDS, RULES, PENALTIES AND APPEALS

NEW SECTION. SECTION 117. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Bonds for Restoration and Mitigation Activities.

A. Performance bonds.

Mitigation required pursuant to a development proposal must be completed prior to King County's granting of final approval of the development proposal. If the applicant

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demonstrates that seasonal requirements or other circumstances beyond its control prevent completion of the mitigation prior to final approval, the applicant may post a performance bond or other security instrument in a form and amount deemed acceptable by the Director and the Prosecuting Attorney's office, which guarantees that all required mitigation measures will be completed no later than the time established by the department in accordance with this chapter.

- B. Maintenance/monitoring bonds. King County shall require the applicant whose development proposal is subject to a mitigation plan to post a maintenance/monitoring bond or other security instrument in a form and amount determined sufficient to guarantee satisfactory workmanship, materials, and performance of structures and improvements allowed or required by this chapter for a period of up to five years. The duration of maintenance/monitoring obligations shall be established by the department after consideration of the nature of the proposed mitigation and likelihood and expense of correcting mitigation failures.
- C. Performance and maintenance/monitoring bonds or other security instruments shall also be required for restoration of a sensitive area not performed as part of a mitigation plan, except no bond shall be required for minor stream restoration carried out pursuant to this chapter.
- D. Bonds or other security instruments shall be in a form and amount approved by the Director and the Prosecuting Attorney's office and shall remain in effect until the Director determines in writing that performance and maintenance standards have been met.
 - E. Enforcement of Bonds.

Depletion, failure, or collection of bond funds shall not discharge the obligation of an applicant or violator to complete required mitigation or restoration.

SECTION 118. Ordinance 4569, Section ((3)) 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 23.08.110 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Civil penalties - Schedules.

1	A. Civil penalties for violations of persons engaged in		
2	commercial ventures shall be assessed pursuant to the following		
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4	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 8.12 - \$1000 per violation		
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6	Violation of K.C.C. Title 10 - \$1000 per violation		
7	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 12.92 - \$ 500 per violation		
8	Violation of K.C.C. Title 13 - \$ 250 per violation		
9	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 16.82 - \$ 500 per violation		
10	violation of K.C.C. Title 19 - \$ 250 per violation		
11	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 21.54 - See provisions in		
12	Section 120		
13	Violation of any stop work order - \$ 500 per violation		
14	Violation of any stop work order issued for		
15	a violation of K.C.C. Chapter 21.54 - \$ 2000 per violation		
16	All other violations - \$ 150 per violation		
17	B. Civil penalties for violations by persons engaged in		
18	non-commercial ventures shall be assessed pursuant to the		
19	following schedule:		
20	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 8.12 - \$ 500 per violation		
21	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 8.60 - \$ 250 per violation		
22	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 16.82 - \$ 100 per violation		
23	Violation of K.C.C. Title 19 - \$ 100 per violation		
24	Violation of K.C.C. Title 10 - \$ 500 per violation		
25	Violation of K.C.C. Chapter 21.54 - See provisions in		
26	Section 120		
27	Violation of any stop work order - \$ 100 per violation		
28	Violation of any stop work order issued		
29	for a violation of K.C.C. Chapter 21.54\$1000 per violation		
30	All other violations - \$ 25 per violation		
31	C. Penalties for the second separate violation by the		
32	same person shall be double the rates identified in subsections		
33	A. and B. of this section. Penalties for any separate		
34	violation beyond a second violation by the same person shall be		
35	triple the rates identified in subsections A. and B. of this		
36	section; provided that for violation of K.C.C. Chapter 21.54		
37	penalties shall be assessed in accordance with Section 120.		

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Each day on which activity occurs in violation of a stop work order shall be deemed a separate violation for purposes of this section.

SECTION 119. Ordinance 2909, Section 201 and K.C.C. 23.12.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Initiation.

- A. Whenever a director has reason to believe that a use or condition exists in violation of any land use or public health ordinance, or rules and regulations adopted thereunder, he shall initiate enforcement action under Sections 23.08.080 or 23.08.060, and/or, at his option, he shall commence an administrative notice and order proceeding under this chapter to cause the assessment of a civil penalty pursuant to Section 23.08.090, abatement pursuant to Section 23.08.050, or suspension and revocation of any permits issued pursuant to Chapter 23.16.
- B. Pending commencement and completion of the notice and order procedure provided for in this chapter, a director may cause a stop work order to be posted on the subject property or served on persons engaged in any work or activity in violation of a land use or public health ordinance. The effect of such a stop work order shall be to require the immediate cessation of such work or activity until authorized by a director to proceed; provided, however, in the case of a violation of the sensitive area code as defined in K.C.C. Chapter 21.54, a stop work order shall require that all activity on the development proposal site cease until authorized by a director to proceed.
- C. Upon issuance of any notice of order, the Director may file a copy of the same with the Office of Records and Elections. Following satisfactory resolution of the notice and order, the Director shall file a notice of satisfaction with the Office of Records and Elections.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 120. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 23.08 a new section to read as follows:

Enforcement and Penalties for Sensitive Areas.

The enforcement provisions for sensitive areas are intended to encourage compliance with K.C.C. 21.54 and protect

sensitive areas and the public from harm. To achieve this, violators will not only be required to restore damaged sensitive areas, insofar as that is possible, but will also be required to pay a civil penalty for the redress of ecological, recreational, and economic values lost or damaged due to their unlawful action.

- A. The provisions in this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty, sanction or right of action provided by law.
- B. In all cases, the owner of the land shall be named as a party to the notice and order. In addition to any other persons who may be liable for violations, the owner shall be jointly and severally liable for the restoration of a site and payment of any civil penalties imposed.
- C. Violation of this ordinance means the violation of any provision of K.C.C. 21.54 or of the administrative rules promulgated hereunder, or of any permit or approval or stop work order or any other order issued pursuant hereto, or of any of the terms and conditions of any sensitive area tract or setback area, easement or other covenant, plat restriction or binding assurance, or of any mitigation plan, or contract or agreement concluded pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions of this ordinance.
- D. Civil penalties. Any person in violation of Chapter 21.54 shall be subject to civil penalties assessed as follows:
- 1. An amount reasonably determined by the Director to be equivalent to the economic benefit that the violator derives from the violation as measured by the greater of the resulting increase in market value of the property or the value received by the violator, or savings of construction costs realized by the violator performing any act in violation of this chapter; and
- 2. An amount, not to exceed \$25,000, that is reasonably based upon the nature and gravity of the violation and the cost to the county of enforcing this ordinance against the violator.

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- 3. Any civil penalty recovered under this section shall be deposited in the Sensitive Areas Mitigation Fund for use by the county in protecting or restoring sensitive areas as set forth in Section 17.
- 4. No civil penalty shall be imposed under this ordinance upon King County or county employees for any act or omission relating to the administration or enforcement of this ordinance.
 - F. Revocation or Refusal to Accept Application.
- 1. In addition to the revocation and suspension provisions set forth in K.C.C. Chapter 23.16., a permit or approval that is subject to sensitive areas review may be revoked or suspended upon failure by an applicant to disclose a change of circumstances on the development proposal site which materially affects his or her ability to meet the permit or approval conditions or which makes inaccurate the sensitive area study that was the basis for imposing permit or approval conditions.
- 2. In addition to any other enforcement method, to further theremedial purposes of this section, King County shall refuse to accept any application for a permit or approval for a development proposal for any property on which a violation of this ordinance has occurred, on which a violation of any prior ordinance repealed by this ordinance or of the administrative rules promulgated thereunder or of any permit, approval, order, easement plan or agreement issued pursuant thereto has occurred. Such refusal shall continue until the violation is cured by restoration accepted as complete by King County and by payment of any civil penalty imposed for the violation. Provided that, applications for permits or approvals shall be accepted to the extent necessary to accomplish any required cure.
- 3. In order to further the remedial purpose of this section, King County shall refuse to accept any application for a development proposal permit or approval from any person found to have violated this ordinance until the violation is cured by restoration accepted as complete by King County or a mitigation

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plan and performance bond to ensure completion has been approved by King County and by payment of any civil penalty imposed for the violation. Provided that, applications shall be accepted to the extent necessary to accomplish any required cure.

- 4. For the purposes of this subsection, a person will be deemed to have been found in violation of this ordinance:
- a. When a notice and order alleging a violation is issued and not timely appealed; or
- b. When a determination is made by a hearing examiner that a person has committed a violation, unless that determination is timely appealed to Superior Court and is thereupon reversed or otherwise stayed.
- G. Any person subject to the provisions of this ordinance who violates any provision of this ordinance shall be liable for all damage to public or private property arising from such violation, including the cost of restoring the affected area, within a reasonable time, to its condition prior to such violation.

<u>SECTION 121.</u> Ordinance 2909 and 105 and K.C.C. 23.08.080 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

As an alternative to any other judicial or administrative remedy provided in this title or by law or other ordinance, any person who wilfully or knowingly violates any land use or public health ordinance, or rule and regulation adopted thereunder, or any order issued pursuant to this title, or by each act of commission or omission procures, aids or abets such violation, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed ((five hundred)) one thousand dollars and/or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed ninety days. Each day such violation continue($(\frac{d}{d})$) \underline{s} shall be considered an additional misdemeanor offence.

SECTION 122. Ordinance 4461, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.24.080 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Final decisions by the examiner.

A. The examiner shall receive and examine available information, conduct public hearings and prepare records and reports thereof, and issue final decisions based upon findings and conclusions in the following cases:

- 1. Appeals from the decisions of the administrator for short subdivisions, including those variance decisions of the road engineer made pursuant to K.C.C. 14.42.060 with regard to road circulation in the subject short divisions;
 - Appeals of threshold determinations;
- 3. Appeals from notices and orders issued pursuant to Title 23 of this code or the Rules and Regulations VII of the King County department of public health;
- 4. Appeals from decisions ((of the manager of building and land development division permits or licenses in floor areas)) to require sensitive areas studies or to condition or deny pursuant to chapter 21.54 development proposals which do not otherwise have an appeal process available.

 ((Section 21.54,100));
- 5. Appeals from conditions imposed on final approvals of subdivisions receiving extensions pursuant to Section 19.28.050.E. or F.;
- 6. Appeals from decisions of the zoning adjuster on administrative conditional use permits, conditional use permits or variances;
- 7. Appeals from decisions regarding site plan approvals pursuant to Section 21.46.180and pursuant to Ordinance 4122;
- 8. Appeals from decisions regarding the abatement of nonconforming uses;
- 9. Applications for shoreline substantial development permits when combined with other land use applications pursuant to Section 25.32.080;
- 10. Appeals from decisions regarding modification of landscaping requirements pursuant to Section 21.51.050;
- 11. Appeals from decisions of the director of the department of public works on requests for rate adjustments to surface and storm management rates and charges;

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- 12. Appeals from decisions regarding the reuse of public schools pursuant to Section 21.08.040.H.;
- 13. Appeals from decisions to condition or deny applications pursuant to RCW 43.21C.060, as provided in Section 20.44.120 2.C.;
- 14. Appeals from department of public safety seizures and intended forfeitures, when properly designated by the chief law enforcement officer of that department as provided in RCW 69.50.505;
- 15. Appeals from decisions of the manager of building and land development division on variances;
- 16. Appeals from notices and certifications of junk vehicles to be removed as a public nuisance as provided in Chapter 23.10
- 17. Applications for a reasonable use exception pursuant to Section 6;
 - 18. Appeals from denials under Section 120.
- ((17.)) 19. Other applications or appeals which the council may prescribe by ordinance; and
- B. The examiner's decision may be to grant or deny the application or appeal, or the examiner may grant the application or appeal with such conditions, modifications and restrictions as the examiner finds necessary to make the application or appeal compatible with the environment and carry out applicable state laws and regulations and the regulations, policies, objectives and goals of the comprehensive plan, the community plans, the sewerage general plan, the zoning code, the subdivision code or other official laws, policies and objectives of King County.

SECTION 123. Ordinance 4461, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.24.070 are each hereby amended to read as follows: Recommendations to the council.

- A. The examiner shall receive and examine available information, conduct public hearings and prepare records and reports thereof and issue recommendations to the council based upon findings and conclusions in the following cases:
 - 1. Applications for reclassifications of property;

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2. Applications for unclassified use permits;

3. Applications for planned unit developments;

4. Applications for preliminary plats; including those variance decisions made by the road engineer pursuant to K.C.C. 14.42.060 with regard to road circulation in the subject preliminary plat proposal;

- 5. Applications for shoreline environment redesignations;
- 6. Applications for boundary adjustments of local sewer service areas in accordance with the county sewerage general plan, Ordinance 4035, Chapter 6, required for development proposals including but not limited to short subdivisions and building permits, which seek or need sewer service but are located outside of existing designated local sewer service areas;
 - 7. Applications for agricultural land variances;
- 8. Applications for review of designations of agricultural lands of county significance of King County agricultural districts;
- 9. Applications to revise the boundaries of agricultural lands of county significance;
- 10. Applications for current use assessment on open space or timber lands except as provided in Section 20.36.090;
- 11. Appeals from denials by the county assessor of applications for current use assessments on farm and agricultural lands;
- 12. Appeals from decisions regarding residential condominium binding site plan applications pursuant to Section 19.34.050;
- 13. Applications for a public agency exception pursuant to Section 6.
- $((\frac{13}{1}))$ 14. Other applications or appeals which the council may prescribe by ordinance.
- B. The examiner's recommendation may be to grant or deny the application or appeal, or the examiner may recommend that the council adopt the application or appeal with such conditions, modifications and restrictions as the examiner

 finds necessary to make the application reasonably compatible with the environment and carry out applicable state laws and regulations and the regulations, policies, objectives and goals of the comprehensive plan, the community plans, the sewerage general plan, the zoning code, the subdivision code and other official laws, policies and objectives of King County.

VI. OTHER PROVISIONS

NEW SECTION. SECTION 124. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Sensitive Areas - Rules.

- A. The departments of parks, planning and resources and the department of public works are authorized to adopt, pursuant to K.C.C. 2.98, such rules as are necessary and appropriate to implement this ordinance. The directors may prepare and require the use of such forms as are necessary to its administration.
- B. The directors shall submit for review by the King County Council the following rules within 90 days of their effective dates. The Council shall approve or modify as necessary such rules by motion. The rules shall remain in effect during this review and any modifications shall become effective 10 days after adoption of the motion.
 - Standards for seismic hazard areas;
- Criteria for additional buffers on streams and wetlands;
- View corridor clearing and maintenance criteria for steep slope hazard areas;
 - 4. Livestock access to streams and wetlands;
- 5. Criteria for wetland and stream enhancement projects;
- Performance standards for enhancement and replacement of wetlands and streams;
 - 7. Restoration criteria.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 125. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows:

Liberal construction.

This chapter is exempted from the rule of strict 1 construction and shall be liberally construed to give full 2 effect to the goals, purposes and objectives for which it was 3 4 5 NEW SECTION. SECTION 126. There is hereby added to K.C.C. 21.54 a new section to read as follows: 6 7 Severability. If any provision of this act or its application to any 8 person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the 9 act or the application of the provision to other persons or 10 circumstances is not affected. 11 12 NEW SECTION. SECTION 127. Effective date. This ordinance shall become effective ninety days after 13 adoption by the King County Council with the exception of 14 Sections 111, 112, 113, and 114 which shall become effective 15 upon approval of these amendments by the State of Washington 16 Department of Ecology pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW. 17 INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this _ 18 day of March 19 20 PASSED this day of august 21 22 KING COUNTY COUNCIL KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON 23 24 25 ATTEST: 26 27 28 APPROVED this 29 30 King County Executive