

Department recommendations based on public comments

(Recommendations are in bold type)

1. **Lighting.** SMP Section 14.26.320 General Provisions Applicable Upland of the OHWM states:
(8) Lighting. Interior and exterior lighting must be designed and operated to avoid illuminating nearby properties or public areas; prevent glare on adjacent properties, public areas, or roadways to avoid infringing on the use and enjoyment of such areas; and to prevent hazards. Methods of controlling spillover light include, but are not limited to, limits on height of structure, limits on light levels of fixtures, light shields, setbacks, buffer areas and screening. Lighting must be directed away from critical areas, unless necessary for public health and safety.

Add the following sentence to SMP Section 14.26.360 Outdoor Advertising and Signs, (4)(d) Lighting, to read in total: Directional sign lighting must be directed away from critical areas, unless necessary for public health and safety. Outdoor advertising may not move or fluctuate in lighting or position in any manner.

2. **Critical Saltwater Habitat.** A definition of critical saltwater habitat should be included in the SMP.

Add the following definition from WAC 173-26-221(2)(c) for inclusion in 14.26.820

Definitions:

Critical saltwater habitats include all kelp beds, eelgrass beds, spawning and holding areas for forage fish, such as herring, smelt and sandlance; subsistence, commercial and recreational shellfish beds; mudflats, intertidal habitats with vascular plants, and areas with which priority species have a primary association.

3. **Archaeological resources.** In areas where archaeological resources are likely to be found, early coordination is important. The Department supports this concept and will advise applicants of the need to contact the state and tribal authorities when a development or use is proposed in an area where cultural and archaeological resources are likely to exist.

Add a policy to 6H - Historic, Cultural, Scientific, and Educational:

6H-1.3 In order to avoid potential conflict or adverse impacts to archaeological, historic, or scientific resources, proponents of shoreline development or use near such areas should be advised to contact state and tribal authorities for early coordination.

4. **Critical areas.** SMP Section 14.26.515, Standard Critical Areas Review and Site Assessment Procedures, already includes 300 feet as a review distance. The Department has considered using 300-foot critical area review consistently across the board.

Adjust the review distance, to determine presence or absence of critical area indicators, to 300 feet throughout Part V.