



Agenda
Planning Commission Meeting
Wednesday, October 25, 2023
Richland City Hall ~ Council Chambers
625 Swift Boulevard

Commission Members: Chair Maier, Vice-Chair Richardson, and Members Eadie, Miller, Nicholson, and Townsend

Liaisons: Council Liaison: VanDyke
Council Liaison Alternate: Jones
Staff Liaison: Stevens

Regular Meeting - 6:00 p.m.

Welcome and Roll Call

Approval of Agenda: (Approved by Motion)

Approval of Minutes: (Approved by Motion)

Meeting Minutes for September 13, 2023 Special Meeting and September 27, 2023 Meeting.

Public Comments: Please limit public comments to 2 minutes. The public comment period is not an opportunity for dialogue with the Planning Commission, or for posing questions with the expectation of an immediate answer. Many questions require an opportunity for information-gathering and deliberation. For this reason, the Planning Commission will accept comments, but will not directly respond to comments, questions or concerns during public comment. Records intended for the Planning Commission's consideration must be submitted to the Planning Manager by 4:00 p.m. the day of the meeting for distribution.

Public Hearing : Please limit public comments to 3 minutes.

Unfinished Business - Public Hearing:

New Business - Public Hearing:

2. CA2023-102 Land Division Within City Limits (Title 24) Amendment
 - Mike Stevens, Planning Manager
3. Shoreline Master Program Update
 - Mike Stevens, Planning Manager

Communications:

Adjournment

Richland City Hall is ADA accessible. Any individual who has difficulty attending the meeting in-person may request to provide comments remotely. (Ch. 42.30 RCW) Requests for sign interpreters, audio equipment, and/or other special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting by calling the City Clerk's Office at 509-942-7389.



PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM COVERSHEET

Meeting Date: 10/25/2023

Agenda Category: Approval of Minutes

Prepared By:

Subject:

Meeting Minutes for September 13, 2023 Special Meeting and September 27, 2023 Meeting.

Request:

Recommended Motion:

Move to approve the September 13, 2023 Planning Commission special meeting, and the September 27, 2023 Planning Commission regular meeting.

Summary:

Draft minutes from the September 13, 2023 Planning Commission special meeting, and September 27, 2023 Planning Commission regular meeting are attached for review and consideration.

Attachments:

1. 2023.09.13 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes DRAFT
2. 2023.09.27 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes DRAFT



**MINUTES
PLANNING COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING
WEDNESDAY, SEPTMEBER 13, 2023
City Hall – 625 Swift Boulevard – Council Chamber
6:00 p.m.**

Call to Order:

Chairperson Maier called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Attendance:

Present: Chairperson Maier, Vice-Chair Richardson, and Members Miller, Nicholson, and Townsend.

Also, present: Development Services Director Jensen, Planning Manager Stevens, Senior Planner Howie, Planner Hendricks, and Permit Technician Hogan.

Approval of Agenda:

Chairperson Maier presented the meeting agenda for review and approval.

VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON MOVED AND COMMISSIONER MILLER SECONDED THE MOTION TO APPROVE THE SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 PLANNING COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

Approval of Minutes:

Chairperson Maier presented the minutes for the March 8, 2023, and April 12, 2023 Planning Commission Workshops, and the May 24, 2023 Planning Commission Meeting.

COMMISSIONER MILLER MOTIONED AND COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND SECONDED THE MOTION TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE MARCH 8, 2023, AND APRIL 12, 2023, PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOPS AND THE MAY 24, 2023, PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0 .

Public Comments:

2. Public Hearing to Accept Comments on 2024 Community Development Block Grant and Housing Funds

CDBG/HOME Administrator Lehman provided the Commission with an overview of the annual process and the purpose of the public hearing to accept comment.

AT 6:05 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER OPENED THE PUBLIC HEARING.

There were no public comments on 2024 Community Development Block grant. After discussion, Ms. Lehman advised Commissioners that the application review will happen during September 27th meeting.

AT 6:09 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER CLOSED THE PUBLIC HEARING.

Chairperson Maier opened public comment at 6:10 pm, with community members present Chairperson Maier confirmed that they were there to speak on an item of business. With no public comments, she closed the comment period at 6:10 pm.

New Business – Public Hearing:

3. 2023 Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Annual Amendments

Planning Manager Stevens gave a brief overview of the 2023 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Applicants. Nicole Stickney with ABHL spoke regarding Washington State University (WSU) rezone. Ned Warncke with Design West also spoke regarding the WSU request to add a University District Rezone. Discussion and questions from Commission regarding University District rezone

Jason Madoxx, on behalf of PBS Engineering & Environmental spoke to commission regarding Washington State DNR rezone application.

Nicole Stickney, on behalf of AHBL spoke to commission regarding Lawless drive rezone application.

Senior Planner Howie spoke to Commissioners regarding the Transportation Element of the comprehensive plan amendments.

AT 7:23 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER CLOSED THE PUBLIC HEARING.

AT 7:24 P.M. COMMISSIONER NICHOLSON MOTIONED THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION ADOPT THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION FOUND IN THE STAFF REPORT AND RECOMMEND THAT THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVE THE 2023 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN POLICY AND MAP, AND CODE AMENDMENT DOCKET AND VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

AT 7:24 P.M. COMMISSIONER NICHOLSON MOTIONED THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION ADOPT THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION FOUND IN THE STAFF REPORT AND RECOMMEND CITY COUNCIL APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATED REZONES WITH THE TEXT CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY DISTRICT LAND USE TABLE AND VICE-CHAIR

RICHARDSON SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

Communications:

Chairperson Maier asked if there were any communications.

Mike Stevens informed the Commission that staff is postponing review of the proposed changes to the Subdivision Code until October.

Adjournment:

Chairperson Maier adjourned the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

PREPARED BY: _____
Jodi Hogan, Permit Technician

REVIEWED BY: _____
Mike Stevens, Planning Manager

APPROVED BY: _____
Francesca Maier, Chairperson



**MINUTES
PLANNING COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING
WEDNESDAY, SEPTMEBER 27, 2023
City Hall – 625 Swift Boulevard – Council Chamber
6:00 p.m.**

Call to Order:

Chairperson Maier called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Attendance:

Present: Chairperson Maier, Vice-Chair Richardson, and Members Eadie, Nicholson, and Townsend.

Also, present: Council Member VanDyke, Development Services Director Jensen, Planning Manager Stevens, Senior Planner Howie, Planner Hendricks, and Permit Technician Hogan.

Approval of Agenda:

Chairperson Maier presented the meeting agenda for review and approval.

VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON MOVED TO APPROVE THE AGENDA WITH THE AMENDMENT TO SWITCH THE ORDER OF NEW BUSINESS AND COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND SECONDED THE MOTION. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

Approval of Minutes:

Chairperson Maier presented the minutes for the May 10, 2023, and August 9, 2023, Planning Commission Workshops and September 13, 2023, Planning Commission Special Meeting.

VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON MOTIONED AND COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND SECONDED THE MOTION TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE MAY 10, 2023 AND AUGUST 9, 2023 PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOPS AND SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 PLANNING COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

Public Comments:

Chairperson Maier opened public comment at 6:03 pm, with community members present Chairperson Maier confirmed that they were there to speak on an item of

business. With no public comments, she closed the comment period at 6:03 pm.

New Business – Public Hearing:

Mike Stevens was recognized by Chair Meier and advised that the item for the Columbia Park Trail Height request is not a legislative item and the appeal process for this would go to Hearing Examiner instead of City Council.

2. M2023-113 1154 Columbia Park Trail Height Request

- Matthew Howie, Senior Planner

Matthew Howie presented the proposal for increased height for 1154 Columbia Park Trail project.

AT 6:12 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER OPENED THE PUBLIC HEARING.

Tim Allred-Applicant presented his proposal for height increase for 1154 Columbia Park Trail project.

AT 6:25 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER CLOSED THE PUBLIC HEARING.

AT 6:25 P.M. COMMISSIONER NICHOLSON MADE A MOTIONED TO APPROVE THE HEIGHT INCREASE ALLOWANCE PRESCRIBED BY RICHLAND MUNICIPAL CODE 23.22.040 FOOTNOTE 12 AND 20.38.080A COMMISSION AND VICE CHAIR RICHARDSON SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

3. 2024 CDBG Application Presentation

- Toni Lehman, CDBG / HOME Administrator

Toni Lehman presented CDBG Public Service Grant Application review. Public Service Grant Applicants were each given 5 minutes to present. Christine Stacy Program Director for Elijah Family Homes presented their application. Carla Martinez from Senior Life Resources, Meals on Wheels presented their application. Donna Tracy from ARC of Tri Cities presented their application. Chad Mitchell from Boys and Girls club presented their application.

The Planning Commission members discussed and scored applications for Public Service Grants.

Toni Lehman presented CDBG Public Facility Grant Application review. Public Facility Grant Applicants were each given 5 minutes to present.

Carlo Dalessandro presented for the Public Works grant application.
Lynne Follet presented for the Economic Development grant application.
Shannon Snap presented for Domestic Violence Services grant application.
Toni Lehman presented for Development Services grant application.

Kerwin Jensen commented that from the City's standpoint, with the four public facility projects, it has been priority through the adoption of the budget each year with City Council that that we fund the Public Works request in full.

Toni Lehman entered information into spreadsheet with scoring and allocations of funds from Planning Commission members for Public Service Grant applications.

AT 7:56 P.M. VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON MOTIONED THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION FULLY FUND ARC OF TRI CITIES AND CHAIRPERSON MAIER SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 4-1.

AT 8:02 P.M. VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON MOTIONED THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION ALLOCATE THE FUNDS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE GRANTS AS SHOWN ON THE SPREADSHEET (\$9,030 TO ELIJAH FAMILY HOMES, \$8,030 TO SENIOR LIFE RESOURCE, \$10,450 TO ARC AND \$14,530 TO BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB) AND COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

AT 8:03 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER MOTIONED THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION AMEND THE MOTION AND ALLOCATE THE FUNDS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE GRANTS AS UPDATED ON THE SPREADSHEET (\$10,030 TO ELIJAH FAMILY HOMES, \$8,030 TO SENIOR LIFE RESOURCE, \$10,450 TO ARC AND \$13,530 TO BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB) AND COMMISSIONER NICHOLSON SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

AT 8:06 P.M. CHAIRPERSON MAIER MOTIONED FOR CONTIGENCY PLAN FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE GRANTS TO SPLIT BETWEEN ALL FOUR EQUALLY IF THERE IS SHORTAGE AND TO DIVIDE THE SURPLUS EQUALLY TO ELIJAH FAMILY HOME, SENIOR LIFE RESOURCE AND THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB IF THERE IS A SURPLUS AS ARC ALREADY FULLY FUNDED AND VICE-CHAIR RICHARDSON SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 4-1.

The Planning Commission members discussed and scored applications for Public Facility Grants.

Councilmember VanDyke spoke regarding budget talks at City Council and importance of sidewalks.

AT 8:19 P.M. CHAIR MAIER MOTIONED THAT THE PLANNING COMMISSION ALLOCATE THE FUNDS FOR THE PUBLIC FACILITY GRANTS AS SHOWN ON THE SPREADSHEET (\$100,000 TO OWNER OCCUPIED REHAB, \$197,168 TO ADA COMPLIANCE \$0 TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVITALIZATION, \$30,000 TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES) AND COMMISSIONER EADIE SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

AT 8:27 P.M. COMMISSIONER NICHOLSON MOTIONED TO RECOMMEND TO CITY COUNCIL THAT THEY APPROVE THE 2024 PROJECT FUNDING IN THE AMOUNTS AND TO THE RECIPIENTS IN THE COMMISSIONS PRIORITY RANKING CHAIRPERSON MAIER SECONDED. THE MOTION PASSED 5-0.

Communications:

Chairperson Maier asked if there were any communications.

No communications.

Adjournment:

Chairperson Maier adjourned the meeting at 8:28 p.m.

PREPARED BY: _____
Jodi Hogan, Permit Technician

REVIEWED BY: _____
Mike Stevens, Planning Manager

APPROVED BY: _____
Francesca Maier, Chairperson



PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM COVERSHEET

Meeting Date: 10/25/2023

Agenda Category: New Business - Public Hearing

Prepared By: Mike Stevens, Planning Manager

Subject:

CA2023-102 Land Division Within City Limits (Title 24) Amendment

Request:

Core Focus Area 3 - Increase Economic Vitality

Recommended Motion:

The Planning Commission moves to recommend adoption of Title 24 as revised by staff.

Summary:

The City of Richland planning staff is proposing to revise Title 24 pertaining to land division actions. The proposed revision updates the processes in which the City of Richland reviews different land division actions such as short-plats, subdivisions and binding site plans. The proposed revision also codifies review processes for exempt land segregations and boundary line adjustments.

Attachments:

1. CA2023-102 FULL STAFF REPORT

STAFF REPORT

TO: PLANNING COMMISSION
FILE NO.: CA2023-102

PREPARED BY: MIKE STEVENS
MEETING DATE: OCT. 25, 2023

GENERAL INFORMATION:

APPLICANT: CITY OF RICHLAND CA2023-102

REQUEST: TEXT AMENDMENT TO RMC TITLE 24 RELATED TO LAND
DIVISION WITHIN THE CITY OF RICHLAND

LOCATION: CITYWIDE

REASON FOR REQUEST

The City of Richland planning staff is proposing to re-write Title 24 pertaining to land division actions. The proposed re-write updates the processes in which the City of Richland reviews different land division actions such as short-plats, subdivisions and binding site plans. The proposed re-write also codifies review processes for exempt land segregations and boundary line adjustments.

ANALYSIS

The City's current Title 24, Plats and Subdivision, was originally adopted in 1973. Several amendments have taken place over the past 50 years; however, much of the code has remained unchanged since 1973. City staff has been working to update this section of code since 2019. A couple of minor changes have been made since 2019; however, this will be the first major update to the code. As indicated above, the proposed re-write updates the processes in which the City of Richland reviews different land division actions such as short-plats, subdivisions and binding site plans. The proposed re-write also codifies review processes for exempt land segregations and boundary line adjustments.

One of the most important changes to the code is in regard to approval of final plats. Currently, the code requires that final plats be approved via a resolution adopted by the City Council. This code update will allow the Subdivision Administrator and the Public Works Director to sign final plats, thus removing several weeks, and sometimes months, between final plat submission and City Council approval. It should be noted that the City Council really has no choice but to approve a final plat once it gets to them as doing so could result in possible legal ramifications. Furthermore, City Council's "approval" of the final plat only gives the City Manager the authority to sign the final plat, it is in no way a formal declaration by City Council that they have reviewed any aspects of the final plat. Pursuant to state law, the City of Richland has the right to amend its final plat procedures

to remove City Council from the final plat approval process. Staff is proposing that the City take advantage of this allowance in order to expedite final plat reviews and approvals.

In addition, the proposed changes include procedures for the review of boundary line adjustments and exempt segregations. Currently, the City has applications and fees for these types of reviews; however, nothing is codified establishing an actual process and requirements. Staff has proposed simple review procedures and requirements for these types of reviews in order to direct applicants to when questions arise.

Finally, it should be noted that the proposed changes were sent to numerous surveying companies around the Tri-Cities. Several comments were received which are included as attachments to this report as well as in the form of track-changes to the draft ordinance included with this staff report for ease of review and discussion.

PUBLIC NOTICE/ COMMENTS

Staff provided notice of the proposed amendment to local and state agencies and numerous surveying companies in the Tri-Cities region via SEPA review and separate Notice of Application. Notice was also published in the Tri-Cities Herald on Sunday, August 27, 2023, posted at official posting places and on the city's official website. Staff provided notice to the Washington State Dept. of Commerce and other state agencies as required by RCW 36.70A.

As of the date this staff report was written several written comments have been received and are included as an attachment to this report. In addition, the substantive comments have also been included via track-changes on the copy of the ordinance provided to the Planning Commission for review and discussion during the public hearing.

SEPA

The proposal is subject to environmental review. The City of Richland issued a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) for the proposal on August 17, 2023, no appeals of the City's DNS were received.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. City planning staff is proposing a re-write Richland Municipal Code Title 24, related to land division actions.
2. The purpose of the amendment is to update the processes in which the City of Richland reviews different land division actions such as short-plats, subdivisions and binding site plans. The proposed re-write also codifies review processes for exempt land segregations and boundary line adjustments.
3. Notice of the proposed amendment was provided to local and state agencies. Notice was also published in the Tri-Cities Herald, posted at the official posting places and on the city's official website. Notice was provided to the Washington State Dept. of Commerce and other state agencies as required by RCW 36.70A.
4. Several substantive comments regarding the proposed code re-write were received and are included as an attachment to the staff report.

5. The Washington State Department of Commerce received the 60-day Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment and granted expedited review.
6. The City issued a SEPA Threshold Determination of Non-Significance on August 17, 2023. No appeals of the DNS were received.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Planning Commission has jurisdiction to hold an open record public hearing and issue a recommendation on the proposed ordinance amendment to the City Council.
2. The proposed code amendment is consistent with the goals and policies of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Planning Commission concur with the findings and conclusions set forth in Staff Report (CA2023-102) and recommend to the City Council adoption of the proposed re-write of RMC Title 24.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Recommend approval of the amendments as proposed;
2. Recommend approval of the amendments, as modified by the Planning Commission.
3. Recommend denial of the amendments;

RECOMMENDED MOTION – PLANNING COMMISSION

I move that the Planning Commission recommend approval of the proposed re-write of RMC Title 24 as identified in the draft ordinance and with the changes agreed upon as a result of discussion during the Planning Commission public hearing. This recommendation is based upon the listed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

EXHIBITS

1. Application Materials
2. Draft Ordinance
3. SEPA DNS & SEPA Checklist
4. Department of Commerce Notice
5. Public Notice & Comments Received



EXHIBIT 1

City of Richland
Development Services

625 Swift Blvd. MS-35
Richland, WA 99352
☎ 509-942-7794
📠 509-942-7764

Code Amendment Application

Note: A Pre-Application meeting is required prior to submittal of an application.

APPLICANT

☐ Contact Person

Company: **City of Richland Development Services (Planning Division)**

UBI#:

Contact: **Kyle Hendricks**

Address: **625 Swift Blvd., MS #35, Richland, WA 99352**

Phone: **509-942-7683**

Email: **khendricks@ci.richland.wa.us**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Re-write of RMC Title 24 regarding land division within the City of Richland.

APPLICATION MUST INCLUDE:

1. Completed application and filing fee
2. SEPA Checklist (if necessary)
3. Other information as determined by the Administrator

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

Section(s) of code proposed to be amended (include code citation):

Replace current RMC Title 24 – Plats and Subdivision with a new Title 24 – Land Division Regulations

Summary of requested code amendment(s):

Replace current RMC Title 24 – Plats and Subdivision with a new Title 24 – Land Division Regulations

Reason(s) for code amendment(s):

The proposed code amendment is intended to update and modernize the language within Title 24 as well as eliminate conflicts and inconsistencies that currently exist within RMC Title 24 – Plats and Subdivision.

Is the proposed amendment consistent with the applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan? Is a Comprehensive Plan amendment necessary to implement the proposed amendment? ***Yes, the proposed update to Title 24 is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan.***

Does the proposed amendment bear a substantial relation to the public health, safety, welfare and protection of the environment? Please explain: ***Existing Title 24 has not been significantly updated since 2010. The proposed update to Title 24 will result in the elimination of inconsistencies and will reflect changes that have been made to RCW 58.17 (State Subdivision Law) since the code's last major changes that occurred in 2010.***

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the following is true and correct:

1. I have read and examined this permit application. The information provided in this application contains no misstatement of fact.
2. I am an owner(s), authorized agent(s) of an owner(s), or I am currently a licensed contractor or specialty contractor under Chapter 18.27 RCW, or I am exempt from the requirements of Chapter 18.27 RCW.

Note: This application will not be processed unless the above certification is endorsed by an authorized agent of the owner(s) of the property in question and/or the owner(s) themselves. If the City of Richland has reason to believe that erroneous information has been supplied by an authorized agent of the owner(s) of the property in question and/or by the owner(s) themselves, processing of the application may be suspended.

Applicant Printed Name: **Kyle Hendricks**

Applicant Signature: 

Date **June 26, 2023**

EXHIBIT 2

ORDINANCE NO. XXX-23

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Richland repealing Richland Municipal Code Title 24: Plats and Subdivision in its entirety and replacing Title 24 RMC with a new Title 24 entitled Land Division Regulations.

WHEREAS, RCW Sections 35.21.500 - .570 provide for codification of city ordinances; and

WHEREAS, Title 24 of the Richland Municipal Code has not been significantly updated since 2010; and

WHEREAS, the proposed changes to Title 24 RMC are deemed necessary or desirable for the purpose of modernizing and clarifying the language of said Title, ensuring a logical arrangement of subject matter, and eliminating conflicts and inconsistencies, as provided in RCW 35.21.500.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City of Richland as follows:

Section 1. Richland Municipal Code Title 24, entitled Plats and Subdivision, as first enacted by Ordinance No. 73, and last amended by Ordinance No. 51-19, is hereby repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following:

TITLE 24 LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS

Chapters:

- 24.10 Authority**
- 24.20 General Provisions**
- 24.30 Boundary Line Adjustments/Parcel Combinations**
- 24.40 Short Subdivisions**
- 24.50 Subdivisions**
- 24.60 Binding Site Plans**
- 24.70 Modifications to Preliminary Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.80 Alterations to Final Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.90 Vacation of Final Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.100 Land Division Design Standards**

Chapter 24.10 AUTHORITY

Sections:

- 24.10.010 Purpose.**
- 24.10.020 Severability.**
- 24.10.030 Division of land to comply with title.**
- 24.10.040 Authority.**

24.10.010 Purpose.

This title is established in accordance with Chapter 58.17 RCW which authorizes cities to administer the process for the division of land. The Richland City Council finds that the process by which all land within the city of Richland is divided is a matter of city concern, and therefore should be administered in accordance with certain standards. The purpose of this title is to regulate the division of all land and to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare in accordance with standards established to prevent overcrowding of land, to lessen congestion in the streets and highways, to promote effective land use, to promote safe and convenient travel by the public on streets and highways, to provide for adequate light and air, to facilitate adequate provisions for water, sewer, parks and recreation areas and other public requirements, to provide for proper ingress and egress, and to provide for the expeditious review and approval of proposed divisions of land within the city.

24.10.020 Severability.

The provisions of this title are declared to be separate and severable, and the invalidity of any section, subsection, provision, clause or portion of this title, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this title or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

24.10.030 Division of land to comply with title.

Every division of land within the city shall comply with the provisions of this title.

24.10.040 Authority.

The legislative authority of the city of Richland hereby delegates final subdivision and short subdivision approval to the Administrator and Public Works Director, or their designees.

Chapter 24.20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.20.010 Purpose.**
- 24.20.020 Exemptions.**
- 24.20.030 Application for exemption.**
- 24.20.040 Definitions.**
- 24.20.050 Undefined words and phrases.**
- 24.20.060 Legal lot.**
- 24.20.070 Approval required prior to recordation.**
- 24.20.080 Prohibition against sale, lease or transfer of property.**
- 24.20.090 Violations.**
- 24.20.100 Violations – Penalties.**
- 24.20.110 Violations – Continuing offense – Penalties.**
- 24.20.120 Injunctive and other proceedings.**
- 24.20.130 Application, review and inspection fees.**

- 24.20.140 Re-subdivision limitation.**
- 24.20.150 Contiguous ownership.**
- 24.20.160 Professional land surveyor.**
- 24.20.170 Advance tax payment required.**

24.20.010 Purpose.

Pursuant to the purposes set forth in RCW 58.17.010, the regulations in this title are necessary to:

- A. Promote the health, safety, and general welfare in accordance with standards established by the state and the city;
- B. Promote effective use of land by preventing the overcrowding or scattered development which would be detrimental to health, safety, or the general welfare due to the lack of water supplies, sanitary sewer, drainage, transportation, or other public services, or excessive expenditure of public funds for such services;
- C. Avoid congestion and promote safe and convenient travel by the public on streets, highways, sidewalks, and multi-use pathways through the proper planning and coordination of new streets within subdivisions with existing and planned streets in the surrounding community;
- D. Provide for adequate light and air;
- E. Provide for adequate water, sewage, drainage, parks and recreational areas, transit, sites for schools and school grounds, and other public requirements;
- F. Provide for proper ingress and egress;
- G. Provide for housing and commercial needs of the community;
- H. Require uniform monumentation of land divisions and conveyance of accurate legal descriptions;
- I. Protect environmentally sensitive areas;
- J. Provide for flexibility in site design to accommodate view enhancement and protection, protection of streams and wetlands, protection of steep slopes, and other environmentally significant or sensitive areas;
- K. To ensure consistency with and to further the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan; and
- L. To provide a process for the division of land for the following:
 - 1. Short subdivision. The division of land into nine (9) or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions with a level of review that is proportional to the effect those lots may

have on the surrounding area;

2. Subdivision. The division of land into ten (10) or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions with a level of review that is proportional to the effect those lots may have on the surrounding area;

3. Binding site plan. An alternative method of dividing property interests and applying to the phased division of any land for sale or lease which is zoned for commercial, business, office, or industrial development, or which is to be developed as condominiums or a manufactured home park.

Commented [RJ1]: Condo plats used to be a thing. Are they still? Do they need to be mentioned?

24.20.020 Exemptions.

The following actions are exempt from the provisions of this title; provided, that in order to determine whether the action qualifies for the exemption claimed, approval must be received from the Administrator. Creation of an exempt lot does not vest the owner with the right to develop the lot when it does not meet access or use requirements of the zoning district in which it is located. Specifically, the provisions of this title shall not apply to the following exemptions:

A. Cemeteries and other burial plots while used for that purpose;

B. Divisions of land into lots or tracts each of which is one-one-hundred-twenty-eighth of a section of land or larger, or five (5) acres or larger if the land is not capable of description as a fraction of a section of land; provided, that for purposes of computing the size of any lot under this subsection which borders on a street or road, the lot size shall be expanded to include that area which would be bounded by the centerline of the road or street and the side lot lines of the lot running perpendicular to such centerline;

C. Divisions made by testamentary provisions or the laws of descent;

D. Divisions of land into lots or tracts classified for industrial or commercial use when the city has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;

E. A division for the purpose of lease when no residential structure other than mobile homes, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or travel trailers are permitted to be placed upon the land when the city has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;

F. A division made for the purpose of alteration by adjusting boundary lines, between platted or unplatted lots or both, that does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site, or division, nor create any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains insufficient area and dimension to meet minimum requirements for width and area for a building site;

G. Divisions of land into lots or tracts if:

1. Such division is the result of subjecting a portion of a parcel or tract of land to either

Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW subsequent to the recording of a binding site plan for all such land;

2. The improvements constructed or to be constructed thereon are required by the provisions of the binding site plan to be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest;

3. A city has approved the binding site plan for all such land;

4. Such approved binding site plan is recorded in the county or counties in which such land is located; and

5. the binding site plan contains thereon the following statement: "All development and use of the land described herein shall be in accordance with this binding site plan, as it may be amended with the approval of the city having jurisdiction over the development of such land, and in accordance with such other governmental permits, approvals, regulations, requirements, and restrictions that may be imposed upon such land and the development and use thereof. Upon completion, the improvements on the land shall be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest. This binding site plan shall be binding upon all now or hereafter having any interest in the land described herein." The binding site plan may, but need not, depict or describe the boundaries of the lots or tracts resulting from subjecting a portion of the land to either Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW.

A site plan shall be deemed to have been approved if the site plan was approved by a city:

- (i) In connection with the final approval of a subdivision plat or planned unit development with respect to all of such land; or
- (ii) In connection with the issuance of building permits or final certificates of occupancy with respect to all of such land; or
- (iii) If not approved pursuant to (i) and (ii) of this subsection (G), then pursuant to other such procedures as such city may have established for the approval of a binding site plan;

H. A division for the purpose of leasing land for facilities providing personal wireless services while used for that purpose. "Personal wireless services" means any federally licensed personal wireless service. "Facilities" means unstaffed facilities that are used for the transmission or reception, or both, of wireless communication services including, but not necessarily limited to, antenna arrays, transmission cables, equipment shelters, and support structures;

I. A division of land into lots or tracts of less than three (3) acres that is recorded in accordance with Chapter 58.09 RCW and is used or to be used for the purpose of establishing a site for construction and operation of consumer-owned or investor-owned

electric utility facilities. For purposes of this subsection, “electrical utility facilities” means unstaffed facilities, except for the presence of security personnel, that are used for or in connection with or to facilitate the transmission, distribution, sale, or furnishing of electricity including, but not limited to, electric power substations. This subsection does not exempt a division of land from the zoning and permitting laws and regulations of cities, towns, counties, and municipal corporations. Furthermore, this subsection only applies to electric utility facilities that will be placed into service to meet the electrical needs of a utility’s existing and new customers. New customers are defined as electric service locations not already in existence as of the date that electric utility facilities subject to the provisions of this subsection are planned and constructed;

J. Division of land due to condemnation or sale under threat thereof, by an agency or division of government vested with the power of eminent domain; and

K. **Division** or acquisition of land for public right-of-way.

24.20.030 Application for exemptions.

An application for exemption for any of the purposes set forth in RMC 24.20.020 shall be processed to determine whether the division is exempt with a minimum review for compliance with applicable city regulations. The application shall be determined complete upon the submittal of the following materials:

1. A completed application;
2. Maps, plans, and/or exhibits containing all applicable information as required by the Administrator; and
3. Applicable fee as set forth in the City of Richland Fee Schedule.

24.20.040 Definitions.

As used in this Title, unless the context or subject matter clearly requires otherwise, the words or phrases defined in this section shall have the indicated meanings.

“Administrator” means the Development Services Director or designee who shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this code.

“Alley” means a public thoroughfare or right-of-way, open to public travel and dedicated to public use, which affords only a secondary means of access to abutting property.

“Applicant” means the owner or owners of record of the property subject to an application for land division or lot/boundary line adjustment, or authorized representative of such owner or owners, or a duly authorized representative of any governmental agency for which an action is sought for a governmental purpose.

“Application” means all of the application forms, plans, and accompanying documents required for any particular land division or lot/boundary line adjustment request.

Commented [KR2]: Comment from KID: "Division of land as a result of abandonment of irrigation district right of way real property sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to RCW 87.03.820 or as a result of the sale of surplus real property pursuant to RCW 87.03.136"

Commented [KR3]: Comment from David Baalman (DB): "The code uses the word “shall” throughout. Based on context I believe the intent is to describe something that is mandatory, not permissive. A recent US Supreme Court ruling hinged in part on the definition of the word “shall” being permissive not mandatory. I don’t know if this ruling will trickle all the way down to local jurisdictions any time soon, but I’ve seen others plan ahead by inserting a definition for “shall” in their code. Perhaps something like this:

“Shall” describes a condition or action which is mandatory.”

Commented [KR4]: Comment from KID: "Please double check terms used in both City code and RCW for consistency"

“Binding site plan” means a drawing to a scale, specified in Chapter 24.60 RMC, which:

1. Identifies and shows the land areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces and any other matters specified by this title;
2. Contains inscriptions or attachments setting forth such appropriate limitations and conditions for the use of the land as established by this title; and
3. Contains provisions requiring any development to be in conformance with the binding site plan.

Commented [RJ5]: Insert “existing” before streets?

Commented [DC6R5]: Probably redundant to.

“Block” is a group of lots, tracts, or parcels within well-defined and fixed boundaries.

“Boundary line adjustment” shall have the same meaning as “lot/boundary line adjustment,” meaning the relocation or other minor adjustment of the boundaries of a lot, in which the relocation does not result in the creation of any additional lot or lots.

“Building envelope” refers to the buildable area of a lot after applicable setbacks, easements, and other restrictions on the lot are considered.

“Complete application” means an application that appears to contain all necessary information to make a technical determination about a project or application and includes all anticipated fees at time of application.

“Comprehensive plan” means that plan adopted by the Richland City Council as the comprehensive plan for the city.

“Condominium” means real property, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by owners of those portions. Real property is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in unit owners, and unless a declaration and a survey map and plans have been recorded in accordance with Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW. Condominiums are not confined to residential units, such as apartments, but also include offices and other types of space in commercial buildings.

“Cul-de-sac” means a street opening at one end and having a turn-around at the other end.

“Dedication” is the deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public uses, reserving to the owner no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public uses to which the property has been devoted. The intention to dedicate shall be evidenced by the owner by the presentment for filing of a final plat, short subdivision or binding site plan showing the dedication thereon; and the acceptance by the public shall be evidenced by the approval of such plat, short subdivision, or binding site plan for filing by the city.

“Department” means the City of Richland Development Services Department.

"Development permit" means any permit issued by the city of Richland allowing the physical alteration of real property including, but not limited to, building construction, street construction, utility construction or installation, grading, filling or excavating. Approval of a subdivision, short subdivision, or lot/boundary line adjustment is not considered a development permit for the purposes of this title.

"Division" is the division or re-division of land, regardless of the size of the parcels or the number of lots, for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership and includes subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan provisions.

"Easement" means a grant by a property owner to specific persons, named entities, or to the public of the right to use that property for a specific purpose.

"Fill" means any sand, gravel, earth, or other materials of any composition whatsoever placed or deposited by humans.

"Final plat" is the final drawing of the subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this title and in other city regulations.

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM).

"Homeowners association" means an incorporated nonprofit organization operating under recorded land agreements.

"Improvements" means the facilities and infrastructure of a land development, including but not limited to the streets, sidewalks, ~~street lights~~ streetlights, fire hydrants, stormwater facilities, sanitary sewer facilities, domestic water facilities, and other utilities and facilities required by this title to be constructed in conjunction with any particular land division, as approved by the necessary city departments.

"Land division" means the creation of any new lot or lots for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership, whether such lot or lots is created by full subdivision, short subdivision, binding site plan or exemption (see RMC 24.20.020).

"Lot" means a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range, and of sufficient area and dimension to meet minimum zoning requirements. The term includes tracts or parcels.

Commented [KR7]: Comment from KID: "Aliquot Part"

"Lot/boundary line adjustment" is synonymous with "boundary line adjustment" and means the relocation or other minor adjustment of the boundaries of a lot, in which the

relocation does not result in the creation of any additional lot or lots.

“Lot, corner” means a lot situated at the intersection of two or more streets.

“Lot, flag” means an irregular extension or protrusion of a lot created for the purpose of providing such lot with frontage on a public or private street or access way.

“Lot, double-frontage” means a lot with street frontage along two (2) opposite boundaries.

“Lot, frontage” means, in the case of an interior lot, a line separating the lot from the street; in the case of a corner lot, a line separating the narrowest street frontage of the lot from the street; except in those cases in a commercial or industrial district where a lot has two or more street frontage of equal length or nearly equal length, the frontage shall be considered to be the line adjoining the street which the comprehensive plan shows is intended to carry the heaviest traffic flow, or where no public street exists, along a private road, easement or access way.

“Lot, reverse-frontage” means a double-frontage lot for which the boundary along one of the streets is established as the front lot line and the boundary along the other street is established as the rear lot line, and over the rear of which is an easement as provided in RMC 24.100.300. The rear lot line of the lot shall be that boundary abutting a street or other disadvantageous use.

“Lot, nonconforming” means a lot of record in existence prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified as Title 24 RMC and any amendments thereto which does not meet the minimum lot size and other requirements as set forth in Title 23 RMC: Zoning.

“Lot of record” means any lot, tract, or parcel of land shown on an officially recorded plat or short subdivision or a parcel of land officially recorded or registered as a unit of property and described by platted lot number or by metes and bounds and lawfully established for conveyance purposes on the date of recording of the instrument first referencing the lot. The term “lot of record” as used herein does not imply that the lot conforms with the legal regulatory requirements for subdivision of property in accordance with Chapter 58.17 RCW or this title.

“Lot, through” means a lot that has both ends fronting on a street neither of which having access restrictions. Both ends shall be deemed front.

“Meander line” means a line along a body of water intended to be used solely as a reference for surveying.

“Parcel” means a contiguous quantity of land in the possession of, owned by, controlled by, or recorded as the property of the same owner or joint owners.

“Parcel combination” means the combination/merger of two (2) or more lots/parcels into one (1) lot/parcel.

Commented [KR8]: Comment from DB: “The definition of the term “meander line” is not very descriptive nor does it conform to the standard definition of the term in surveying. It’s probably not a big issue given that the Columbia River frontage in Richland is held by the USACE, but there is probably some Yakima River frontage that could be developed in the future. I’d suggest using an adaptation of the definition from the BLM Manual of Surveying Instructions (2009):

“Meander Line” is a traverse that approximates the margin of a permanent natural body of water for closing of a survey and to allow for area computations. For riparian parcels the meander line does not constitute the boundary but only an approximation thereof, the actual boundary is the Ordinary High Water Mark for navigable streams.

I don’t believe there are any non-navigable streams within the boundaries of the City of Richland that could create another condition, so I don’t see a point in adding that definition.

"Plat" is a map or representation of a subdivision showing thereon the division of tract(s) or parcel(s) of land into lots, blocks, streets and alleys or other divisions and dedications.

"Plat Certificate" means a title report prepared by a title company for the property contained in a proposed binding site plan, subdivision or short subdivision, to include, as a minimum, all owners of record, easements and encumbrances affecting said property.

Commented [KR9]: Comment from KID: "Comprising"

Commented [KR10]: Comment from KID: "affecting"

"Preliminary subdivision/short subdivision" is a neat and approximate drawing of either a proposed subdivision or short subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks and other elements of a subdivision consistent with the requirements of this title. The preliminary plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision or short subdivision.

"Proof of ownership" means an actual or copy of a recorded deed to property and/or a current title insurance policy insuring the status of an applicant as the owner in fee title to real property. Where proof of ownership is required by this title, the Administrator shall have the discretion to require a current title insurance policy.

Commented [KR11]: Comment from KID: "define current"

"Public street" means an approved street, whether improved or unimproved, held in public ownership or control (either through plat dedication, deed, or easement/right-of-way conveyance) and intended to be open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel.

"Public way" means any publicly owned land set aside for utilities or surface transportation purposes, including vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian transportation, whether improved or not improved.

Commented [KR12]: Comment from KID: "or easement"

"Public Works Director" means the City of Richland Public Works Director or designee.

"Public Works Standards" means the city's engineering, design, and construction standards and specifications governing the construction of public and private infrastructure improvements. The city of Richland's engineering design standards includes such documents establishing infrastructure standards that are authorized by the Public Works Director and published on the City's web site.

Commented [DC13]: I know there was an effort to combine all of our applicable "Public Works Standards" into one document, but maybe it makes sense to call out the specific documents in this definition. "Standard Drawings, Special Provisions, Materials List, and Design Guidelines"

"Right-of-way" shall have the same meaning as "public way."

Commented [RP14R13]: I'd prefer the more general description here that enables us to update our standards administratively instead of listing specific documents that might be an incomplete set. This does put a spotlight on the need to finish the project of creating the one consolidated document.

"Review authority" means the Richland Hearing Examiner in the case of a preliminary subdivision or the Administrator and Public Works Director in the case of all other land divisions.

Commented [DC15R13]: ok

"Roadway" means that portion of an approved street intended for the accommodation of vehicular traffic, generally between curb lines on an improved surface.

"Short plat" means the map or representation of a short subdivision.

"Short subdivision" is the division or re-division of land into nine (9) or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

"State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)" means the State Environmental Policy Act as defined by Chapter 43.21C RCW as it now exists or is hereafter amended.

"Street" means a public right-of-way which affords the principal means of access to abutting property, including avenue, place, way, drive, lane, boulevard, highway, road, and any other thoroughfare except an alley.

"Street, loop" means a minor street of limited length which generally follows a "U-shaped" alignment with both legs intercepting the same street.

"Street, major" means a street intended to carry a heavier traffic loading, minimizing intersecting streets and direct access to abutting properties and primarily for the purpose of accommodating general traffic circulation of the community. Major streets are classified as principal arterial, minor arterial, and major ~~arterial~~ collector.

"Street, minor" means a street, usually of limited continuity, which serves primarily to provide the principal means of access to abutting property only. Minor streets are classified as minor collector, local street, ~~local street — single frontage~~, and private street as defined in RMC 12.02.

"Street, private" means a street, secured by private easement, tract or parcel created to provide the access from a city street to platted lots, that is not deeded or dedicated to the city, the maintenance of which is the responsibility ~~as of, who shall be~~ noted on the face of the plat.

"Subdivision" is the division or re-division of land into ten (10) or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

"Surety" means a bond, letter of credit, the deposit of a certified check in a city account, a security improvement agreement, or other security acceptable to the city.

"Tax parcel consolidation" means the consolidation of contiguous lots of record which are under one ownership. The purpose of the consolidation shall be for planning and building purposes and any consolidation shall comply with all applicable zoning, subdivision, and other land use controls as deemed necessary by the administrator. If all applicable standards are met, the administrator shall provide a letter to the applicant stating compliance, which the applicant may submit to the Benton County Assessor's office when requesting the tax parcel consolidation.

"Zoning restrictions" means the restrictions found in the zoning ordinances of the city, primarily Title 23 RMC: Zoning.

24.20.050 Undefined words and phrases.

Commented [DC16]: I think this term can be deleted. It's still a local street.

Commented [RP17R16]: Agreed.

The definition of any word or phrase, not listed in the definitions, which is in question when administering this title shall be defined according to one of the following sources in order of priority:

- A. Any city of Richland resolution, ordinance, code, regulation or formally adopted comprehensive plan, shoreline master plan or program or other formally adopted land use plan;
- B. Any statute or regulation of the state of Washington;
- C. Legal definitions from Washington common law or a law dictionary;
- D. The common dictionary.

24.20.060 Legal lot.

Development shall be permitted only on legally created lots. A legal lot is created in compliance with applicable state and local land segregation statutes or codes in effect at the time the lot was created or binding site plan was approved, including but not limited to demonstrating that the lot was created through one of the following:

- A. Lots created through subdivision - a plat approved by the city of Richland or Benton County separately describing the lot in question; or
- B. Lots created through short subdivision - a short subdivision approved by the city of Richland or Benton County separately describing the lot in question; or
- C. Lots created pursuant to a binding site plan process in effect at the time the binding site plan was approved by the city of Richland or Benton County; or
- D. A deed, contract of sale, mortgage, property tax segregation, plat, or recorded survey describing the lot in question if the instrument was executed prior to July 1, 1969 (effective date of Chapter 58.17 RCW).

24.20.070 Approval required prior to recordation.

Any map, plat or plan, unless previously exempt, hereafter made of a proposed boundary line adjustment, parcel combination, short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan, or any part thereof, shall be presented for approval prior to recording at the Benton County Auditor's Office. No such map, plat or plan shall be recorded or have any validity unless or until it has the approval of City departments and agencies with jurisdiction as required by this title.

24.20.080 Prohibition against sale, lease or transfer of property.

No person shall sell, lease or offer to sell or transfer any lot, tract or parcel subject to the requirements of this title without first receiving approval hereunder by the city and recording the approved division with Benton County; provided, that if performance of an offer or agreement to sell, lease or otherwise transfer a lot, tract or parcel of land is

Commented [KR18]: Comment from DB: "Section D sets a date for the creation of a parcel prior to the effective date of RCW 58.17. I concur with the logic but I'm not sure about the date. Although the RCW was put into effect on that date by the legislature, I don't know if it was fully in effect on that day. There was likely a lawsuit about it that delayed it (I'm not sure about that but it's a good guess) and more importantly local governments had to get their systems in place for short plat review etc. Some of that probably went on before the final passage but likely not all. For reference short plat number 1 in Benton County is in the City of Richland, and was recorded July 31, 1974. I doubt that we went 5 years without a single parcel being split up via metes & bounds description so I think a bit more research might be in order before committing to that firm date.

I also see some other possibilities for creation of legal parcels that could later be developed:

- Parcels created through an exemption to RCW 58.17.040 such as those over 5 acres in size, those created by testamentary provisions or the laws of descent.
- Parcels who's current configuration was the result of a prior boundary line adjustment or boundary agreement pursuant to RCW 58.04.007
- Parcels created by an act of the courts."

expressly conditioned on the recording of the subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan containing the lot, tract, or parcel, the offer or agreement does not violate any provision of this title.

24.20.090 Violations.

In the event of the sale, assignment, transfer, lease or conveyance of any lots in violation of the regulations of this title, the city may initiate an action to rescind or enjoin such transfer, assignment, sale conveyance or lease by making application for an injunction in Benton County Superior Court. In addition, the city has such other remedies as are provided by law. Furthermore, any person in violation of any provision of this title shall have committed a civil infraction subject to a civil penalty as set forth in RMC 10.02.050(E).

24.20.100 Violations – Penalties.

If the same violator has been found to have committed an infraction violation for the same or similar conduct two (2) separate times, with the violations occurring at the same location and involving the same or similar sections of the Richland Municipal Code or other similar codes, the third or subsequent violation shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in RMC 1.30.010 for criminal offenses.

24.20.110 Violations – Continuing offense – Penalties.

For any violation of a continuing nature, each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense punishable as provided in RMC 24.20.090 and RMC 24.20.100.

24.20.120 Injunctive and other proceedings.

Notwithstanding the imposition of any penalties hereunder, the city may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to require compliance with or to enjoin violation of the provisions of this title.

24.20.130 Application, review and inspection fees.

The Richland City Council shall establish fees to defray the administrative expenses incurred by the city for the following:

A. Fees associated with land division activities.

1. Short subdivision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.
2. Preliminary subdivision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.
3. Final plat review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the final short subdivision or final subdivision.

4. Plat improvement plan review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to review of the improvement plans and specifications for the final plat by the Public Works Director or designee. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvement plans and specifications for a final plat.

5. Construction inspection fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to initiation of construction of the plat improvements. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. If the cost to the city exceeds the amount of the fees paid, the developer shall pay an additional fee before final approval of the plat improvements.

6. Plat alteration or vacation application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

7. Exemption letter fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

8. Preliminary subdivision, short subdivision and binding site plan revision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

9. Deviation request fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the deviation request.

10. Boundary line adjustment/parcel combination fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

11. Plat exemption/lot line adjustment fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

12. Subdivision Amendment fee (major or minor). As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

13. Time Extension request fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

B. Fees associated with utility and/or street extensions (not associated with a plat).

1. Utility and/or street extension plan review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to plan

Commented [RJ19]: This fee (and the next one) are established in chapter 12, does it need to be repeated here?

Commented [DC20R19]: Can it just reference Chapter 12 RMC and be done?

review by the Public Works Director or designee. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvement plan.

2. Utility and/or street extension inspection fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to initiation of construction of the improvements. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvements.

C. For the purposes of this section, the Public Works Director or designee is authorized to establish the total estimated cost of the proposed improvements.

D. For the purposes of this section, "actual costs incurred by the city" shall be the actual salaries and benefits of city staff for the time involved, plus any other direct costs associated with the project such as costs for contracted services.

24.20.140 Re-subdivision limitation.

Land within a short subdivision may not be further divided in any manner within a period of five (5) years from the date of recording of a short subdivision with the Benton County Auditor without the filing of a final plat in accordance with the provisions established in this title for subdivisions; provided, that when the short subdivision contains fewer than nine (9) parcels, nothing in this section shall prevent the owner who filed the short subdivision from filing an alteration within the five-year period to create up to a total of nine (9) lots within the original short subdivision boundaries.

24.20.150 Contiguous ownership.

Contiguous parcels of land in the same ownership and having boundaries in common shall be presumed to be a single parcel in determining whether or not the division of land comprises a short subdivision or a subdivision.

24.20.160 Professional land surveyor.

The preparation of all preliminary and final short subdivisions, subdivisions and binding site plans shall be made by or under the supervision of a professional land surveyor licensed in the state of Washington. The professional land surveyor shall certify on the final plat that it is a true and correct representation of the lands actually surveyed. A survey is required on all final plats. All surveys shall comply with Chapter 58.09 RCW and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

24.20.170 Advance tax payment required.

All taxes on the property to be platted must be paid as indicated by the seal and signature of the Benton County Treasurer on the face of the plat.

Commented [KR21]: Comment from DB: "I'm not fully clear on what you're doing here. I take it that this section is intended to prevent a 9 lot short plat if the landowner owns a previously created parcel that is adjoining the parcel involved in the short plat. If that is the case, the obvious end-around is to transfer one of the parcels into an LLC or trust so that it's under separate ownership. This only serves to create an additional recording fee before applying for the short plat, and also could create a situation where one landowner is affected differently than another because they are unable to make such a transfer due to a mortgage or other encumbrance on their parcel(s)."

Commented [KR22]: Comment from Alex (AM) from PBS: "I suggest removing the word 'Advance' since the Assessor/Treasurer can only collect for the current tax year. This is perhaps a remnant from when advance payments for the next year property taxes were required."

Chapter 24.30 BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENTS/PARCEL COMBINATION

Sections:

- 24.30.010 Purpose.**
- 24.30.020 Scope.**
- 24.30.030 Review process.**
- 24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.**
- 24.30.050 Approval criteria.**
- 24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment and parcel combination.**
- 24.30.070 Recording.**

24.30.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to clearly delineate the criteria used by the city of Richland to review lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations. Parcel combination allows for two (2) or more lots/parcels to be combined into one (1) lot/parcel. Lot/boundary line adjustments provide a procedure for changes in property lines. A lot/boundary line adjustment is intended to apply to minor boundary changes, to correct a controversy regarding the location of a lot line, and to remedy property use constraints caused by adverse topographical features. A lot/boundary line adjustment does not apply to boundary changes that would otherwise be regulated by applicable city of Richland land use codes and regulations, or to actions requiring the re-plat, alteration, or vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision. The adjustment must be consistent with all applicable zoning, health, building, and similar regulations, and cannot result in nonconformance or increase an existing nonconformance. This chapter is also intended to ensure compliance with the Survey Recording Act, Chapter 58.09 RCW, and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

Commented [KR23]: Comment from Paul Knutzen (PK): "I don't like this- leaves it open to interpretation as to what is considered "minor""

24.30.020 Scope.

The lot lines separating two lots of record may only be adjusted/removed under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided under RCW 58.17.040, as now adopted or hereafter amended. Actions which change or impair conditions or requirements imposed by previous platting decisions must be accomplished pursuant to the land division requirements set forth in this title; provided, that all requirements set forth in this chapter are met, lot/boundary line adjustments proposing lot reorientations shall be deemed to be minor in nature.

Commented [KR24]: Comment from PK: "Background" <https://mrsc.org/explore-topics/planning/development-regulations/subdivisions/subdivisions-court-decisions-and-ag-opinions>

Boundary line adjustment upheld
City of Seattle v. Crispin, 149 Wn2d 896 (2003) - A reconfiguration of boundary lines without the creation of additional lots is a boundary line adjustment that does not require approval under state or local subdivision laws. The fact that a new buildable site is created does not prevent application of the boundary line adjustment exemption found at RCW 58.17.040(6)."

Boundary line adjustments shall be a minor alteration in the location of lot or parcel boundaries on existing lots or parcels. In this section, "lot" shall mean a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range, and be of sufficient area to meet minimum zoning requirements. The purpose of the parcel combination process is to remove interior lot lines of a parcel comprised of two (2) or more separate lots with contiguous ownership. Boundary line adjustments must be consistent with the following:

Commented [KR25]: Comment from KID: "Aliquot part"

A. Such alteration shall not increase the number of lots nor diminish in size open space or other protected environments as required by the City of Richland Critical Area Ordinance and Shoreline Master Program;

B. Such alteration shall not diminish the size of any lot so as to result in a lot which would not comply with zoning regulations except as provided in RMC Section 24.30.050(B);

C. Such alteration shall not result in a building setback violation or site coverage to less than prescribed by the zoning regulations; and

D. All lots resulting from the boundary line alteration shall be in conformance with all applicable zoning requirements.

24.30.030 Review process.

Boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations are classified as Type I applications and shall be reviewed pursuant to RMC Section 19.20.010. Based on comments from the Public Works Department, public health official, and other applicable agencies and departments, the Administrator shall approve the proposed lot line adjustment or lot combination only upon finding that the standards of the Richland Municipal Code have been satisfied.

24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.

To be considered complete, a lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination application shall include the following:

A. Applications for lot/boundary line adjustments or parcel combinations shall be made on forms provided by the city of Richland Development Services Department, and shall be submitted to the Development Services Department along with the appropriate fees as established in the City of Richland Fee Schedule;

B. A completed boundary line adjustment and parcel combination request form, including all materials required pursuant to the Richland Municipal Code, to include a site plan showing (1) the location and dimensions of all structures/improvements existing upon the affected lots; (2) the distance between each structure/improvement and the proposed lot/boundary lines; and (3) structures proposed to be removed from the site depicted with broken lines and structures to remain on the site depicted with solid lines;

C. Two (2) copies of a clean and legible record of survey suitable for recording showing the following:

1. The proposed lines for all affected lots, indicated by bold solid lines;
2. The existing lot lines proposed to be changed, indicated by light broken lines;
3. The original legal description of the entire property together with new separate legal descriptions for each parcel, labeling them specifically as parcel A, parcel B, etc.;

Commented [KR26]: Comment from DB: "Section D states that all lots resulting from a BLA must be in conformance with all applicable zoning requirements, but elsewhere in the code (§24.30.050(B)) allows for BLA with an already non-conforming parcel that doesn't increase the non-conforming nature. I read these 2 sections as being in conflict so some clarification may be in order here."

Commented [KR27]: Comment from KID: "Applicable irrigation district (if located within the boundaries of an irrigation district)"

4. A north arrow and scale;
5. All parcel numbers of affected lots;
6. The location of the property as to quarter/quarter section;
7. The location and dimensions of any easements within or adjacent to any affected lots;
8. The location, right-of-way widths, pavement widths and names of all existing or platted streets, whether public or private, and other public ways within or adjacent to the affected lots;
9. The area and dimensions of each lot following the proposed adjustment;
10. The existing and, if applicable, proposed future method of sewage disposal for each affected lot, including the location and dimensions of the proposed drain field;
11. The location of all existing and proposed water, sewer and storm drainage facilities;
12. Footprint of existing buildings with dimensions from property lines;
13. Deeds for land transfer with new legal descriptions. The legal descriptions shall include the legal for the portion of the land to be transferred and a legal description of each new parcel after the transfer. Deeds shall be typed; handwritten deeds will not be accepted.

D. The drawing shall be attached to or include on the face a formal legal declaration of the lot/boundary line adjustment, signed and notarized by all legal owners of the subject properties; and

E. If on-site wastewater (septic tanks) disposal is proposed under the limited circumstances where the Richland Municipal Code does not require connection to the city's sewer system, the applicant shall provide written verification from the Benton-Franklin Health District that the site is adequate to accommodate an on-site sewage disposal system.

24.30.050 Approval criteria.

All public improvements installed for any lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination shall be in accordance with the city's Public Works Standards. Lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations shall not:

- A. Create any additional lot, tract, parcel, or division;
- B. Result in a lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains increased density or insufficient area or dimension to meet the minimum requirements for area and dimension

Commented [KR28]: Comment from DB: "I understand why you want us to plot easements on the subject parcel(s). Adding a requirement to plot easements on adjacent parcels is another burden for the landowners. For each parcel on which I would have to plot easements I would have to get a title report for that parcel. The current price of a title report is \$380.45 (with tax) for a residential lot. I believe they are more like \$750 for commercial properties. That could mean a few hundred or a few thousand dollars of added cost for your average BLA, or it could be huge for a BLA with a large parcel adjoining many lots, for example a BLA between a single family lot and Horn Rapids Golf course would mean a title report not only on the subject lot and the golf course parcel, but one on every parcel that adjoins that golf course parcel. Yes I can plot most of the easements from the plat drawings, but I have no way of knowing if any easements have been added (or subtracted) since that plat was completed without a title report.

I'll also point out the use of the term "adjacent" here, when I think you mean "adjoining":

From Black's Law Dictionary:

Adjacent: Lying near or close to

Adjoining: touching or contiguous"

Commented [KR29]: Comment from KID: "Insert irrigation"

Commented [KR30]: Comment from DB: "I take it this is a new requirement that deeds be submitted for review along with the BLA? I don't have an issue, and this is how Kennewick handles these. I just want to point out that its not overly clear that the intent here is that there be multiple deeds, each with one single legal description, describing the transfer(s) and then the consolidation(s) of the newly configured parcels. We help the clients with this item but many surveyors do not, so I foresee you getting one quit claim deed form with 3 or 4 legal descriptions in it from landowners who attempt to handle this step themselves. A little clarification here might save you some effort in the future."

Commented [KR31]: Comment from PK: "Suggested new item #14:

Boundary line adjustments should not create a parcel that has multiple zones or land use designations. Or say... All parcels involved in a parcel consolidation shall be the same zoning designation"

Commented [KR32]: Comment from DB: "This seems to be new as well, where you're requiring landowners sign the record survey drawing. I don't have a concern other than that it can serve to slow down the process when dealing with out-of-town landowners. As it is now for a landowner who isn't local, I generally send them the deeds to be signed via email, have them print them out themselves, sign at any convenient notary, and FedEx or mail them to me to get them recorded. Most won't have a way to print the full size survey though, so I'll have to plot that here and mail it to them to sign, which adds about a week to the signature process. That's not the end of the world but it serves to add time without any real advantage. The landowner's signature on the face of the survey can have no legal affect, only their notarized signature on a recorded deed serves to adjust the boundary of their land"

Commented [KR33]: Comment from KID: "and irrigation district standards and specifications. If within the boundaries of an irrigation district"

as set forth in the city's zoning and land use and state and local health codes and regulations. This provision shall not be construed to require correction or remedy of preexisting nonconformities or substandard conditions; however, existing nonconformity shall not be increased or create any new nonconformity;

C. Diminish or impair drainage, water supply, existing sanitary sewage disposal, and/or access or easement for vehicles or pedestrians, utilities, and/or fire protection for any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division;

D. Diminish or impair any public or private utility easement or deprive any parcel of access or utilities;

E. Create unreasonably restrictive or hazardous access to the property;

F. Increase the nonconforming aspects of an existing nonconforming lot relative to the city's zoning and land use regulations;

G. Re-plat or vacate a plat or short subdivision, or revise or amend the conditions of approval of any full or short subdivision; or

H. Amend the conditions of approval for previously platted property.

24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment and parcel combination.

If the final documents are not recorded within ninety (90) days of approval, the lot line adjustment or parcel combination shall automatically become null and void.

24.30.070 Recording.

A. Upon approval of the application, the Administrator shall notify the applicant. The applicant shall then record with the Benton County Auditor the certificate or document issued by the Administrator indicating approval of the lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination, together with the legal document(s) transferring title, any applicable restrictive covenants, and the survey, if one was required and has not yet been recorded.

B. A lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination does not become effective until the applicant has recorded the documents required by the Benton County Auditor. The applicant shall return one copy of each recorded document to the Department, which copy must bear the Benton County Auditor's stamp to verify recording. No building or other site development permits shall be granted until the applicant returns the copy of the recorded document to the Department.

Chapter 24.40 SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.40.010 Contents of application.

Commented [KR34]: Comment from KID: "or irrigation"

Commented [KR35]: Comment from KID: "or irrigation facilities"

Commented [KR36]: Comment from DB: "Obviously a time limit is in order, but 90 days might be difficult to hit at times given the items that can come up, such as tax payments, the above described out-of-town landowner, and possibly other conditions of approval. I don't think 90 days is out of line, but I think you should add the possibility of an extension here so a landowner can deal with an issue without having to go through the whole process over again."

Commented [KR37]: Comment from KID: "provide for extensions? Mortgage sign-offs can take some time"

Commented [KR38]: Comment from DB: "This appears to include a requirement that the approval letter be recorded along with the deeds. We've been back & forth on that over the years, and each municipality has a different way of handling it. I'm fine with the requirement to record the approval as an attachment to the deed, but the city will need to make some changes to the standard approval letter to get it into a recordable format. The standard letter would have to have the margins adjusted to recording minimums, all text would have to be black and the minimum size, and I've even had the deputy auditors say that the city's letterhead doesn't meet the standard because the "Washington" under the word Richland is too small and not the correct pen weight. If those items are taken care of then I don't see an issue and don't have a better solution."

In this same section I note that the last sentence alludes to the requirement to record the survey "if it has not yet been recorded". This seems contradictory to the above section about the landowner signing the record survey, as then they would all get recorded at the same time. A bit of clarification here might be in order."

Commented [KR39]: Comment from DB: "BLA Requirements in general: One item that I always warn my clients about in a BLA but I've never seen in anyone's code is a mortgage. I don't know if anyone else thinks about this, but I've seen landowners not even consider that one or both of them has a mortgage and that it needs to be addressed as part of the BLA. For the city its only really a concern if one of them were to be foreclosed upon, as the lender's deed of trust encumbers the OLD lot layout. The lender could easily undo the BLA by foreclosing on that old configuration. This would be a big concern if there was an addition to a house or something that suddenly doesn't meet setback because of an intervening foreclosure. I'd suggest adding a step to the process to make the landowners include their lenders to amend the deed of trust to the new lot configuration once the deeds are recorded."

- 24.40.020 Distribution of plans.
- 24.40.030 Preliminary short subdivision – Administrative review.
- 24.40.040 Findings.
- 24.40.050 Appeals.
- 24.40.060 Final short subdivision submittal.
- 24.40.070 Phasing.
- 24.40.080 Contents of final short subdivision.
- 24.40.090 Final short subdivision – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.
- 24.40.100 Recording.
- 24.40.110 Expiration of preliminary approval.
- 24.40.120 Time extensions.

24.40.010 Contents of application.

Every preliminary short subdivision shall consist of the appropriate application form, applicable fees, and the following:

A. Maps and Exhibits.

1. Two (2) copies of the preliminary short subdivision which shall be a legibly drawn map 24 x 36 inches in size at a scale of one (1) inch equals 50 feet or one (1) inch equals 100 feet. If approved by the Department, an alternative appropriate scale may be used;
2. One (1) reduced (11 x 17 inches) copy of the preliminary short subdivision;
3. One (1) copy of the short plat shall be submitted to the City in a digital or electronic format as a Portable Document Format (PDF).
4. SEPA environmental checklist, if applicable. An environmental checklist will be required for a preliminary short subdivision if the construction of improvements will involve more than 500 cubic yards of grading, excavation or fill, or if critical areas exist on site;
5. A plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owners signing;
5. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

B. Preliminary short subdivision data (to be included on the preliminary short subdivision maps or exhibits).

1. Title of the proposed short subdivision;

Commented [RJ40]: No pre-app required for a short plat? They are for a long plat

Commented [KR41]: Comment from AM: "Standard sheet size for Short Plats is 18"x24", suggest replacing set drawing scale requirements with "drawing scale shall be a standard Engineering Drawing scale"

Commented [RK42R41]: Comment from DB: "This section states that a short plat is to be 24x36. Per RCW 58.17 short plat drawings are 18x24. This section also dictates two possibilities for scale of the drawing. I'd suggest that dictating the scale of the drawing will only serve to REDUCE the legibility of the average short plat. There are many short plats where a 30 or 40 scale creates the best legibility. There are others where fitting the entire parcel requires 200 or 300 scale. We surveyors are in the business of drawing legible maps, and in the end its our work product with our name & professional reputation on the line, so why not let us determine the best scale for the drawing at hand instead of unnecessarily dictating an arbitrary number? You could leave yourself an opportunity to push for better legibility here at the city's discretion, but I'm strongly opposed to a 2 sizes fits all parcels solution to a non-existent problem here."

Commented [RP43]: This statement appears to limit the scope of an environmental review for a short subdivision. Aren't there circumstances in which a traffic evaluation might be warranted for a short plat, particularly of commercial property? Alternatively, would the traffic analysis be covered during permitting of an end use, in which case this language is probably fine.

Commented [DC44R43]: I would think so.

2. Location of subject property by quarter-quarter(s) of the section, township and range;

3. Legal description of the subject property with the source of the legal description clearly indicated;

4. A vicinity map at a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, except that the Administrator may approve an alternative scale if requested. The vicinity map shall show all adjacent parcels. It shall show how the streets and alleys in the proposed short subdivision connect with existing and proposed streets and alleys in neighboring subdivisions or un-platted property;

5. North arrow, scale and boundary of the proposed short subdivision, and the date the map is prepared;

6. Boundaries of all blocks, lot numbers, and lot lines along with their dimensions and areas in square feet;

7. Location and identification of existing utilities;

8. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed streets, roads and access easements within the proposed short subdivision and within 100 feet thereof, or the nearest city street if there is no city street within 100 feet of the subject property;

9. All easements, including border easements, or tracts proposed to be dedicated for any public purpose or for the common use of the property owners of the short subdivision;

10. All existing easements that affect the subject property;

11. Location of any natural features such as wooded areas, streams, drainage ways, special flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, and critical areas as defined in Chapter 22.10 RMC;

12. Location of existing buildings, septic tanks, drain fields, wells and other improvements, and a note indicating if they will remain or be removed;

13. Whether adjacent property is platted or un-platted. If platted, give the name of the subdivision. If the proposed short subdivision is the division of a portion of an existing plat, the approximate lines of the existing plat are to be shown and a copy of the existing plat must be provided, along with the recording numbers of any recorded covenants and easements;

14. Topographic information as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor, at five-foot maximum contour intervals, or at two-foot intervals where overall site topography is too flat to be depicted by five-foot intervals. Delineate areas with any slopes that are

Commented [KR45]: Comment from AM: "Do vicinity maps really need to have this level of detail?"

Commented [RK46R45]: Comment from DB: "The average vicinity map is about 3", so a dictated 400 scale will get you a vicinity map that covers less than ¼ mile. You may not even get a cross street at that scale. Further most vicinity maps are not to any scale and for good reason, there's no purpose to them being to a scale that someone is going to measure as if they get some useful information by scaling on them. My opinion of vicinity maps in general is pretty low in the age of Google Maps, and that opinion will only decrease if I'm forced to make them bigger to accommodate a scale that serves no purpose. The additional requirement of showing "all adjacent parcels" is also too much. See above for what "adjacent" means, plus I don't think that's what the vicinity map is for. I think you could drop all this down to a simple requirement for a vicinity map that shows sufficient detail for the reader to determine the approximate location of the plat."

Commented [RK47]: Comment from DB: "This section requires showing area in square feet, but that should only be for lots under 1 acre. Lots over 1 acre should be shown in acres to 2 decimal places, which is what you say elsewhere in the code"

Commented [KR48]: Comment from KID: "This is an onerous request, condition with "as shown in a current plat certificate""

Commented [RK49R48]: Comment from DB: "'All' is a very scary word here. I will never claim that I have plotted 'all' easements. I'm happy to say that I've addressed all the easements that were divulged to me in the title report, but I'll never claim that's every easement that affects the property as I have no way of knowing if there's one that the title company missed, or if there's a prescriptive easement, or one that's mis-indexed in the recording system. Further I can't plot many easements, they are either blanketed or don't contain sufficient information to depict them. For example Grant County PUD has thousands of easements that read "centered on the proposed transmission line as staked on July 16, 1945". I have no way of knowing if that's the current location of any infrastructure currently in place so I have no way of plotting that. I usually address these types of issues in a note, which I assume is sufficient here but I'd suggest saying so in the code."

Commented [KR50]: Comment from KID: "Location of any existing irrigation facilities, easements, and rights-of-ways including, but not limited to, canals, wasteways, drainageways, piping and artificially created wetlands"

Commented [RK51]: Comment from DB: "This seems to be a new requirement that we include topography on short plats. I object to this requirement in that it adds cost to the landowner for no real gain, and more importantly it has no business on the recorded short plat. Contours change with grading, they shouldn't be on the document recorded forever. I deal with this requirement in West Richland and Walla Walla by plotting the contours on the initial short plat submittal only, and remove them from the final. If that's acceptable in Richland then I'll just continue doing that, but I'm not sure what the real purpose of contours on a short plat is. Certainly there are cases where topography dictates the layout of the lots, but that's not the norm so making contours a requirement for every short plat is a bit too much."

fifteen percent (15%) or greater; and

15. Site data table showing number of proposed lots, existing zoning, water supplier, and method of sewerage.

Commented [RK52]: Comment from DB: "This appears to be copied out of the preliminary plat section. I don't think there's much need for a data table for short plats since we're talking about 9 lots at most."

24.40.020 Distribution of plans.

When the Department determines that the application is complete pursuant to Chapter 19.30 RMC, the Department shall distribute the application materials to agencies deemed prudent by the city. The application materials shall also be provided to nearby municipalities when the subject property is located adjacent to or within one mile of another municipal boundary. Application materials shall also be provided to the Washington State Department of Transportation when the subject property is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway. Any reviewing agency may request additional information during the review process.

Commented [KR53]: Comment from KID: "The application materials shall also be provided to irrigation districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland"

24.40.030 Preliminary short subdivision – Administrative review.

Preliminary short subdivisions are classified as Type I applications and shall be processed pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 19 RMC. The Administrator is authorized to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for preliminary short subdivision. The applicant will be notified in writing by the Administrator as to the requirements for the filing of the short subdivision (preliminary short subdivision approval) or its denial within thirty (30) days of determining that the application is complete. The decision of the Administrator is final unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to RMC 24.40.050, Appeals.

Commented [KR54]: Comment from KID: "And irrigation districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland"

24.40.040 Findings.

Prior to approving any preliminary short subdivision the Administrator shall determine and make written findings of fact that the public interest will be served by the short subdivision, the proposed short subdivision is in conformity with all applicable development code provisions and that appropriate provisions are made for the following:

- A. The public health, safety, and general welfare;
- B. Open spaces;
- C. Drainage ways;
- D. Streets or roads, alleys, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, and other public ways (including any applicable frontage improvements);
- E. Transit stops;
- F. Public potable water supplies;
- G. Sanitary sewer;

H. Parks and recreation;

I. Playgrounds, schools and school grounds;

J. Sidewalks and other planning features that assure safe walking conditions for students who only walk to and from school;

Commented [KR55]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation District water distribution facilities in accordance with 58.17.310 RCW"

K. Other requirements found to be necessary and appropriate and for which written standards and policies have been adopted.

24.40.050 Appeals.

Any decision approving or disapproving any land division shall be reviewable pursuant to the appropriate project permit application type as provided in RMC 19.20.030 and the procedure set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.40.060 Final short subdivision submittal.

A. The final short subdivision shall incorporate all conditions of the preliminary approval, and all conditions of approval imposed by the Administrator.

B. All final short subdivision submittals shall include the following:

1. A minimum of two (2) copies of the proposed final short subdivision;
2. Appropriate fees as provided in RMC 24.20.130;
3. Plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owners signing; and
4. Maps shall also be submitted in portable document format (.pdf) format at the time of submittal.

24.40.070 Phasing.

Phasing of short subdivisions is not permitted.

24.40.080 Contents of final short subdivision.

All surveys shall comply with the Survey Recording Act (Chapter 58.09 RCW), minimum standards for survey and land descriptions (Chapter 332-130 WAC), and any applicable city standards. The contents of a final short subdivision shall include the following:

A. The final short subdivision shall be a legibly drawn, printed, or reproduced permanent map. Final short subdivisions shall measure 24 x 36 inches. A two-inch margin shall be provided on the left edge, and a one-half-inch margin shall be provided at the other edges of the plat map. If more than one sheet is required, each sheet shall show sheet numbers for the total sheets.

Commented [KR56]: Comment from AM: "Short plat sheet size should be 18"x24" and same question regarding vicinity maps"

Commented [RK57R56]: Comment from DB: "Again same issue as above short plats are 18x24 not 24x36"

B. The file number of the short subdivision, location by quarter-quarter(s) of a section, township and range shall be shown.

Commented [KR58]: Comment from KID: "Clarify what this is, City Application#?"

C. The scale shall be 50 feet or 100 feet to the inch. If approved by the Department, an appropriate scale may be used which does not exceed 200 feet to the inch, provided a 400 feet to the inch reduced copy is also submitted. The scale shall be shown in a text form as well as a graphic bar scale.

Commented [RK59]: Comment from DB: "Same issue as above with regard to specifying a scale for every short plat."

D. A bold boundary line shall delineate the existing perimeter boundary of the short subdivision prior to any dedication to the public.

E. The location and widths of streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and easements serving the property, parks and open spaces proposed within the division and those platted easements existing immediately adjacent to the division shall be shown and or identified. Areas to be dedicated to the public must be labeled.

F. Layout and names of adjoining subdivisions, subdivision lots or portions thereof shall be shown within and adjacent to the short subdivision boundary.

G. The layout, lot and block numbers, and dimensions of all lots shall be shown.

H. Street names shall be shown.

I. Street addresses for each lot shall be shown.

Commented [RK60]: Comment from DB: "I'd like to suggest expounding on this slightly to state that the ultimate responsibility of assigning these addresses is the city not the surveyor."

J. Plat restrictions required as conditions of preliminary short subdivision approval shall be shown.

K. Existing easements and utility easements shall be identified, shown and labeled. Recording information for the easement(s) shall be provided on the survey. Any easement and/or utility easement being created by the immediate land division shall also be identified, shown and labeled.

L. Any special statements of approval required from governmental agencies, including those pertaining to flood hazard areas, shorelines, critical areas, and connections to adjacent state highways (roadways?) shall be shown. Also: Any special notes as determined by the city?

M. A notarized certification and acknowledgement by the owner(s) and beneficiary, if other than the city, as shown on a current plat certificate shall be provided dedicating streets, areas intended for other public use, and the granting of easements for slope and utilities.

Commented [RK61]: Comment from DB: "The wording here seems to suggest that more notarized signatures than the landowner are required. Is it the intent that parties benefitted (I assume by easements) are not the city then their signature must be notarized? If so that would add some significant difficulty in completing a short plat signature gathering process. I would have to send a notary to KID, BMID, WDOT, BPA, Cascade Gas, etc., and the signature page would probably wind up as 2 pages. I'm not really sure if that's the intent or if I'm just reading it wrong. Some clarification might be in order here."

N. A certification signed by a professional land surveyor registered in the state of Washington stating: (1) that the final short subdivision was surveyed and prepared by him/her, or under his/her supervision; (2) that the short subdivision map is a true and

correct representation of the subject land; and (3) that monumentation has been established as required by city standards. The certification must be consistent with Chapter 58.09 RCW.

O. All monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed and not replaced, describing their kind, size and location and giving other data relating thereto;

P. Bearing trees, corner accessories or witness monuments, basis of bearings, bearing and length of lines, scale of map with graphic bar scale and north arrow;

Q. Any other data necessary for the interpretation of the various items and locations of the points, lines and areas shown;

R. The allowable error of mathematical closure for the final plat map shall not exceed one foot in 80,000 feet or 0.30 foot, whichever is greater;

S. Bearings and lengths are to be shown for all lines. No ditto marks are to be used;

T. Arrows shall be used to show limits of bearings and distances whenever any chance of misinterpretation could exist;

U. Short subdivision boundary and street center lines having curves shall show radius, arc, central angle and tangent for each curve and radial bearings where curve is intersected by a non-tangent line. Spiral curves shall show two (2) spiral curve elements in addition to the chord bearing and length;

U. Lots along curves shall show arc length and radius. For lot corners that are on non-tangent or non-perpendicular curves, the radial bearing shall be shown. If a curve table is provided, it shall show angle for each segment of the curve along each lot, arc length, tangent length, and radius;

V. All dimensions shall be shown in feet and hundredths of a foot. All bearings and angles shall be shown in degrees, minutes and seconds. All partial measurements shown shall equal the total overall measurements shown;

W. Requirements for lot development, such as intersection sight distance preservation features and other constraints on lot improvements;

X. The final short subdivision map shall indicate the actual net area for each platted lot exclusive of dedicated or private road right-of-way. Lots one (1) acre and over shall be shown to the closest hundredth of an acre, and all other lots shall be shown in square feet to the nearest square foot.

Y. Signature blocks. The plat must be reviewed and signed by the following:

1. Richland Public Works Director;

Commented [RK62]: Comment from DB: "The specification of closure error here is contrary to that required in WAC 332-130-085 and WAC 332-130-090. The WAC allows 0.07' plus 200 parts per million for any 2 points in a non-traverse type survey, or 1:5000 or 1:10,000 for a traverse type survey (depending on if it's rural or urban, likely all would be urban in the city so 1:10,000). These standards however are not what you are actually testing when looking at the plat map. You're looking to make sure that the line & curve labels make a closed figure, which they cannot help but make (within rounding error and trig function limits of less than 0.10') as long as the drafter has the lines actually drawn as a closed figure and labeled all the elements of that closed figure. In other words nothing to do with the actual precision of the survey and everything to do with the drafting. I'd suggest not wording this the way you have it and running afoul of the state standard, and instead saying just what I said above: "the lines and curves defining each lot must be labeled with bearings & distances which form a closed figure within the limits of WAC 332-130-085 or WAC 332-130-090"."

Commented [RK63]: Comment from DB: "In the rare instance of a riparian boundary, this section would need some sort of an exception so that we can show a closed figure for math purposes, without creating undue clutter and without adding a false impression of the meander line being a fixed and limiting boundary."

Commented [RK64]: Comment from DB: "Note that there are 2 section U's, but my comments are the same for both. I don't feel a need to have different standards for curve labels on the exterior boundary/roads and those within the plat. Further the elements labeled need to be considered. You need 2 elements to define a tangent curve, and the standard throughout the industry is to list 3 so that (a) the fact that they are tangent can be proven and (b) if one element is incorrect it can be determined which one. The most common 3 elements labeled are radius, arc length, and central angle. Adding a requirement to list the tangent distance adds no value, I can compute the tangent distance easily ($R \cdot \tan(1/2\Delta)$), but it's a useless value. We don't stake the point of intersection and chain in to the PC & PT points or cut externals to stake curves in 2023.

For non-tangent curves, you need another element and radial bearings are one of the 3 valid elements. The others are chord bearing and local tangent bearing. I prefer to use chord bearings because they are valid for that curve no matter which direction you compute it from, and are therefore more easily added to a curve table. Radial bearings shown graphically on the face of the survey can really clutter up a drawing. This is really an issue along the boundary of a canal or road with a lot of curves, where we're finding existing monuments. The monuments control and the tangency of the curves is the lowest controlling element, so in that case you're never going to have a tangent curve. A bearing & distance between the found monuments that control the ends o...

Commented [KR65]: Comment from KID: "the central"

Commented [RK66]: Comment from DB: "Nothing wrong with this other than there should be some accounting for rounding error. Forcing us to override the software's automated labeling routine just to chase that last 0.01' out of the labels is a waste of everyone's time."

Commented [RK67]: Comment from DB: "These come up on many plats and we don't get much of an explanation. This might not be the right place to address it, but I think some requirement that the city define the notes that they want on the lots unambiguously would be useful."

2. Administrator;
3. Benton-Franklin Health District (only where septic systems and/or private wells are required to serve the development);
4. Benton County Treasurer;
5. Benton County Assessor; and
6. Applicable irrigation purveyor.

Commented [KR68]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation District of Purveyor"

24.40.090 Final short subdivision – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.

A. Upon receipt of the final short subdivision application, the Administrator and Public Works Director shall review and approve the final short subdivision once it has been determined that it conforms to the conditions of the preliminary approval and applicable state laws, and meets the Title 24 RMC requirements in existence when the preliminary short subdivision was approved. Minimum improvements shall consist of all of the following elements:

Commented [RK69]: Comment from DB: "I'm not sure if this is the intent or not, but having a page plus of public works requirements for short plat signature gives the impression that the city considers every short plat to create the need for sewer, water, storm drain, road improvements etc., which is not the case. As you are aware, there is a large amount of case law at the state and federal level that makes it clear that the city can only condition approval of a development upon construction of improvements if the city can prove that the development at hand creates the need for those improvements. Obviously if those improvements are needed then they must be built before the city signs the short plat, but my experience is that the city is very quick to jump to the conclusion that every short plat creates such a need. What it creates is the opportunity to exact construction of improvements or dedication of right of way that isn't needed for the project at hand, which should not be encouraged by an unrestricted code requirement that probably wouldn't hold up in court if someone were to take it that far. I would suggest that some rewording is in order here to make it clear that the city must offer proof of necessity for improvements before conditioning a short plat upon them"

1. Issuance of a right-of-way construction permit pursuant to Chapter 12.08 RMC; and
2. All elements of the permitted sanitary sewer system installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and cleanout casting adjustments may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
3. All elements of the permitted potable water distribution system installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of valve covers and surface adjustments to fire hydrants may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
4. All elements of the permitted stormwater drainage system installed, inspected, and accepted. Completion of manhole and inlet casting adjustments and long term erosion control treatment of retention basins may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
5. All elements of the permitted public streets installed, inspected and accepted. Consistent with RMC 24.40.100, completion of asphalt paving and curb and gutter may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
6. Concrete sidewalks included in the right-of-way construction permit may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

7. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of ~~streetlights~~streetlights may be deferred if secured by a security improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

8. All off-site infrastructure required by preliminary short subdivision conditions is installed, inspected and accepted, and all property rights acquisition for said infrastructure is completed. Property rights transactions must be recorded in the public record; and

9. Placement of all public street survey monumentation and property boundary markers may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

10. Record drawings of the public infrastructure meeting the Public Works Standards.

B. The Public Works Director may determine that the minimum improvements described above are substantially complete if: (1) all of the items listed above are complete to the point of providing service as intended by their design, even if minor work is needed to complete adjustments and site cleanup; and (2) the total estimated value of the minor work is less than \$10,000; and (3) the applicant has deposited \$10,000 with the city prior to submittal of the final short subdivision or subdivision application to secure completion of the required minor work. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of ~~street lights~~streetlights may be included in the scope of this minor work.

Commented [KR70]: Comment from KID: "All elements of the Irrigation water distribution facilities installed, inspected, and accepted pursuant to the applicable irrigation district requirements pursuant to RCW 58.17.310"

24.40.100 Recording.

The applicant shall record the completed final short subdivision map with the Benton County Auditor's Office and submit copies of the recorded documents to the Department within ten (10) days of recordation. All fees for such recording shall be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

24.40.110 Expiration of preliminary approval.

Approval of a preliminary short subdivision shall automatically expire two (2) years from the date of approval unless a complete application for a final short subdivision meeting all requirements under this title is submitted to the city. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.40.120.

24.40.120 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Development Services Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the preliminary short subdivision. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application under to Title 19 RMC.

B. The Administrator may approve one (1) twelve (12)-month time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the short subdivision contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Prior to granting the time extension, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions

recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of this extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

Chapter 24.50 SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.50.005 Pre-Application conference required.**
- 24.50.010 Contents of application.**
- 24.50.020 Distribution of plans.**
- 24.50.030 Preliminary subdivision – open record hearing.**
- 24.50.040 Preliminary subdivision – review by hearing examiner.**
- 24.50.050 Findings.**
- 24.50.060 Appeals.**
- 24.50.070 Expiration of preliminary approval.**
- 24.50.080 Time extensions.**
- 24.50.090 Final subdivision submittal.**
- 24.50.100 Contents of final subdivision.**
- 24.50.110 Phasing.**
- 24.50.120 Final plat – approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.**
- 24.50.130 Performance bond.**
- 24.50.140 Recording.**

24.50.005 Pre-application conference required.

A pre-application conference pursuant to RMC 19.30.010 is required prior to filing an application for a preliminary subdivision unless the Administrator waives this requirement. The Administrator's determination to waive this pre-application requirement is based on the scope and complexity of the proposed project, and will be made in the Administrator's sole discretion.

Commented [KR71]: Comment from KID: "Notification and Invitation of the pre-application conference shall be provided to the Irrigation Districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland"

24.50.010 Contents of application.

Every preliminary subdivision shall consist of the appropriate application form, applicable fees, and the following:

A. Maps and Exhibits.

1. Two (2) copies of the preliminary subdivision which shall be a legibly drawn map 24 x 36 inches in size at a scale of one (1) inch equals 50 feet or one (1) inch equals 100 feet. If approved by the Department, an alternative appropriate scale may be used;

Commented [KR72]: Comment from AM: "Standard sheet size for Short Plats is 18"x24", suggest replacing set drawing scale requirements with "drawing scale shall be a standard Engineering Drawing Scale""

Commented [RK73R72]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding dictating scale of the drawing"

2. One (1) reduced (11 x 17 inches) copy of the preliminary short subdivision;
3. One (1) copy of the short plat shall be submitted to the City in a digital or electronic format as a Portable Document Format (PDF).
4. SEPA environmental checklist;
5. A plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owner(s) signing;
6. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

B. Preliminary subdivision data (to be included on the preliminary subdivision).

1. Title of the proposed subdivision;
2. Location of the subject property by quarter-quarter(s) of the section, township and range;
3. Legal description of the subject property with the source of the legal description clearly indicated;
4. A vicinity map at a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, except that the Administrator may approve an alternative scale if requested. The vicinity map shall show all adjacent parcels. It shall show how the streets and alleys in the proposed subdivision connect with existing and proposed streets and alleys in neighboring subdivisions or un-platted property;
5. North arrow, scale and boundary of the proposed subdivision, and the date the map is prepared;
6. Boundaries of all blocks, lot numbers, and lot lines along with their dimensions and areas in square feet;
7. Location and identification of existing utilities;
8. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed streets, roads and access easements within the proposed subdivision and within 100 feet thereof, or the nearest city street if there is no city street within 100 feet of the subject property;
9. All easements, including border easements, or tracts proposed to be dedicated for any public purpose or for the common use of the property owner(s) of the subdivision;
10. All existing easements that affect the subject property;

Commented [RP74]: Is there a reason why SEPA documentation isn't specifically called out in this section as it is in the short subdivision section?

Commented [KR75]: Comment from AM: "Do vicinity maps really need to have this level of detail?"

Commented [RK76R75]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding vicinity maps"

Commented [RK77]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding area labels (lots over 1 acre listed in acres to 2 decimal places)."

Commented [RK78]: Comment from DB: "RE: 9 & 10: Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding plotting of easements offsite to the project, or claiming to have all easements plotted. Also section 9 talks about a "border easement", I'm not sure what a border easement is, further definition is necessary on this one."

Commented [KR79]: Comment from KID: "This is an onerous request. Condition with "as shown in a current plat certificate""

11. Location of any natural features such as wooded areas, streams, drainage ways, special flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, or critical areas as defined in Chapter 22.10 RMC;

Commented [KR80]: Comment from KID: "Location of any existing irrigation facilities, easements, rights-of-ways, including, but not limited, to canals, wasteways, drainageways, piping, and artificially created wetlands"

12. Location of existing buildings, septic tanks, drain fields, wells or other improvements, and a note indicating if they will remain or be removed;

13. Whether adjacent property is platted or un-platted. If platted, give the name of the subdivision. If the proposed subdivision is the division of a portion of an existing plat, the approximate lines of the existing plat are to be shown, and a copy of the existing plat shall be submitted, along with the recording numbers of any recorded covenants and easements;

14. Topographic information as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor, at five-foot maximum contour intervals, or at two-foot intervals where overall site topography is too flat to be depicted by five-foot intervals. Delineate areas with any slopes that are 15 percent (15%) or greater; and

Commented [KR81]: Comment from DB: "Similar comments to above in short plat section regarding topo for plats. In the case of a plat likely we already have topo due to the need for engineering design of roads etc. I just don't want this to turn into having to have contours on the final plat, it's a waste and makes them almost completely illegible in many cases"

15. Site data table showing number of proposed lots, existing zoning, water supplier, and method of sewerage.

Commented [KR82]: Comment from KID: "Whether subject property is located within an irrigation district and if so specify which irrigation district(s)"

24.50.020 Distribution of plans.

When the Department determines that the application is complete pursuant to Chapter 19.30 RMC, the Department shall distribute the application materials to agencies deemed prudent by the city. The application materials shall also be provided to nearby municipalities when the subject property is located adjacent to or within one (1) mile of another municipal boundary. Application materials shall also be provided to the Washington State Department of Transportation when the subject property is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway. Any reviewing agency may request additional information during the review process.

Commented [KR83]: Comment from KID: "And to the applicable irrigation district, if located within the boundaries of an irrigation district, pursuant to RCW 58.17.310"

24.50.030 Preliminary subdivision – open record hearing.

Preliminary subdivisions are classified as Type IIIA applications and shall be processed pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 19 RMC. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing examiner open record hearing on the preliminary subdivision shall be given in accordance with RMC 19.40.010 and in the following manner:

A. Mailing a written notice not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such hearing to the owners of all properties within 300 feet of the exterior boundaries of the proposed subdivision, said mailing to be by regular, first class mail, postage prepaid; and

Commented [KR84]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation Districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland, and"

B. Posting public notice on or adjacent to the land proposed to be subdivided at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the open record hearing; and

C. Publishing in the official newspaper of the city and on the city's website a notice of the

open record hearing not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such hearing.

24.50.040 Preliminary subdivision – review by hearing examiner.

The hearing examiner will hold an open record hearing concerning all preliminary subdivisions submitted to the city, and will review all preliminary subdivisions to assure conformance of the proposed subdivision to the general purposes of the comprehensive plan or other official growth management controls of the city, and to assure conformance to city planning standards, zoning, and specifications.

A. The hearing examiner shall inquire into the public use and interest proposed to be served by the subdivision and any dedications associated therewith. The hearing examiner shall determine if appropriate provisions are made for, but not limited to, the public health, safety, and general welfare, for open spaces, drainage ways, streets, alleys, multi-use pathways, and other public ways, transit stops, public potable water supplies, sanitary sewer, parks and recreation, playgrounds, schools and school grounds, and shall consider all other relevant facts, including sidewalks and other planning features, that assure safe walking conditions for students who walk to and from school, and determine whether the public interest will be served by the subdivision and dedications.

Commented [KR85]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation water right-of-way and distribution facilities"

B. Every decision of the hearing examiner shall be in writing and shall include findings of fact and conclusions to support the decision.

C. The hearing examiner must act on the application within 90 days of filing of a fully completed preliminary subdivision application unless the applicant consents to an extension of time. This 90-day period excludes time required to comply with Chapter 43.21C RCW and RMC 24.50.030.

D. The decision of the hearing examiner is final unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to RMC 24.50.060.

24.50.050 Findings.

Prior to approving any preliminary subdivision, the hearing examiner shall determine and make written findings of fact that the public interest will be served by the subdivision, the proposed subdivision is in conformity with all applicable development code provisions and that appropriate provisions are made for the following:

A. The public health, safety, and general welfare;

B. Open spaces;

C. Drainage ways / storm water;

D. Streets or roads, alleys, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, and other public ways;

E. Transit stops;

F. Public potable water supplies;

G. Sanitary sewer;

H. Parks and recreation;

I. Playgrounds, schools and school grounds;

J. Sidewalks and other planning features that assure safe walking conditions for students who only walk to and from school;

Commented [KR86]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation water right-of-way and distribution facilities"

24.50.060 Appeals.

Any decision approving or disapproving any land division shall be reviewable pursuant to the appropriate project permit application type as provided in RMC 19.20.030 and procedure as set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.50.070 Expiration of preliminary approval.

Approval of a preliminary subdivision shall automatically expire five (5) years from the date of approval unless a complete application for a final subdivision meeting all requirements under this title is submitted to the city. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.50.080.

24.50.080 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the preliminary subdivision. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

B. Subject to the routing and comment requirement provided herein, the Administrator may grant a single one-year time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the subdivision contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Prior to granting the one-year time extension, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of the time extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.50.090 Final subdivision submittal.

A. The submittal of an application for final subdivision approval shall only occur after:

Commented [RK87]: Comment from DB: "RE: Final plat application timing: You've had in place for several years that you won't accept a final plat for review unless all construction is complete, or it's within \$10k of complete, or it's bonded. I don't know why you refuse to look at a plat until it's all built. You can review the plat at any point, and just make condition of approval number 1 be "complete construction of approved construction plans to the satisfaction of public works". Then you don't have to sign the plat until it's all built, but you can have all the other conditions dealt with concurrently. Instead with the current system, the entire plat is built before we can submit, and the landowner is left paying interest on perhaps millions of dollars of construction for an entire month while the plat is in review. Then once we get the review if I (the surveyor) have any concerns or any back & forth with the city suddenly I'm the guy who's holding things up on something that usually has absolutely nothing to do with the construction and we could have hashed out 2 months ago. You're the only local jurisdiction that has this requirement, and from the survey perspective all it does is make it so I have to be the guy holding up selling lots because I want to talk about easement or notes so that someone can retrace the survey in 100 years. I'd also love to be able to take a vacation without having to stay close enough to a FedEx office to get a plat back & forth because the contractor finished the construction earlier than I expected"

1. The applicant has completed all work and it has been accepted by the Public Works Department; or

2. The applicant has substantially completed all work required by the Public Works Department, including preparation and submittal of record drawings and survey data, a walk-thru inspection has been completed (with punch list items valued at less than \$10,000), and financial security ~~a surety bond~~ for the punch list items has been provided and accepted by the Public Works Department; or

Commented [RP88]: This text doesn't read well and I think its redundant to the "financial security" language.

3. A security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by applicant and the City Manager, coupled with the required financial surety, is attached to the final subdivision application.

B. Upon satisfaction of one of the three options above and submission of the final subdivision application to the Department, it shall be routed to appropriate departments and agencies to review for compliance with the conditions of approval. Once all reviewing departments and agencies are satisfied, all necessary infrastructure has been installed, and all conditions have been met or appropriate bonding and surety obtained pursuant to RMC 24.50.110, the final subdivision map shall be submitted by applicant to the Department for obtaining the required signatures. Final subdivisions shall be approved, disapproved, or returned to the applicant within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt thereof, unless the applicant consents to an extension of such time period (RCW 58.17.140).

24.50.100 Contents of final subdivision.

All surveys shall comply with the Survey Recording Act (Chapter 58.09 RCW), minimum standards for survey and land descriptions (Chapter 332-130 WAC), and any applicable city standards. The contents of a final subdivision shall include the following:

A. The final subdivision shall be a legibly drawn, printed, or reproduced permanent map. Final subdivisions shall measure 24 x 36 inches. A two-inch margin shall be provided on the left edge, and a one-half-inch margin shall be provided at the other edges of the plat map. If more than one sheet is required, each sheet shall show sheet numbers for the total sheets.

B. The file number of the subdivision, location by quarter-quarter(s) of a section, township and range shall be shown.

Commented [KR89]: Comment from KID: "Clarify what this is, City application #?"

C. The scale shall be 50 feet or 100 feet to the inch. If approved by the Department, an appropriate scale may be used which does not exceed 200 feet to the inch, provided a 400 feet to the inch reduced copy is also submitted. The scale shall be shown in a text form as well as a graphic bar scale.

Commented [KR90]: Comment from AM: "Standard sheet size for Short Plats is 18"x24", suggest replacing set drawing scale requirements with "drawing scale shall be a standard Engineering Drawing Scale"

Commented [RK91R90]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in short plat section regarding scale"

D. A bold boundary line shall delineate the existing perimeter boundary of the subdivision prior to any dedication to the public.

E. The location and widths of streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and easements serving the property, parks and open spaces proposed within the division and those platted easements existing immediately adjacent to the division shall be shown and or identified. Areas to be dedicated to the public must be labeled.

F. Layout and names of adjoining subdivisions, subdivision lots or portions thereof shall be shown within and adjacent to the subdivision boundary.

G. The layout, lot and block numbers, and dimensions of all lots shall be shown.

H. Street names shall be shown.

I. Street addresses for each lot shall be shown.

J. Plat restrictions required as conditions of preliminary subdivision approval shall be shown.

K. Existing easements and utility easements shall be identified, shown and labeled. Recording information for the easement(s) shall be provided on the survey. Any easement and/or utility easement being created by the immediate land division shall also be identified, shown and labeled.

L. Any special statements of approval required from governmental agencies, including those pertaining to flood hazard areas, shorelines, critical areas, and connections to adjacent state highways shall be shown.

M. A notarized certification and acknowledgement by the owner(s) and beneficiary, if other than the city, as shown on a current plat certificate shall be provided dedicating streets, areas intended for other public use, and the granting of easements for slope and utilities.

Commented [RK92]: Comment DB: "Same comments as above regarding notarized signatures of non-landowners"

N. A certification signed by a professional land surveyor registered in the state of Washington stating: (1) that the final subdivision was surveyed and prepared by him/her, or under his/her supervision; (2) that the subdivision map is a true and correct representation of the subject land; and (3) that monumentation has been established as required by city standards. The certification must be consistent with Chapter 58.09 RCW.

Commented [RK93]: Comment from DB: "I'm not sure where it's at because I don't see it in RCW 58.17, but generally the certification by the surveyor on a plat is different than that on a record survey, which is what RCW 58.09 spells out. I don't know if the difference in those certifications are worth worrying about or not"

O. All monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed and not replaced, describing their kind, size and location and giving other data relating thereto;

P. Bearing trees, corner accessories or witness monuments, basis of bearings, bearing and length of lines, scale of map with graphic bar scale and north arrow;

Q. Any other data necessary for the interpretation of the various items and locations of the points, lines and areas shown;

R. The allowable error of mathematical closure for the final plat map shall not exceed one foot in 80,000 feet or 0.30 foot, whichever is greater;

Commented [RK94]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in short plat section regarding closure error/survey precision"

S. Bearings and lengths are to be shown for all lines. No ditto marks are to be used;

Commented [RK95]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in short plat section regarding labeling of riparian boundaries"

T. Arrows shall be used to show limits of bearings and distances whenever any chance of misinterpretation could exist;

U. Subdivision boundary and street center lines having curves shall show radius, arc, central angle and tangent for each curve and radial bearings where curve is intersected by a non-tangent line. Spiral curves shall show two (2) spiral curve elements in addition to the chord bearing and length;

Commented [RK96]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in short plat section regarding curve labeling"

U. Lots along curves shall show arc length and radius. For lot corners that are on non-tangent or non-perpendicular curves, the radial bearing shall be shown. If a curve table is provided, it shall show angle for each segment of the curve along each lot, arc length, tangent length, and radius;

V. All dimensions shall be shown in feet and hundredths of a foot. All bearings and angles shall be shown in degrees, minutes and seconds. All partial measurements shown shall equal the total overall measurements shown;

W. Requirements for lot development, such as intersection sight distance preservation features and other constraints on lot improvements;

X. The final subdivision map shall indicate the actual net area for each platted lot exclusive of dedicated or private road right-of-way. Lots one (1) acre and over shall be shown to the closest hundredth of an acre, and all other lots shall be shown in square feet to the nearest square foot.

Y. Signature blocks. The plat must be reviewed and signed by the following:

1. Richland Public Works Director;
2. Administrator;
3. Benton-Franklin Health District (only where septic systems and/or private wells are required to serve the development);
4. Benton County Treasurer;
5. Benton County Assessor; and
6. Applicable irrigation purveyor.

Commented [KR97]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation District"

24.50.110 Phasing.

A. Any subdivision may be developed in phases or increments. A master phasing plan shall be submitted with the preliminary subdivision for approval by the Department. The phasing plan may be approved by the Administrator provided:

1. The phasing plan includes all land identified within the legal notice;
2. The sequence of phased development is identified by a map;
3. Each phase has reasonable public or private infrastructure to support the number of dwelling units or proposed commercial or industrial development contained in that phase and to appropriately mitigate and identified impacts;
4. Each phase constitutes an independent planning unit with facilities, adequate circulation, and any requirements established for the entire subdivision or binding site plan; and provided that any non-finalized portion meets the minimum lot size of the underlying zone for the proposed use; and
5. The Public Works Director approves the necessary documents so that all road improvement requirements are assured for that phase.

B. A phasing plan may be amended or substituted following preliminary approval. Said plan may be approved administratively provided the above criteria are met.

24.50.120 Final plat – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.

A. Upon receipt of the final subdivision map, the Administrator and Public Works Director shall review the final map and shall approve the final subdivision once it has been determined that the final subdivision conforms to the conditions of the preliminary approval and applicable state laws, and meets the Title 24 RMC requirements in existence when the preliminary subdivision was approved. Minimum improvements shall consist of all of the following elements:

1. Issuance of a right-of-way construction permit pursuant to Chapter 12.08 RMC; and
2. All elements of the permitted sanitary sewer system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and cleanout casting adjustments may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
3. All elements of the permitted potable water distribution system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of valve covers and surface adjustments to fire hydrants may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
4. All elements of the permitted stormwater drainage system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and inlet casting adjustments and long term erosion control treatment of retention basins may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed

Commented [RK98]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in short plat section regarding requirements for construction of improvements. I grant that it's much less common to have a plat with no need for improvements but it is possible. A simple acknowledgement that the burden of proof is on the city would go a long way to keeping these requirements in check"

by the City Manager; and

5. All elements of the permitted public streets are installed, inspected and accepted. Consistent with RMC 24.50.120, completion of asphalt paving and curb and gutter may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
6. Concrete sidewalks included in the right-of-way construction permit may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
7. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of ~~streetlights~~streetlights may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
8. All off-site infrastructure required by preliminary subdivision conditions is installed, inspected and accepted, and all property rights acquisition for said infrastructure is completed. Property rights transactions must recorded in the public record; and
9. Placement of all public street survey monumentation and property boundary markers may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
10. Record drawings of the public infrastructure meeting the Public Works standards may be deferred if secured by a security agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager.

B. The Public Works Director may determine that the minimum improvements described above are substantially complete and authorize the final plat if: (1) all of the items listed above are complete and the total estimated value of the incomplete work is less than \$10,000; and (2) the applicant has deposited \$10,000 with the City prior to submittal of the final subdivision application to secure completion of the required work; or (3) if the applicant and the City enter into a Security Improvement Agreement to secure the completion of incomplete items..

24.50.130 Performance bond.

In lieu of the construction of the required improvements prior to final platting or dividing of the property, the applicant may enter into a Security Improvement agreement with the city to construct the required street improvements at a later date, and shall furnish to the city a performance bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the city, providing for and securing to the city the actual construction of the streets within a period specified by the city and expressed in the bond and/or contract. The full amount of the bond shall be retained by the city until completion of the construction of the streets and acceptance of the improvements by the city.

24.50.140 Recording.

The applicant shall record the completed final subdivision map with the Benton County

Commented [KR99]: Comment from KID: "All elements of the irrigation water distribution facilities installed, inspected and accepted pursuant to the applicable Irrigation District requirements pursuant to RCW 58.17.310"

Commented [RP100]: This paragraph speaks only to streets and does not mention utilities. Is it required that we enable bonding of streets only?

Commented [RJ101R100]: Why not copy the section in short plats above?

Auditor's Office and submit copies of the recorded documents to the Development Services Department within ten (10) days of recordation. All fees for such recording shall be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

Chapter 24.60 BINDING SITE PLANS

Sections:

- 24.60.010 Purpose and scope.**
- 24.60.020 Overview of procedures.**
- 24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.**
- 24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.**
- 24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.**
- 24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.**
- 24.60.070 Performance bond.**
- 24.60.080 Appeals.**
- 24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.**
- 24.60.100 Rescission.**
- 26.60.110 Expiration.**
- 26.60.120 Time extensions.**
- 24.60.130 Notice of filing.**

24.60.010 Purpose and scope.

A. The purpose of the binding site plan is to establish a procedure of land division in lieu of other provisions of Title 24 RMC. The division of property by the binding site plan process may only be used for the following:

1. The division of land for the purposes of leasing space for manufactured homes, travel trailers, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or other recreational vehicles so long as the site plan complies with all other applicable regulations; and

2. The division of land involving improvements constructed or to be constructed that will be one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity.

B. Binding site plans will not be approved unless appropriate provisions and dedications of public rights-of-way, utilities, and easements are made to meet infrastructure provisions per city standards. The city may also require a development agreement governing future development of the property.

24.60.020 Overview of procedures.

A. The general procedures for processing a binding site plan shall consist of the following steps:

1. Submittal of an application for preliminary approval of a binding site plan;

Commented [RP102]: Nothing in this section mentions commercial or industrial uses. Is this an unintentional omission as binding site plan has been a common commercial development tool in the past?

Commented [KR103]: Comment from PK: "So a BSP is the mechanism to do a condominium plat?"

Commented [RK104]: Comment from DB: "I don't see anything in here about a pre-application meeting for a binding site plan. Obviously no one is going to undertake the surveying and engineering of a binding site plan without first knowing that the project has a chance of completion and what requirements the city will impose so a pre-app meeting is essential in this process."

2. Approval by the Public Works Director of appropriate engineering design plans for streets and other public improvements, and either construction of improvements or submittal of a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager;

3. Approval of the binding site plan by the Administrator; and

4. Recording of binding site plan with the Benton County Auditor's Office.

24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.

Prior to the division of land as allowed per RMC 24.60.010, a binding site plan application shall be filed. The application shall include:

A. A completed application form;

B. Two (2) copies of the binding site plan prepared by a registered professional land surveyor (24 x 36 inches) and one set of reduced size (11 x 17 inches) reductions of the binding site plan;

Commented [KR105]: Comment from AM: "Standard size should be 18"x24""

C. A Plat Certificate dated no later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of application showing the name of all parties with an interest in the land being subdivided;

D. Preliminary engineering plans including, but not limited to water, sewer, ~~streetlights~~streetlights, roads, storm drainage and sidewalks;

E. Application fee as required by the City of Richland Fee Schedule;

F. SEPA Checklist; and

G. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.

The binding site plan shall consist of a cover sheet, if necessary, containing approvals, conditions, certificates, and inscriptions; and a scaled drawing(s) representing the parcel to be divided. The cover sheet is necessary only if the binding site plan contains more than one sheet. All sheets shall be drawn in permanent black ink on sheets of paper measuring 24 x 36 inches, and with a two-inch margin on the left edge and a one-inch margin on all other edges. The drawing shall be drawn at an appropriate decimal scale such that it is not cramped or illegible. The cover sheet and drawing shall contain the following:

Commented [KR106]: Comment from AM: "Standard size should be 18"x24""

A. Content of cover sheet. The cover sheet shall contain the following information and inscriptions:

1. At the top of the sheet, the title "Binding Site Plan No. (number) of (year)" followed by the name of the proposed binding site plan. If the land to be divided is a portion of a larger property for which a binding site plan has previously been recorded, the name

shall be "a portion of..." followed by the name of previously recorded binding site plan;

2. Sufficient data to readily determine and reproduce on the ground the bearing and length of every line described below, for which an exact location is known, with all dimensions shown to the nearest one hundredth of a foot, curves described by length of arc, radius, and central angle, with all angles and bearings shown in degrees, minutes, and seconds;

3. Location by section, township and range to the nearest quarter section;

4. Legal descriptions of all the lots, parcels, or tracts of land within the boundaries of the parcel as they are proposed to be divided at the time of binding site plan approval; and

5. Inscriptions setting forth appropriate limitations and conditions for use of the land; and

6. Certificates, dedications, and approvals as required by the Administrator.

B. Content of binding site plan drawing(s). The binding site plan drawing(s) shall contain the following information:

1. At the top of the sheet, the title and name of the binding site plan as provided in subsection (A)(1) of this section;

2. Location by section, township and range to the nearest quarter section;

3. Scale of drawing, date, and north arrow;

4. Existing topography as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor of the land indicated by contour lines at two-foot intervals or less and delineating any areas with slopes that are 15% or greater;

5. The boundary line of the binding site plan which contains the entire parcel which is to be divided, and the line of all existing buildings, streets, roads, rights-of-way, easements, lots, blocks, tracts, etc. within or adjacent to the property to be divided;

6. The locations of all proposed streets, roads, rights-of-way, easements, etc.;

7. The lines of the lot divisions proposed at the time of binding site plan application;

8. The exact location, width, and name or purpose of existing and proposed streets, roads, alleys, walks, utility, access control, or other easements, driveway accesses onto public streets, open spaces, etc., except that where exact locations and dimensions are not known at the time of binding site plan application, general locations shall be shown and appropriate limitations and conditions shall be referenced to and

Commented [KR107]: Comment from KID: "Quarter/Quarter, Auditor requirement?"

Commented [RK108]: Comment from DB: "This appears that you are requiring us to write legal descriptions for lots in a binding site plan. The intent of a binding site plan is no different than that of a plat or short plat (from a survey sense) in that we are creating a simultaneous conveyance to create parcels. Writing metes & bounds descriptions creates a sequential conveyance, where lots inside the subdivision have junior/senior standing depending on when they were first conveyed. It's also a complete waste of time and effort. The correct legal description for conveyance of a lot in a BSP is "Lot x, Binding Site Plan y, according to the survey thereof recorded under auditor's file number z, records of Benton County, Washington". In other words a lot and block description not a metes & bounds. I'm very strongly opposed to this requirement. If it stays in the code I'll likely refuse to be the surveyor of record on a Binding Site Plan in the City of Richland as I won't have my name permanently attached with a survey that serves to create a future survey and title ambiguity"

Commented [RK109]: Comment from DB: "Benton County does not have a separate recording book for Binding Site Plans, they are recorded as record surveys, and therefore are required to be 18x24 not 24x36."

Further in section A.1., the requirement for the heading of BSP (number) of (year) is going to run afoul of the county's recording numbering. The county is going to assign a record survey number (similar to how short plats are recorded) that will conflict (or at least not coincide) with the city assigning a number with a year basis. I'd suggest leaving this as is where the title at the top is "Record Survey (space for year assigned by auditor) for Binding Site Plan"

Commented [KR110]: Comment from KID: "Quarter/Quarter, Auditor requirement?"

Commented [RK111]: Comment from DB: "Same comments as above in plat section regarding showing contours. Again we probably have topo for a BSP but it doesn't belong on the recorded document"

Commented [KR112]: Comment from KID: "Whether subject property is located within an irrigation district and if so specify which irrigation district(s)"

contained within inscriptions on the binding site plan cover sheet;

Commented [KR113]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation District approval signature block"

9. Sufficient data to readily determine and reproduce on the ground the bearing and length of every line described above, for which an exact location is known, with all dimensions shown to the nearest one hundredth of a foot, with curves described by length of arc, radius, and central angle, with all angles and bearings shown in degrees, minutes and seconds; and

10. The location of all streams, ponds, wetlands, or other bodies of water, prominent topographic features, sensitive areas, or other significant natural features on the site which affect or might be affected by the division or development of the land.

Commented [KR114]: Comment from KID: "Location of any existing irrigation facilities, easements, and rights-of-ways, including, but not limited, to canals, wasteways, drainage ways, piping, and artificially created wetlands"

24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.

A. Referral to city departments and divisions. Within ten (10) working days of the filing of a complete binding site plan application, the Administrator will transmit a copy of the binding site plan to the Public Works Department, Energy Services, Fire & Emergency Services, and the Building division of the Development Services Department. Transmittal of the binding site plan shall be under cover of a memorandum scheduling a meeting of the affected departments and divisions within twenty (20) business days following the filing of a complete binding site plan application, and shall stipulate the time and place of such meeting.

Commented [KR115]: Comment from KID: "The application materials shall also be provided to irrigation districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland"

B. Written response from affected departments. Prior to or at the binding site plan meeting, written comments, recommendations or requirements from the affected departments shall be delivered to the Administrator. Failure to provide a written response shall constitute an assumption that the binding site plan is acceptable to the department not responding.

C. Binding site plan meeting. The binding site plan meeting shall convene at the stipulated time and place, and shall be attended by affected departments and the applicant and/or representatives of the applicant. The Administrator shall serve as moderator of the meeting.

D. Consideration and action by the Administrator. The Administrator, within a period of seven (7) business days from the date of the binding site plan meeting, shall consider all information provided and determine if the application for binding site plan makes adequate provisions for the public health, safety, and welfare, and will be in the best interests of the citizens of the city and in accordance with the design criteria of the Richland Municipal Code. After due consideration of the above, the Administrator shall approve, conditionally approve, deny, or return the binding site plan application to the applicant.

E. Return and resubmission. The Administrator may return the application for binding site plan to the applicant without taking action on it when additional information or modifications are required. After an application is resubmitted, the Administrator may (1) refer the application to affected city departments and divisions and schedule a second

binding site plan meeting according to the procedure previously set forth, or (2) take action on the binding site plan application resubmittal. The Administrator shall act to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the application for the binding site plan; however, the Administrator may, with the applicant's consent, return the binding site plan to the applicant without taking action on it.

24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.

A. Prior to affixing of a signature of approval on the binding site plan by the Administrator, the applicant shall, upon the decision of the Public Works Director, either have included specific conditions on the face of the binding site plan with regard to the timing of bonding or construction of public infrastructure improvements within the proposed rights-of-way or easement areas, or have prepared and submitted to the Public Works Director, and the Public Works Director shall have approved, detailed engineering and design plans for any required streets, utility systems, storm drainage systems, and street-lighting systems, or other required improvements in accordance with the applicable specifications and standards of the city and other involved utility agencies. Irrigation system designs, site grading, and other such designs or plans that may be required by law, or that were specifically required as conditions of binding site plan approval, shall be submitted concurrently for the Public Works Director's review and approval. Furthermore, bonding or other legally sufficient assurances of installation of required improvements shall be provided as required in RMC 24.50.110 related to subdivision procedures. Following the affixing of all required signatures, the binding site plan shall be filed for record in the Benton County Auditor's Office.

Commented [KR116]: Comment from KID: "and Irrigation Districts or Irrigation Purveyors"

Commented [KR117]: Comment from KID: "All elements of the irrigation water distribution facilities installed, inspected and accepted pursuant to the applicable irrigation district requirements"

Commented [KR118]: Comment from KID: "and Irrigation District's or irrigation purveyor's approval for irrigation facilities"

B. When binding site plans are approved in areas where a master plan including preliminary engineering has been reviewed and approved by all departments and the Richland City Council, the Administrator shall allow recording of the binding site plan, provided specific conditions have been included on the face of the binding site plan noting that the master plan shall be the basis for controlling the location and size of all utilities and roads, and that a building permit shall not be issued for site development until all detailed engineering plans are submitted and approved by the city, and are either constructed or bonded or otherwise conditioned.

24.060.070 Performance bond.

In lieu of the construction of the required streets prior to final platting or dividing of the property, the applicant may enter into a security and improvement agreement with the city to construct the required street improvements at a later date, and shall furnish to the city a performance bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the city, providing for and securing to the city the actual construction of the streets within a period specified by the city and expressed in the bond and/or contract. The full amount of the bond shall be retained by the city until completion of the construction of the streets and acceptance of the street improvements by the city.

Commented [RP119]: Same question as in the subdivision section. Does this process apply only to streets or to utilities as well?

24.60.080 Appeals.

Any action taken by the Administrator on a binding site plan application may be appealed

to the hearing examiner in accordance with the requirements set forth in Title 19 RMC for a Type I permit application.

24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.

All approved binding site plans must be recorded with the Benton County Auditor. Once recorded the lots, parcels, or tracts created through this procedure are legal lots of record. All provisions, conditions, and limitations on the binding site plan are binding on the owner, purchaser, or any other person acquiring a lease or other interest of any lot, parcel, or tract created pursuant to the binding site plan. Any sale, transfer, or lease of any lot, tract, or parcel prior to recording of the binding site plan with the Benton County Auditor is a violation of Chapter 58.17 RCW and this title.

24.60.100 Rescission.

A. The city may rescind, vacate or modify all or a portion of a final binding site plan upon the request of the owner or owners of a legal lot or lots subject to a recorded binding site plan; provided, that any portion of a binding site plan which is rescinded, vacated or modified shall be considered to be configured as it was immediately prior to the time that the binding site plan was recorded.

B. Signatures of all the owners of those portions of a binding site plan which are proposed to be altered by an amendment, rescission or vacation are required on the application for rescission, vacation or modification.

C. The process for rescinding, modifying or vacating a binding site plan shall be accomplished by following the same procedure and satisfying the same laws and conditions as required for a new binding site plan, and the action to rescind, modify or vacate must be found by the city to further the public interest and not cause a significant environmental or land use impact on or beyond the site.

24.60.110 Expiration.

Approval of a binding site plan shall automatically expire five (5) years from the date of approval. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.60.130.

24.60.120 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the binding site plan preliminary approval. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

B. Subject to the routing and comment requirement provided herein, the Administrator may grant an initial one-year time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the binding site plan contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Subsequent one-year extensions may be granted by the Administrator based on the same analysis. Prior to granting time extensions, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of the time extension.

Commented [KR120]: Comment from KID: "This makes sense if the BSP is being rescinded, but not if a portion of the BSP is being vacated or modified"

Commented [KR121]: Comment from KID: "having an interest in"

This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.60.130 Notice of Filing.

Notice of filing of a binding site plan adjacent to or within one (1) mile of another municipal boundary must be given to the appropriate municipal official. Notice of such filing located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway must be given to the Washington State Department of Transportation. Notice of the filing may be given to any other agency deemed prudent by the city.

Commented [KR122]: Comment from KID: "the application materials shall also be provided to the irrigation districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland"

CHAPTER 24.70

MODIFICATION TO PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISIONS AND PRELIMINARY SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.70.010 Applications.

24.70.020 Revisions of preliminary subdivisions and short subdivisions.

24.70.010 Applications.

An application may be submitted for any proposed modification to a preliminary subdivision or preliminary short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the parties having an ownership interest in the plat or binding site plan, and shall be reviewed as a Type I land use decision under Title 19 RMC.

Commented [KR123]: Comment from Gary McLean (GM): "Newly proposed Chapter 24.70 might want to use the same language as found in existing RMC 19.20.010(C)(1) - which provides that "Major Revisions" to a preliminary plat are a Type III process, NOT a Type IIIA, which runs things back up through the City Council, an extra step along the way. Instead, you may want to look and be sure that you use the same terms, not multiple terms that all have to be given their own stand-alone meanings. I would not use the term "substantial change" but instead, use minor and major revision as your key terms."

In defining what is a "substantial change" think about NOT using that term, but instead use language to define things that fall within the meaning of "minor" and "major" revision

24.70.020 Revisions of preliminary subdivisions and short subdivisions.

A. A request to modify a subdivision or short subdivision that has received preliminary approval shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.

B. Proposed modifications to a preliminary subdivision that would result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a new application for purposes of vesting and transportation concurrency, and shall be reviewed as a Type IIIA land use decision under Title 19 RMC.

Commented [KR124]: Comment from GM: "Maybe new 24.70.020(B) could read something like this: Revisions to an approved preliminary plat are reviewed under RMC 19.20.010, with minor revisions reviewed as a Type I application (see RMC 19.20.010(A)(5)), which requires approval by the Director, and major revisions are reviewed as a Type III application requiring approval by the Hearing Examiner (see RMC 19.20.010(C)(1))."

C. Proposed modifications to a preliminary short subdivision that would result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a new application for purposes of vesting and, where applicable, transportation concurrency, and shall be reviewed as a Type I land use decision pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

D. For the purpose of this section, a substantial change includes, but is not limited to:

1. Any amendment that would result in or would have the effect of decreasing the aggregate area of open space in the subdivision by 10 percent (10%) or more;

2. Any amendment that would result in increasing the number of lots in the subdivision beyond the number previously approved;

3. Any amendment that would result in the relocation of any roadway access point as it connects to an exterior street from the plat;

4. Any amendment that proposes phasing of plat development when no phasing plan was included in the original preliminary subdivision approval; or

6. Any amendment that, in the opinion of the Administrator, would significantly increase any adverse impacts or undesirable effects of the plat.

6. A change to conditions of approval of an approved preliminary subdivision or preliminary short subdivision that leads to environmental impacts that were not addressed in the original approval.

E. Proposed changes to a subdivision or short subdivision that do not result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a minor change and may be approved administratively by the Administrator as a Type I land use decision pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

Commented [KR125]: Comment from KID: "1. Notification shall be provided to the applicable irrigation district"

F. For purposes of this section, minor changes include, but are not limited to:

1. Changes to engineering design standards necessitated by changed circumstances, such as reconfiguration or reduction of lots;

2. Changes in lot dimensions that are consistent with the underlying zone;

3. A decrease in the number of lots to be created so long as the minimum lot size and minimum density of the underlying zone is maintained;

4. Changes in timing of phased plans; and

5. Changes to engineering design that reduce construction-related impacts and do not eliminate off-site improvements specifically required as a condition of preliminary approval.

Chapter 24.80

ALTERATIONS TO FINAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FINAL SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.80.010 Application.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

24.80.010 Application.

A. An application may be submitted for any proposed alteration to a final plat or final short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of the parties having an ownership interest in lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions in the subject subdivision or portion to be altered. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of approval of the subdivision, and the application for alteration would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision, or portion thereof.

B. A subdivision alteration is classified as a Type III permit and shall be processed pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.215.

C. Any short subdivision alteration proposed under this section shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 24.40 RMC.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

A. Upon receipt of a completed application for the alteration of a final subdivision, the Administrator shall provide notice of the application to all owners of property within the subdivision, publication in the official newspaper of the city, and to those owners of property within 300 feet of that portion or phase of the subdivision proposed for alteration. The notice shall include a statement that a public hearing will be conducted by the hearing examiner.

B. Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for alteration of a subdivision shall be administered by the hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

C. During the public hearing, the hearing examiner shall determine the public use and interest in the proposed alteration and may deny or approve the application for alteration. If any land within the alteration is part of an assessment district, any outstanding assessments shall be equitably divided and levied against the remaining lots, parcels, or tracts, or be levied equitably on the lots resulting from the alteration. If any land within the alteration contains a dedication to the general use of parties residing within the subdivision, such land may be altered and divided equitably between the adjacent properties.

D. Following approval of an alteration, the applicant shall produce a revised drawing of the approved alteration of the final plat, which shall be signed by the Administrator and Public Works Director and filed with the Benton County Auditor's Office to become the

Commented [KR126]: Comment from PK: "Shouldn't all parties need to sign the final amended plat? Does it need to say that somewhere? I suppose it's okay that only a majority of the parties need to sign the application"

Commented [RK127]: Comment from DB: "This section requires signatures from the majority of the parties having ownership interest in the portion of the plat to be altered. Based on experience I know what you mean here, but I think you should spell out a couple things:

•What is the "portion to be altered"? Is that a phase of a plat, or a block, or just one lot? Maybe that's different on a case by case basis but I think you need some parameters in there to make the determination.

How are you counting persons/entities with ownership interest? Is it husband and wife as one entity or is that 2 owners? How about partnerships or LLCs or trusts? Do you need signatures from each partner or just one, and do they count as one or can they be multiple? How about lenders & lien holders? They have an ownership interest, do you need signatures from them? Do you count them toward the total?"

Commented [KR128]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation Districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland, and"

lawful plat of the property.

Chapter 24.90 VACATION OF FINAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FINAL SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.90.010 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Application.

24.90.020 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Process.

24.90.030 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Procedure.

24.90.040 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Conduct of hearing.

Commented [KR129]: Comment from KID: "Make consistent?"

24.90.010 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Application.

An application may be submitted for the proposed vacation of all or part of a recorded subdivision or short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of those parties having an ownership interest in the lots, tracts, parcels, sites or division in the subject subdivision/short subdivision or portion to be vacated.

Commented [RK130]: Comment from DB: "This section talks about needing signatures of a majority of landowners to vacate a subdivision, but I think you probably need all the landowners to sign to vacate an entire subdivision."

24.90.020 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Process.

Vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision is classified as a Type III application. Upon submittal of a complete application for vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision, the Administrator shall process the vacation request pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.212.

Commented [KR131]: Comment from KID: "Pursuant to Title 19 RMC?"

24.90.030 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Procedure.

Whenever any person is interested in the vacation of any subdivision or portion thereof, or any area designated or dedicated for public use, that person shall file an application for vacation with the city. The application shall set forth the reasons for vacation, and shall contain signatures of all parties having an ownership interest in that portion of the subdivision subject to vacation. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of the approval of the subdivision, and the application for vacation would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision or portion thereof. Vacations will be processed in accordance with rules prescribed under state law.

24.90.040 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Conduct of hearing.

Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for vacation of a subdivision shall be administered by the city's hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

Chapter 24.100
LAND DIVISION DESIGN STANDARDS

Sections:

- 24.100.010 Application.**
- 24.100.020 Street requirements.**
- 24.100.030 Streets – Conformity with comprehensive plan.**
- 24.100.040 Streets – Relation to adjoining street systems.**
- 24.100.050 Streets – Access to bodies of water.**
- 24.100.060 Streets – Local residential streets.**
- 24.100.070 Streets – Dead-end.**
- 24.100.080 Streets – Alignment.**
- 24.100.090 Streets – Intersections.**
- 24.100.100 Streets- Half Widths**
- 24.100.110 Streets – Grades.**
- 24.100.120 Streets – Intersection spacing.**
- 24.100.150 Rural Street standards.**
- 24.100.160 Street name signs.**
- 24.100.170 Alleys**
- 24.100.180 Sewer system requirements.**
- 24.100.190 Water system requirements.**
- 24.100.200 Provision for irrigation.**
- 24.100.210 Stormwater system requirements.**
- 24.100.220 Utility rights-of-way and easements – Required.**
- 24.100.230 Easements – Watercourses.**
- 24.100.240 Capacity for future developments.**
- 24.100.250 Blocks – Depth.**
- 24.100.260 Blocks – Pedestrian pathway connections.**
- 24.100.270 Lots – Access.**
- 24.100.280 Lots – Size.**
- 24.100.290 Lots – Shape.**
- 24.100.300 Lots – Double frontage.**
- 24.100.310 Standard specifications.**
- 24.100.320 Streetlights required.**
- 24.100.330 Other utilities required.**
- 24.100.340 Datum.**
- 24.100.350 Monumentation.**
- 24.100.360 Conflicts with other code provisions.**
- 24.100.370 Infrastructure - Permitting.**
- 24.100.380 Deviation.**
- 24.100.390 Deviation - Conditions.**

24.100.010 Application.

Except for divisions of land which meet the conditions of RMC 24.20.020, the regulations contained in this chapter shall apply to all divisions of land within the city. Every map, plat,

replat or plan hereafter made of any such division of land within the city limits shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.020 Street requirements.

All streets and rights-of-way within a short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan shall be designed and improved in accordance with city standards as established by Chapter 12.08 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.030 Streets – Conformity with comprehensive plan.

The alignment of streets shall conform as nearly as possible with those shown on the comprehensive plan or related plans of the city.

24.100.040 Streets – Relation to adjoining street systems.

The layout of streets shall provide for the continuation of major streets existing on adjoining properties or of their proper projection when adjoining property is not divided. The layout shall also provide for future projection of streets into areas which presently are not subdivided.

24.100.050 Streets – Access to bodies of water.

Unless topography or ground conditions prevent, any division of land bordering on a river or public waterfront reservation shall be provided with at least one (1) street not less than 60 feet wide to the low water mark or the reservation boundary at one-half mile intervals as measured along such body of water.

24.100.060 Streets – Local residential streets.

Local streets which serve primarily to provide access to abutting property shall be designed to discourage cut-through traffic and planned to channel traffic onto minor collectors and other major streets. Local residential streets shall be designed to discourage average traffic speeds in excess of the posted or basic rule (25 mph) speed.

24.100.070 Streets – Dead-end.

Streets designed to have one end permanently closed or in the form of a cul-de-sac shall be no longer than 400 feet or as otherwise allowed due to topographical constraints and allowed by Appendix D of the International Fire Code as adopted by reference in Title 20 RMC, and shall be designed and improved in accordance with city standards as established by Chapter 12.08 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

Commented [RK132]: Comment from DB: "Besides topographic considerations, there are parent parcel shapes that can create the need for a dead end street as well. I think you should add this possibility into this section"

24.100.080 Streets – Alignment.

For major streets, connecting street centerlines deflecting from each other at any one point more than 10 degrees shall be connected by a horizontal curve that meets the minimum curve radius per AASHTO guidelines unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director. Connecting tangents between curves shall be a minimum of 100 feet long. For minor streets, curves shall have a typical minimum deflection angle of 30 degrees with curve radii between 100 feet minimum and 150 feet maximums unless approved by the Public Works Director or designee. These parameters are to minimize the potential for speeding within neighborhoods.

24.100.090 Streets – Intersections.

Street intersections shall be as nearly at right angles as is practicable. When the most feasible plan entails an intersection angle that deviates more than 15 degrees from a right angle, curves or suitable radius and lengths shall be provided. Where street intersections have curvature within 275 feet of the centerline of a stop or yield controlled intersection (looking right or left), the plat designed shall establish sight distance easements if necessary, based on evaluation of the AASHTO sight triangles per RMC 12.11.020.

24.100.100 Streets – Half-width.

A street lying along the boundary of a subdivision may be dedicated to ~~a width of 30 feet~~ half of the right-of-way width as required by Subsection 24.100.130 RMC if it is practical to require the dedication of the other half when the adjoining property is subdivided; and, whenever there exists a dedicated half-street of an adjoining parcel, the other half shall be dedicated on the proposed plat to make the street complete. Streets lying along the boundary of a subdivision, whether dedicated by the plat or already dedicated, but not improved, shall be improved by the developer to a minimum paved width of ~~20-22~~ feet. These regulations shall not apply to new roads/streets to be located adjacent to unincorporated land or as otherwise determined by the Public Works Director.

Commented [DC133]: 10' lanes +1' foot of shy or shoulder.

24.100.110 Streets – Grades.

Streets shall conform closely to the natural contour of the land, except where a different grade has been established by the city authorities or the agency furnishing municipal services to the community. Grades shall be not less than 0.50 percent on any street and shall meet AASHTO maximum guidelines for major streets and a maximum of ~~12~~ percent for minor streets, unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director and the Fire Marshall based on the fire department's specific apparatus needs. Changes passing through intersections shall not exceed 5 percent with 1 percent grade breaks allowed upon entry and exit.

Commented [DC134]: Note: modify design guidelines to 12. Says 10. I'd prefer to stay at 10 though. 12 invites even more issues with residents during snow/ice.

24.100.120 Streets – Intersection spacing.

Intersection spacing or jogs of minor streets in neighborhoods shall not be less than 125 feet from centerline to centerline of street. Intersection spacing along major streets with minor streets shall use the following table to the extent feasible based on the posted speed of the major street. Greater spacing may be required in some instances where a proposed intersection might be within the 95th percentile queues from intersections of two major streets.

Posted Speed (MPH)	Minimum Spacing (Feet)
25	155
30	200
35	250
40	305
45	360

24.100.130 Streets – Width.

Street widths and right-of-way widths shall be as shown in the Public Works Standards.

24.100.140 Roadway widths and standards.

All streets, not including alleys, shall be improved in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

24.100.150 Rural street standards.

Rural street standards shall apply in the FP, AG and SAG zoning districts and elsewhere with approval from the Public Works Director.

24.100.160 Street name signs.

Street signs corresponding in design to those adopted as standard for the city shall be installed at each intersection for convenient identification of streets. Street naming and addressing shall be consistent with Chapter 12.01 RMC.

24.100.170 Alleys

Alleys shall not be provided within the City of Richland.

Commented [RK135]: Comment from DB: "This section seems to ban alleys. Is that for public alleys or private or both? The way I read that it would ban even a private access easement around the back of a lot. I'm guessing you're thinking about Crested Hills when you put that in, but I'm thinking about a commercial strip mall with individual ownerships of each party-wall building. Having a common parking area in the front for customers and a private alleyway in the back for deliveries through a common easement is a fairly normal design but would seem to be banned by this section."

24.100.180 Sewer system requirements.

All proposed land division shall be provided with a complete sanitary sewer system serving each lot designed for human habitation. Design of the sewage disposal system shall be in accordance with Title 17 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.190 Water system requirements.

All new development shall be connected to the public water main to provide a potable water distribution system serving each lot designed for human habitation. Design of the water distribution system shall be in accordance with International Fire Code Standards, Title 18 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.200 Provision for irrigation.

Non-potable irrigation facilities must be provided for every lot within any proposed residential land division in which the use of potable water is restricted pursuant to RMC 18.16.080. The irrigation distribution system (as distinguished from the separate domestic water distribution system) must be designed and installed in accordance with the Public Works Standards and irrigation providers requirements, except as otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.

Commented [KR136]: Comment from KID: "Irrigation district's or irrigation purveyor's requirements"

And

After Public works director, add "And applicable irrigation district or irrigation purveyor"

24.100.210 Stormwater system requirements.

Stormwater runoff from streets, impervious areas, and other areas shall be disposed of through stormwater drainage facilities complying with RMC Title 16 and the Public Works Standards.

Commented [DC137]: Just a thought for all similar references to "as approved by Public Works Director", with the future public works director's potential to not be an engineer, should these be changed to "City Engineer"?

24.100.220 Utility rights-of-way and easements – Required.

All municipal utility rights-of-way and utility easements shall be dedicated to the public

and shown on the plat. Ten (10) feet public utility easements shall be placed adjacent to existing and proposed public street ROWs. Separate utility easements shall be located as required by the provider.

24.100.230 Easements – Watercourses.

Where a development is traversed by a watercourse, canal, drainage way, wasteway, channel, or stream, there shall be provided a stormwater easement or drainage right-of-way conforming substantially to the lines of such watercourse, canal, drainage way, wasteway, channel, or stream, and such further width for construction and maintenance as will be adequate for the purpose.

Commented [KR138]: Comment from KID: ", irrigation easement,"

24.100.240 Capacity for future developments.

The capacities and dimensions of water, sewerage, drainage, electrical, and street facilities shall be adequate to provide for the future needs of other undeveloped properties in the general vicinity. The city may share in the cost of these improvements to the extent of the difference in cost between the capacities needed to serve the development and the capacities required to serve the vicinity.

24.100.250 Blocks – Depth.

Except for reverse frontage lots, the width of blocks shall be sufficient to allow for two tiers of lots of depths consistent with the type of land use proposed.

24.100.260 Blocks – Pedestrian pathway connections.

For blocks over 500 feet in length a pedestrian pathway right-of-way not less than ~~ten~~ twelve (1249) feet wide shall be provided where such a pathway is deemed essential to provide circulation or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation lines, and other community facilities.

Commented [DC139]: Changed to match our standard detail ST-8 for HMA width without shoulder or ditch.

24.100.270 Lots – Access.

Each lot shall be provided with satisfactory access by means of a public street or by some other legally sufficient right of access (easement) which is permanent and inseparable from the lot served subject to the provisions of RMC Title 12.

24.100.280 Lots – Size.

Lot widths and lot areas shall conform with the zoning restrictions applicable to the area within which the property may be located, except that corner lots for which side yards are required shall have extra width to permit appropriate setback from and orientation to both streets. Lot depths shall be suitable for the land use proposed.

24.100.290 Lots – Shape.

Lots shall be as nearly rectangular as possible with side lot lines approximately at right angles or radial to street lines. Ordinarily, the ratio of width to depth shall be one to not more than two and one-fourth. Flag lots shall be discouraged unless no other practical alternative exists as determined by the review authority.

24.100.300 Lots – Double frontage.

Residential lots which have street frontage along two opposite boundaries shall be avoided except for reverse frontage lots which are essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arterials, or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. For such lots, there shall be an easement in favor of the city limiting access to only one street and a note stating such shall be placed on the face of the final plat map.

24.100.310 Standard specifications.

Physical developments and improvements required by this title shall be designed and installed in accordance with Public Works Standards and/or other specifications as determined by the Public Works Director. Construction shall be performed subject to the inspection of the Public Works Director or designee. The improvement intended to become part of the city system, including streets, water, electrical and sewer utilities, shall not become part of the city system until formally accepted by the city.

24.100.320 Streetlights required.

Streetlights shall be installed by the developer in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

24.100.330 Other utilities required.

New electrical, telephone, and cable television lines must be placed underground, except:

1. Electric utility substations, pad-mounted transformers and switching facilities, and electrical service pedestals.
2. CATV pedestals, active and passive devices, including amplifiers and cable warning signs.
3. Telephone pedestals, cross connect terminals, repeaters and cable warning signs.
4. Temporary services for construction.
5. Existing overhead electric and communications lines which are not in substantial conflict with the final, approved design such that they would render lots or streets unusable.
6. Existing main feeder lines which are relocated.

24.100.340 Datum.

A. The horizontal datum for all survey work shall be the Washington State Lambert Grid Coordinate System South Zone, using the current NGS adjustment as established in accordance with Chapter 58.20 RCW. The unit of measure shall be the U.S. Survey Foot.

B. The plans shall show the horizontal control used to establish ties to the datum, with

Commented [RK140]: Comment from DB: "The National Geodetic Survey is working on producing a new horizontal and vertical reference system, which will mean that NAD83 and NAVD88 are no longer supported. The city is free to remain on what will then be legacy systems, but the city then becomes the maintainer of the control network for those systems. Further the new datums will be using the international foot not the US Survey foot, so we'll continue to deal with the conversion issues between the 2. Finally the city cites their CORS site but once the new datum is adopted the city will be forced to adopt the new datum position for that CORS site (since it's part of the Washington State Reference Network). I know you have a GIS system and many asbuilt drawings that you don't want to move to the new system until you have to, but adoption of the new datum will be required at some point so I don't think you want to prevent that with code"

Commented [KR141]: Comment from KID: "Make consistent with 58.20.121 RCW- PLANE"

type, size, and location, date visited, and the State Plane coordinates for each monument used. At least one (1) monument must be shown for each street in the project.

C. Richland Public Works maintains a Continuously Operating Reference Station (DANP CORS) which can be utilized to establish NAD83 – 2011 epoch 2010.00 (current adjustment). Contact the City Surveyor to obtain data from the network.

D. The Vertical datum for all survey work shall be the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 1988) [Geoid 12B](#). Plans shall show the benchmarks used to establish ties to the datum, with description, location and elevation of each benchmark used.

24.100.350 Monumentation.

A. Right-of-way, street centerline and street intersection monumentation shall be established as described by Public Works Design Standards. In addition, for short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plans, every lot corner shall be marked or referenced in a permanent manner with the registration number of the professional land surveyor in charge of the survey in accordance with state law.

B. Monuments shall be installed as follows:

1. Concrete or iron pipe monuments approved by the City Engineer and installed in a cast-iron monument case shall be set at the centerline of all streets at intersections, at all angle points on street centerlines, at all points of curvature and points of tangent in street centerlines, at the radial points of cul-de-sacs, and at all external corners and block corners of the subdivision.

2. The corners of all lots within the subdivision shall be marked by iron pins, not less than one-half of an inch in diameter, and 24 inches in length, firmly driven for their full length into the ground.

24.100.360 Conflicts with other code provisions.

In the event the standards and conditions established by this chapter conflict with other standards and conditions established in this title, the provisions contained in this chapter shall control. In the event the provisions of this chapter conflict with the provisions of Richland Municipal Code Title 23: Zoning, the provisions of Title 23 RMC shall control.

24.100.370 Infrastructure - Permitting

Whenever any public improvements or public works infrastructure are required to support the development, the plans for all public infrastructure improvements shall be submitted to, reviewed, and approved by the Public Works Director or designee before commencement of construction.

24.100.380 Deviation.

A. The owner/developer of property may seek a deviation from the provisions of the municipal code and Public Works Standards or requirements codified by this chapter by submitting a deviation application to the city along with the permit application. A deviation

Commented [RK142]: Comment from DB: "Concrete or iron pipe monuments in monument cases are fine for street centerline monuments, but aren't appropriate for block corners or exterior corners of the subdivision. Also requiring "iron pins" is a misnomer at best. Most surveyors set rebar, which is steel not iron, and they aren't "pins", they are rebar, but there are many other suitable monuments available, such as a Berntsen A1NB30 which is aluminum with a rare earth magnet, or perhaps a nail & washer drilled into a concrete obstacle. Also none of the requirements listed meet the state standard which requires us to affix our license number to the monument. Why not just follow the state standard in RCW 58.09.120 which requires monuments to be sufficient in durability to not be readily disturbed and be tagged with the LS number of the surveyor. You could add magnetically locatable if you want"

Commented [DC143]: I've always felt like this was a bit much.

fee, as set forth in the City of Richland Fee Schedule, shall be due at the time of application. Deviations for short subdivisions and binding site plans shall be reviewed administratively and approved by the Administrator as part of the short subdivision or binding site plan review process. Deviations for subdivisions shall be decided by the hearing examiner during the preliminary subdivision hearing.

B. The basis for such a deviation from the strict application of the requirements of the municipal code and Public Works Standards is undue and unnecessary hardship on the property owner. No deviation from the provisions or requirements of this chapter shall be authorized unless the review authority finds:

1. That exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions exist to the division of the property, or to the intended use of the property, that do not apply generally to other properties similarly situated; and
2. That the deviation is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right of the property owner/developer or is necessary for the reasonable and acceptable development of the property. Financial hardship is not a basis for a deviation from the provisions of this chapter; and
3. That the authorization of the deviation will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property in the vicinity; and
4. That the deviation from the provisions and requirements of the municipal code and Public Works Standards does not grant a special privilege to the applicant.

C. Deviation from those items requiring approval of the Public Works Director may be granted by the review authority only upon written recommendation of the Public Works Director.

24.100.390 Deviation – Conditions.

In authorizing a deviation, the review authority may attach thereto such conditions regarding the features of the deviation as deemed necessary to carry out the spirit and purposes of this title and in the public interest.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect the day following its publication in the official newspaper of the City of Richland.

Section 3. Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, that decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole or any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. The City Clerk and the codifiers of this Ordinance are authorized to make necessary corrections to this Ordinance, including but not limited to the correction of scrivener's errors/clerical errors, section numbering, references, or similar mistakes of

form.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Richland, Washington, at a regular meeting on the ____ day of _____, 2023.

Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Jennifer Rogers, City Clerk

Heather Kintzley, City Attorney

Date Published: _____

DRAFT

EXHIBIT 3



File No. EA2023-123

CITY OF RICHLAND **Determination of Non-Significance**

Description of Proposal: The City of Richland is proposing to amend the Richland Municipal Code by re-writing Title 24 which pertains to how land is divided within city limits. The intent of the re-write is to update the code to reflect current land division law and to establish regulatory requirements and procedures for land division actions such as boundary line adjustments, parcel consolidations and exempt land divisions.

Proponent: City of Richland

Location of Proposal: City-Wide.

Lead Agency: City of Richland

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

() There is no comment for the DNS.

(**X**) This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for fourteen days from the date of issuance.

() This DNS is issued after using the optional DNS process in WAC 197-11-355. There is no further comment period on the DNS.

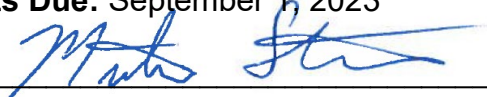
Responsible Official: Mike Stevens

Position/Title: Planning Manager

Address: 625 Swift Blvd., MS #35, Richland, WA 99352

Date: August 17, 2023

Comments Due: September 1, 2023

Signature 

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. **You may use “not applicable” or “does not apply” only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown.** You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to **all parts of your proposal**, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for lead agencies

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B, plus the [Supplemental Sheet for Nonproject Actions \(Part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in “Part B: Environmental Elements” that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background [Find help answering background questions](#)

1. **Name of proposed project, if applicable:** CA2023-102 Title 24 Re-Write
2. **Name of applicant:** Kyle Hendricks, Planner
3. **Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:** 625 Swift Blvd. MS-35,
Richland, WA 99352
(509)942-7683
4. **Date checklist prepared:** 06/26/2023
5. **Agency requesting checklist:** City of Richland Development Services Department
6. **Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):** RMC Code Amendment –
Summer/Fall 2023
7. **Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.** No, this is a stand-alone code amendment.
8. **List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.** No additional environmental information is being prepared as a result of this proposed code amendment.
9. **Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.** No other governmental approvals are required.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.
None.

11. Give a brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.) The proposed amendment will update the City's land division regulations to ensure compliance with State law as well as streamline reviews and establish processes for land division actions that have not had previous regulatory requirements (boundary line adjustments, parcel consolidations, exempt parcel segregations, etc).

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist. The proposed code amendment would apply city-wide to all proposed land division applications.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth [Find help answering earth questions](#)

a. General description of the site: Proposed text amendments would apply city-wide.

Circle or highlight one: Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other:

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)? N/A Proposed text amendments would apply city-wide.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils. Vaires. Proposed text amendments would apply city-wide.

- d. **Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.** Not applicable. Proposed text amendments would apply city-wide.
- e. **Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.** Not applicable.
- f. **Could erosion occur because of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable.
- g. **About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?** Not applicable.
- h. **Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any.** Not applicable.

2. Air [Find help answering air questions](#)

- a. **What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.** Not applicable.
- b. **Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable.
- c. **Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any.** Not applicable.

3. Water [Find help answering water questions](#)

a. Surface Water: [Find help answering surface water questions](#)

Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- 1. **Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.** Not applicable.

2. Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans. Not applicable.
3. Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material. Not applicable.
4. Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. Not applicable.
5. Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan. Not applicable.
6. Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge. Not applicable.

b. Ground Water: [Find help answering ground water questions](#)

Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

1. Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. Not applicable.
2. Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve. Not applicable.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater):

Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

1. **Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.** Not applicable.
2. **Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable.
3. **Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.** Not applicable.
4. **Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

4. Plants [Find help answering plants questions](#)

- a. **Check the types of vegetation found on the site:** Not applicable. City-wide text amendment.
 - ☐ deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
 - ☐ evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
 - ☐ shrubs
 - ☐ grass
 - ☐ pasture
 - ☐ crop or grain
 - ☐ orchards, vineyards, or other permanent crops.
 - ☐ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
 - ☐ water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
 - ☐ other types of vegetation
- b. **What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- d. **Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- e. **List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

5. Animals [Find help answering animal questions](#)

- a. **List any birds and other animals that have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

Examples include:

- **Birds:** hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
- **Mammals:** deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
- **Fish:** bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

- b. **List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.** Yes, Richland is within the Pacific Fly Way.
- d. **Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- e. **List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

6. Energy and Natural Resources [Find help answering energy and natural resource questions](#)

- a. **What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- c. **What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

7. Environmental Health [Find help with answering environmental health questions](#)

- a. **Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur because of this proposal? If so, describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

1. **Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- a. **Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Describe special emergency services that might be required.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- d. **Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

b. Noise

Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

1. **What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
2. **What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site)?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
3. **Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

8. Land and Shoreline Use [Find help answering land and shoreline use questions](#)

- a. **What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses because of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
 1. **Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Describe any structures on the site.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- d. **Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- e. **What is the current zoning classification of the site?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- f. **What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- g. **If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- h. **Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- i. **Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- j. **Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- k. **Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- l. **Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- m. **Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All

future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

9. Housing [Find help answering housing questions](#)

- a. **Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

10. Aesthetics [Find help answering aesthetics questions](#)

- a. **What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

11. Light and Glare [Find help answering light and glare questions](#)

- a. **What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- c. **What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- d. **Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

12. Recreation [Find help answering recreation questions](#)

- a. **What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation [Find help answering historic and cultural preservation questions](#)

- a. **Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- d. **Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

14. Transportation [Find help with answering transportation questions](#)

- a. **Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- c. **Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- d. **Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- e. **How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

- f. **Will the proposal interfere with, affect, or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- g. **Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

15. Public Services [Find help answering public service questions](#)

- a. **Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

16. Utilities [Find help answering utilities questions](#)

- a. **Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other:** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.
- b. **Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.** Not applicable. This is a non-project related code amendment. All future site specific development projects will be subject to SEPA analysis if not exempt per WAC 197-11-800.

C. Signature [Find help about who should sign](#)

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.



Type name of signee: Kyle Hendricks

Position and agency/organization: Planner, City of Richland- Development Services

Date submitted: 7/25/2023

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions [Find help for the nonproject actions worksheet](#)

IT IS NOT REQUIRED to use this section for project actions.

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. **How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?** It is not anticipated that development authorized by the proposed code amendment would result in any increase of discharge to water, emissions to air, productions, storage, the release of toxic or hazardous substances or production of noise.

- **Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:** None.

2. **How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?** The proposed text amendment will not result in any detrimental impacts to plants or animals.

- **Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:** None.

3. **How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?** The proposed text amendment will not result in additional depletion of energy or natural resources.

- **Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:** None.

4. **How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection, such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?** The proposed text amendment will not

change a development proposal's requirement to comply with all local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

- **Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:** None.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans? The proposed text amendment will not change a development proposal's requirement to comply with all local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

- **Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:** None.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities? The proposed text amendment is not likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities.

- **Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:** None.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. There is not a conflict as this will be consistent with Chapters 25.21 and 35A.21 RCW.

**Department of Commerce****Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment / Notice of Adoption
Cover Sheet**

Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106, the following jurisdiction provides the following required state agency notice.

1. Jurisdiction Name:	City of Richland – Development Services Dept.
2. Select Submittal Type: Select the Type of Submittal listed. (Select One Only)	☐ 60-Day Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment. ☒ Request of Expedited Review / Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment. ☐ Supplemental Submittal for existing Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment. ☐ Notice of Final Adoption of Amendment.
3. Amendment Type: Select Type of Amendment listed. (Select One Only)	☐ Comprehensive Plan Amendment. ☒ Development Regulation Amendment. ☐ Critical Areas Ordinance Amendment. ☐ Combined Comprehensive and Development Regulation Amendments. ☐ Countywide Planning Policy .
4. Description Enter a brief description of the amendment. Begin your description with “Proposed” or “Adopted”, based on the type of Amendment you are submitting. Examples: “ <i>Proposed comprehensive plan amendment for the GMA periodic update.</i> ” or “ <i>Adopted Ordinance 123, adoption amendment to the sign code.</i> ” (Maximum 400 characters).	Proposed re-write of Richland Municipal Code Title 24 pertaining to land division actions. The proposed re-write updates the processes in which the City of Richland reviews different land division actions such as short-plats, subdivisions and binding site plans. The proposed re-write also codifies review processes for exempt land segregations and boundary line adjustments.



Department of Commerce

5. Is this action part of your 8-year periodic update required under RCW 36.70A.130 of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?	☐ Yes ☒ No
6. Proposed Dates: Enter the anticipated public hearing date(s) for your Planning Commission/Planning Board or for your Council/Commission.	Planning Commission: September 27, 2023 City Council: October 17, 2023 (First Reading) Proposed / Date of Adoption: November 7, 2023
7. Contact Information:	
A. Prefix/Salutation: (Examples: "Mr.", "Ms.", or "The Honorable" (elected official))	Mr.
B. Name:	Mike Stevens
C. Title:	Planning Manager
D. Email:	mstevens@ci.richland.wa.us
E. Work Phone:	(509)942-7596
F. Cell/Mobile Phone: (optional)	
Consultant Information:	
G. Is this person a consultant?	☐ Yes
H. Consulting Firm name?	
8. Would you like Commerce to contact you for Technical Assistance regarding this submitted amendment?	☐ Yes

REQUIRED: Attach or include a copy of the proposed amendment text or document(s). We do not accept a website hyperlink requiring us to retrieve external documents. Jurisdictions must submit the actual document(s) to Commerce. If you experience difficulty, please email the reviewteam@commerce.wa.gov

Questions? Call the review team at (509) 725-3066.



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4000
www.commerce.wa.gov

07/26/2023

Mr. Mike Stevens
Planning Manager
City of Richland
505 Swift Boulevard
Post Office Box 190
Richland, WA 99352

Sent Via Electronic Mail

Re: City of Richland--2023-S-6271--Request for Expedited Review / Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Thank you for sending the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) the Request for Expedited Review / Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendment as required under [RCW 36.70A.106](#). We received your submittal with the following description.

Proposed re-write of Richland Municipal Code Title 24 pertaining to land division actions. The proposed re-write updates the processes in which the City of Richland reviews different land division actions such as short-plats, subdivisions and binding site plans. The proposed re-write also codifies review processes for exempt land segregations and boundary line adjustments.

We received your submittal on 07/26/2023 and processed it with the Submittal ID 2023-S-6271. Please keep this letter as documentation that you have met this procedural requirement. Your 60-day notice period ends on 09/24/2023.

You requested expedited review under [RCW 36.70A.106\(3\)\(b\)](#). We have forwarded a copy of this notice to other state agencies for expedited review and comment. If one or more state agencies indicate that they will be commenting, then Commerce will deny expedited review and the standard 60-day review period (from date received) will apply. Commerce will notify you by e-mail regarding of approval or denial of your expedited review request. If approved for expedited review, then final adoption may occur no earlier than fifteen calendar days after the original date of receipt by Commerce.

If you have any questions, please contact Growth Management Services at reviewteam@commerce.wa.gov, or call Steve Davenport, (360) 725-4023.

Sincerely,

EXHIBIT 5

Stevens, Mike

From: Alex D. Matarazzo <Alex.Matarazzo@pbsusa.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 12, 2023 4:41 PM
To: Stevens, Mike
Subject: RE: City of Richland Subdivision Code Update

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

Mike,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this. Below is my summary of comments and suggestions.

Section 24.20.170, I suggest removing the word “Advance” since the Assessor/Treasurer can only collect for the current tax year. This is perhaps a remnant from when advance payments for the next year property taxes were required.

Section 24.40.010 A 1, standard sheet size for Short Plats is 18”x24”, suggest replacing set drawing scale requirements with “drawing scale shall be a standard Engineering Drawing scale”

Section 24.40.010 B 4, do vicinity maps really need to have this level of detail?

Section 24.40.080 A, Short plat sheet size should be 18”x24”.

Section 24.40.080 A, same question regarding vicinity maps.

Section 24.50.010 A 1, same question as 24.40.010 A 1.

Section 24.50.010 B 4, do vicinity maps really need to have this level of detail?

Section 24.50.100 C, see comments for 24.40.010 A 1

Section 24.06.030 B, standard size should be 18”x24”.

Section 24.06.040, standard size should be 18”x24”.

Alex Matarazzo, PLS | Survey Manager | PBS Richland | 509.416.5456 (direct) | 509.947.4688 (mobile)

From: Stevens, Mike <mstevens@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>
Sent: Tuesday, September 12, 2023 2:13 PM
To: Reathafor, Jason <JReathafor@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; DAlessandro, Carlo <cdalessandro@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Whittier, John <jwhittier@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Rogalsky, Pete <PRogalsky@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Orr, Bruce <borr@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>
Cc: Ashley Garza <agarza3605@gmail.com>; Chris Ammann <chris@permitsurveying.com>; John Becker <jbecker@ahbl.com>; Dave Baalman <dbaalman@rogerssurveying.com>; Alex D. Matarazzo <Alex.Matarazzo@pbsusa.com>
Subject: City of Richland Subdivision Code Update

Providing one last opportunity for comments pertaining to the draft subdivision code (attached) prior to the public hearing to be held on Wednesday, September 27th at 6:00 PM, Richland City Hall. If you have already provided comments you may do so again if you forgot something or want to attend the public hearing.

Feel free to pass on to others who may not be on the list.



Mike Stevens

Planning Manager

625 Swift Blvd., MS-35 | Richland, WA 99352

(509) 942-7596

Disclaimer: Emails and attachments sent to or from the City of Richland are public records subject to release under the Washington Public Records Act, Chapter 42.56 RCW. Sender and Recipient have no expectation of privacy in emails transmitted to or from the City of Richland.

**Comments Regarding Proposed Revisions
To City of Richland Municipal Code Title 24
By: David P. Baalman, PLS
Rogers Surveying Inc., P.S.**

I have reviewed the proposed code revisions and have the following comments/suggestions:

§24.20.040 Definitions:

The code uses the word “shall” throughout. Based on context I believe the intent is to describe something that is mandatory, not permissive. A recent US Supreme Court ruling hinged in part on the definition of the word “shall” being permissive not mandatory. I don’t know if this ruling will trickle all the way down to local jurisdictions any time soon, but I’ve seen others plan ahead by inserting a definition for “shall” in their code. Perhaps something like this:

“Shall” describes a condition or action which is mandatory.

The definition of the term “meander line” is not very descriptive nor does it conform to the standard definition of the term in surveying. It’s probably not a big issue given that the Columbia River frontage in Richland is held by the USACE, but there is probably some Yakima River frontage that could be developed in the future. I’d suggest using an adaptation of the definition from the BLM Manual of Surveying Instructions (2009):

“Meander Line” is a traverse that approximates the margin of a permanent natural body of water for closing of a survey and to allow for area computations. For riparian parcels the meander line does not constitute the boundary but only an approximation thereof, the actual boundary is the Ordinary High Water Mark for navigable streams.

I don’t believe there are any non-navigable streams within the boundaries of the City of Richland that could create another condition, so I don’t see a point in adding that definition.

§24.20.060 Legal Lot:

Section D sets a date for the creation of a parcel prior to the effective date of RCW 58.17. I concur with the logic but I’m not sure about the date. Although the RCW was put into effect on that date by the legislature, I don’t know if it was fully in effect on that day. There was likely a lawsuit about it that delayed it (I’m not sure about that but it’s a good guess) and more importantly local governments had to get their systems in place for short plat review etc. Some of that probably went on before the final passage but likely not all. For reference short plat number 1 in Benton County is in the City of Richland, and was recorded July 31, 1974. I doubt that we went 5 years without a single parcel being split up via metes & bounds description so I think a bit more research might be in order before committing to that firm date.

I also see some other possibilities for creation of legal parcels that could later be developed:

- Parcels created through an exemption to RCW 58.17.040 such as those over 5 acres in size, those created by testamentary provisions or the laws of descent.
- Parcels whose current configuration was the result of a prior boundary line adjustment or boundary agreement pursuant to RCW 58.04.007
- Parcels created by an act of the courts.

§24.20.150 Contiguous ownership:

I'm not fully clear on what you're doing here. I take it that this section is intended to prevent a 9 lot short plat if the landowner owns a previously created parcel that is adjoining the parcel involved in the short plat. If that is the case, the obvious end-around is to transfer one of the parcels into an LLC or trust so that it's under separate ownership. This only serves to create an additional recording fee before applying for the short plat, and also could create a situation where one landowner is affected differently than another because they are unable to make such a transfer due to a mortgage or other encumbrance on their parcel(s).

§24.30.020(D) Scope of BLA:

Section D states that all lots resulting from a BLA must be in conformance with all applicable zoning requirements, but elsewhere in the code (§24.30.050(B)) allows for BLA with an already non-conforming parcel that doesn't increase the non-conforming nature. I read these 2 sections as being in conflict so some clarification may be in order here.

§24.30.040(C)(7) Easements on BLA:

I understand why you want us to plot easements on the subject parcel(s). Adding a requirement to plot easements on adjacent parcels is another burden for the landowners. For each parcel on which I would have to plot easements I would have to get a title report for that parcel. The current price of a title report is \$380.45 (with tax) for a residential lot. I believe they are more like \$750 for commercial properties. That could mean a few hundred or a few thousand dollars of added cost for your average BLA, or it could be huge for a BLA with a large parcel adjoining many lots, for example a BLA between a single family lot and Horn Rapids Golf course would mean a title report not only on the subject lot and the golf course parcel, but one on every parcel that adjoins that golf course parcel. Yes I can plot most of the easements from the plat drawings, but I have no way of knowing if any easements have been added (or subtracted) since that plat was completed without a title report.

I'll also point out the use of the term "adjacent" here, when I think you mean "adjoining":

From Black's Law Dictionary:

Adjacent: Lying near or close to

Adjoining: touching or contiguous

§24.30.040(C)(13): Deeds

I take it this is a new requirement that deeds be submitted for review along with the BLA? I don't have an issue, and this is how Kennewick handles these. I just want to point out that its not overly clear that the intent here is that there be multiple deeds, each with one single legal description, describing the transfer(s) and then the consolidation(s) of the newly configured parcels. We help the clients with this item but many surveyors do not, so I foresee you getting one quit claim deed form with 3 or 4 legal descriptions in it from landowners who attempt to handle this step themselves. A little clarification here might save you some effort in the future.

§24.30.040(D): Landowners sign BLA drawing:

This seems to be new as well, where you're requiring landowners sign the record survey drawing. I don't have a concern other than that it can serve to slow down the process when dealing with out-of-town landowners. As it is now for a landowner who isn't local, I generally send them the deeds to be signed via email, have them print them out themselves, sign at any convenient notary, and FedEx or mail them to me to get them recorded. Most won't have a way to print the full size survey though, so I'll have to plot that here and mail it to them to sign, which adds about a week to the signature process. That's not the end of the world but it serves to add time without any real advantage. The landowner's signature on the face of the survey can have no legal affect, only their notarized signature on a recorded deed serves to adjust the boundary of their land.

§24.30.060 Time limit on recording:

Obviously a time limit is in order, but 90 days might be difficult to hit at times given the items that can come up, such as tax payments, the above described out-of-town landowner, and possibly other conditions of approval. I don't think 90 days is out of line, but I think you should add the possibility of an extension here so a landowner can deal with an issue without having to go through the whole process over again.

§24.30.070 Recording:

This appears to include a requirement that the approval letter be recorded along with the deeds. We've been back & forth on that over the years, and each municipality has a different way of handling it. I'm fine with the requirement to record the approval as an attachment to the deed, but the city will need to make some changes to the standard approval letter to get it into a recordable format. The standard letter would have to have the margins adjusted to recording minimums, all text would have to be black and the minimum size, and I've even had the deputy auditors say that the city's letterhead doesn't meet the standard because the "Washington" under the word Richland is too small and not the correct pen weight. If those items are taken care of then I don't see an issue and don't have a better solution.

In this same section I note that the last sentence alludes to the requirement to record the survey “if it has not yet been recorded”. This seems contradictory to the above section about the landowner signing the record survey, as then they would all get recorded at the same time. A bit of clarification here might be in order.

BLA requirements in general:

One item that I always warn my clients about in a BLA but I’ve never seen in anyone’s code is a mortgage. I don’t know if anyone else thinks about this, but I’ve seen landowners not even consider that one or both of them has a mortgage and that it needs to be addressed as part of the BLA. For the city its only really a concern if one of them were to be foreclosed upon, as the lender’s deed of trust encumbers the OLD lot layout. The lender could easily undo the BLA by foreclosing on that old configuration. This would be a big concern if there was an addition to a house or something that suddenly doesn’t meet setback because of an intervening foreclosure. I’d suggest adding a step to the process to make the landowners include their lenders to amend the deed of trust to the new lot configuration once the deeds are recorded.

§24.40.010(A)(1) Contents of Short Plat drawing:

This section states that a short plat is to be 24x36. Per RCW 58.17 short plat drawings are 18x24. This section also dictates two possibilities for scale of the drawing. I’d suggest that dictating the scale of the drawing will only serve to REDUCE the legibility of the average short plat. There are many short plats where a 30 or 40 scale creates the best legibility. There are others where fitting the entire parcel requires 200 or 300 scale. We surveyors are in the business of drawing legible maps, and in the end its our work product with our name & professional reputation on the line, so why not let us determine the best scale for the drawing at hand instead of unnecessarily dictating an arbitrary number? You could leave yourself an opportunity to push for better legibility here at the city’s discretion, but I’m strongly opposed to a 2 sizes fits all parcels solution to a non-existent problem here.

§24.40.010(B)(4) Vicinity maps:

The average vicinity map is about 3”, so a dictated 400 scale will get you a vicinity map that covers less than ¼ mile. You may not even get a cross street at that scale. Further most vicinity maps are not to any scale and for good reason, there’s no purpose to them being to a scale that someone is going to measure as if they get some useful information by scaling on them. My opinion of vicinity maps in general is pretty low in the age of Google Maps, and that opinion will only decrease if I’m forced to make them bigger to accommodate a scale that serves no purpose. The additional requirement of showing “all adjacent parcels” is also too much. See above for what “adjacent” means, plus I don’t think that’s what the vicinity map is for. I think you could drop all this down to a simple requirement for a vicinity map that shows sufficient detail for the reader to determine the approximate location of the plat.

§24.040.010(B)(6) area:

This section requires showing area in square feet, but that should only be for lots under 1 acre. Lots over 1 acre should be shown in acres to 2 decimal places, which is what you say elsewhere in the code.

§24.040.010(B)(10) easements:

“All” is a very scary word here. I will never claim that I have plotted “all” easements. I’m happy to say that I’ve addressed all the easements that were divulged to me in the title report, but I’ll never claim that’s every easement that affects the property as I have no way of knowing if there’s one that the title company missed, or if there’s a prescriptive easement, or one that’s mis-indexed in the recording system. Further I can’t plot many easements, they are either blanket or don’t contain sufficient information to depict them. For example Grant County PUD has thousands of easements that read “centered on the proposed transmission line as staked on July 16, 1945”. I have no way of knowing if that’s the current location of any infrastructure currently in place so I have no way of plotting that. I usually address these types of issues in a note, which I assume is sufficient here but I’d suggest saying so in the code.

§24.040.010(B)(14) topography:

This seems to be a new requirement that we include topography on short plats. I object to this requirement in that it adds cost to the landowner for no real gain, and more importantly it has no business on the recorded short plat. Contours change with grading, they shouldn’t be on the document recorded forever. I deal with this requirement in West Richland and Walla Walla by plotting the contours on the initial short plat submittal only, and remove them from the final. If that’s acceptable in Richland then I’ll just continue doing that, but I’m not sure what the real purpose of contours on a short plat is. Certainly there are cases where topography dictates the layout of the lots, but that’s not the norm so making contours a requirement for every short plat is a bit too much.

§24.404.010(B)(15) site data table:

This appears to be copied out of the preliminary plat section. I don’t think there’s much need for a data table for short plats since we’re talking about 9 lots at most.

§24.40.080(A) final short plat contents:

Again same issue as above short plats are 18x24 not 24x36.

§24.40.080(C) scale:

Same issue as above with regard to specifying a scale for every short plat.

§24.40.080(I) addresses:

I'd like to suggest expounding on this slightly to state that the ultimate responsibility of assigning these addresses is the city not the surveyor.

§24.40.080(M) signatures:

The wording here seems to suggest that more notarized signatures than the landowner are required. Is it the intent that parties benefitted (I assume by easements) are not the city then their signature must be notarized? If so that would add some significant difficulty in completing a short plat signature gathering process. I would have to send a notary to KID, BMID, WDOT, BPA, Cascade Gas, etc., and the signature page would probably wind up as 2 pages. I'm not really sure if that's the intent or if I'm just reading it wrong. Some clarification might be in order here.

§24.40.080(R) closure error:

The specification of closure error here is contrary to that required in WAC 332-130-085 and WAC 332-130-090. The WAC allows 0.07' plus 200 parts per million for any 2 points in a non-traverse type survey, or 1:5000 or 1:10,000 for a traverse type survey (depending on if it's rural or urban, likely all would be urban in the city so 1:10,000). These standards however are not what you are actually testing when looking at the plat map. You're looking to make sure that the line & curve labels make a closed figure, which they cannot help but make (within rounding error and trig function limits of less than 0.10') as long as the drafter has the lines actually drawn as a closed figure and labeled all the elements of that closed figure. In other words nothing to do with the actual precision of the survey and everything to do with the drafting. I'd suggest not wording this the way you have it and running afoul of the state standard, and instead saying just what I said above: "the lines and curves defining each lot must be labeled with bearings & distances which form a closed figure within the limits of WAC 332-130-085 or WAC 332-130-090".

§24.40.080(S) bearing & distance for all lines:

In the rare instance of a riparian boundary, this section would need some sort of an exception so that we can show a closed figure for math purposes, without creating undue clutter and without adding a false impression of the meander line being a fixed and limiting boundary.

§24.40.080(U) curve labeling:

Note that there are 2 section U's, but my comments are the same for both. I don't feel a need to have different standards for curve labels on the exterior boundary/roads and those within the plat. Further the elements labeled need to be considered. You need 2 elements to define a tangent curve, and the standard throughout the industry is to list 3 so that (a) the fact that they are tangent can be proven and (b) if one element is incorrect it can be determined which one. The most common 3 elements labeled are radius, arc length, and central angle. Adding a requirement to list the tangent distance adds no value, I can compute the tangent distance easily

$(R \cdot \tan(1/2\Delta))$, but it's a useless value. We don't stake the point of intersection and chain in to the PC & PT points or cut externals to stake curves in 2023.

For non-tangent curves, you need another element and radial bearings are one of the 3 valid elements. The others are chord bearing and local tangent bearing. I prefer to use chord bearings because they are valid for that curve no matter which direction you compute it from, and are therefore more easily added to a curve table. Radial bearings shown graphically on the face of the survey can really clutter up a drawing. This is really an issue along the boundary of a canal or road with a lot of curves, where we're finding existing monuments. The monuments control and the tangency of the curves is the lowest controlling element, so in that case you're never going to have a tangent curve. A bearing & distance between the found monuments that control the ends of the curve is much more useful than a bearing to a fictitious point in space.

§24.40.080(V) distances must add up to total:

Nothing wrong with this other than there should be some accounting for rounding error. Forcing us to override the software's automated labeling routine just to chase that last 0.01' out of the labels is a waste of everyone's time.

§24.40.080(W) sight distance requirements:

These come up on many plats and we don't get much of an explanation. This might not be the right place to address it, but I think some requirement that the city define the notes that they want on the lots unambiguously would be useful.

§24.40.090 public works requirements:

I'm not sure if this is the intent or not, but having a page plus of public works requirements for short plat signature gives the impression that the city considers every short plat to create the need for sewer, water, storm drain, road improvements etc., which is not the case. As you are aware, there is a large amount of case law at the state and federal level that makes it clear that the city can only condition approval of a development upon construction of improvements if the city can prove that the development at hand creates the need for those improvements. Obviously if those improvements are needed then they must be built before the city signs the short plat, but my experience is that the city is very quick to jump to the conclusion that every short plat creates such a need. What it creates is the opportunity to exact construction of improvements or dedication of right of way that isn't needed for the project at hand, which should not be encouraged by an unrestricted code requirement that probably wouldn't hold up in court if someone were to take it that far. I would suggest that some rewording is in order here to make it clear that the city must offer proof of necessity for improvements before conditioning a short plat upon them.

§24.50.010(A)(1) scale

Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding dictating scale of the drawing.

§24.50.010(B)(4) vicinity map

Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding vicinity maps.

§24.50.010(B)(6) area in square feet

Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding area labels (lots over 1 acre listed in acres to 2 decimal places).

§24.50.010(B)(8), (9) & (10) easements

Same comments as above in the short plat section regarding plotting of easements offsite to the project, or claiming to have all easements plotted. Also section 9 talks about a “border easement”, I’m not sure what a border easement is, further definition is necessary on this one.

§24.50.010(B)(14) topography

Similar comments to above in short plat section regarding topo for plats. In the case of a plat likely we already have topo due to the need for engineering design of roads etc. I just don’t want this to turn into having to have contours on the final plat, it’s a waste and makes them almost completely illegible in many cases.

§24.50.090 final plat application timing

You’ve had in place for several years that you won’t accept a final plat for review unless all construction is complete, or it’s within \$10k of complete, or it’s bonded. I don’t know why you refuse to look at a plat until it’s all built. You can review the plat at any point, and just make condition of approval number 1 be “complete construction of approved construction plans to the satisfaction of public works”. Then you don’t have to sign the plat until it’s all built, but you can have all the other conditions dealt with concurrently. Instead with the current system, the entire plat is built before we can submit, and the landowner is left paying interest on perhaps millions of dollars of construction for an entire month while the plat is in review. Then once we get the review if I (the surveyor) have any concerns or any back & forth with the city suddenly I’m the guy who’s holding things up on something that usually has absolutely nothing to do with the construction and we could have hashed out 2 months ago. You’re the only local jurisdiction that has this requirement, and from the survey perspective all it does is make it so I have to be the guy holding up selling lots because I want to talk about easement or notes so that someone can retrace the survey in 100 years. I’d also love to be able to take a vacation without having to stay close enough to a FedEx office to get a plat back & forth because the contractor finished the construction earlier than I expected.

§24.50.100(C) scale:

Same comments as above in short plat section regarding scale.

§24.50.100(M) notarized signatures:

Same comments as above regarding notarized signatures of non-landowners.

§24.50.100(N) certification:

I'm not sure where it's at because I don't see it in RCW 58.17, but generally the certification by the surveyor on a plat is different than that on a record survey, which is what RCW 58.09 spells out. I don't know if the difference in those certifications are worth worrying about or not.

§24.50.100(R) closure:

Same comments as above in short plat section regarding closure error/survey precision.

§24.50.100(S) labels:

Same comments as above in short plat section regarding labeling of riparian boundaries.

§24.50.100(U) curves:

Same comments as above in short plat section regarding curve labeling.

§24.50.120 public works:

Same comments as above in short plat section regarding requirements for construction of improvements. I grant that it's much less common to have a plat with no need for improvements but it is possible. A simple acknowledgement that the burden of proof is on the city would go a long way to keeping these requirements in check.

§25.60.020 procedure for BSP

I don't see anything in here about a pre-application meeting for a binding site plan. Obviously no one is going to undertake the surveying and engineering of a binding site plan without first knowing that the project has a chance of completion and what requirements the city will impose so a pre-app meeting is essential in this process.

§24.60.040 BSP drawing

Benton County does not have a separate recording book for Binding Site Plans, they are recorded as record surveys, and therefore are required to be 18x24 not 24x36.

Further in section A.1., the requirement for the heading of BSP (number) of (year) is going to run afoul of the county's recording numbering. The county is going to assign a record survey number (similar to how short plats are recorded) that will conflict (or at least not coincide) with the city assigning a number with a year basis. I'd suggest leaving this as is where the title at the top is "Record Survey (space for year assigned by auditor) for Binding Site Plan"

§24.60.040(A)(4) legal description

This appears that you are requiring us to write legal descriptions for lots in a binding site plan. The intent of a binding site plan is no different than that of a plat or short plat (from a survey sense) in that we are creating a simultaneous conveyance to create parcels. Writing metes & bounds descriptions creates a sequential conveyance, where lots inside the subdivision have junior/senior standing depending on when they were first conveyed. It's also a complete waste of time and effort. The correct legal description for conveyance of a lot in a BSP is "Lot x, Binding Site Plan y, according to the survey thereof recorded under auditor's file number z, records of Benton County, Washington". In other words a lot and block description not a metes & bounds. I'm very strongly opposed to this requirement. If it stays in the code I'll likely refuse to be the surveyor of record on a Binding Site Plan in the City of Richland as I won't have my name permanently attached with a survey that serves to create a future survey and title ambiguity.

§24.60.040(B)(4) topo

Same comments as above in plat section regarding showing contours. Again we probably have topo for a BSP but it doesn't belong on the recorded document.

§24.80.010 Application for subdivision alteration

This section requires signatures from the majority of the parties having ownership interest in the portion of the plat to be altered. Based on experience I know what you mean here, but I think you should spell out a couple things:

- What is the "portion to be altered"? Is that a phase of a plat, or a block, or just one lot? Maybe that's different on a case by case basis but I think you need some parameters in there to make the determination.
- How are you counting persons/entities with ownership interest? Is it husband and wife as one entity or is that 2 owners? How about partnerships or LLCs or trusts? Do you need signatures from each partner or just one, and do they count as one or can they be multiple? How about lenders & lien holders? They have an ownership interest, do you need signatures from them? Do you count them toward the total?

§24.90.010 subdivision vacation

This section talks about needing signatures of a majority of landowners to vacate a subdivision, but I think you probably need all the landowners to sign to vacate an entire subdivision.

§24.100.070 dead end streets

Besides topographic considerations, there are parent parcel shapes that can create the need for a dead end street as well. I think you should add this possibility into this section.

§24.100.170 alleys

This section seems to ban alleys. Is that for public alleys or private or both? The way I read that it would ban even a private access easement around the back of a lot. I'm guessing you're thinking about Crested Hills when you put that in, but I'm thinking about a commercial strip mall with individual ownerships of each party-wall building. Having a common parking area in the front for customers and a private alleyway in the back for deliveries through a common easement is a fairly normal design but would seem to be banned by this section.

§24.100.340 datum

The National Geodetic Survey is working on producing a new horizontal and vertical reference system, which will mean that NAD83 and NAVD88 are no longer supported. The city is free to remain on what will then be legacy systems, but the city then becomes the maintainer of the control network for those systems. Further the new datums will be using the international foot not the US Survey foot, so we'll continue to deal with the conversion issues between the 2. Finally the city cites their CORS site but once the new datum is adopted the city will be forced to adopt the new datum position for that CORS site (since it's part of the Washington State Reference Network). I know you have a GIS system and many asbuilt drawings that you don't want to move to the new system until you have to, but adoption of the new datum will be required at some point so I don't think you want to prevent that with code.

§24.100.350 monumentation

Concrete or iron pipe monuments in monument cases are fine for street centerline monuments, but aren't appropriate for block corners or exterior corners of the subdivision. Also requiring "iron pins" is a misnomer at best. Most surveyors set rebar, which is steel not iron, and they aren't "pins", they are rebar, but there are many other suitable monuments available, such as a Berntsen A1NB30 which is aluminum with a rare earth magnet, or perhaps a nail & washer drilled into a concrete obstacle. Also none of the requirements listed meet the state standard which requires us to affix our license number to the monument. Why not just follow the state standard in RCW 58.09.120 which requires monuments to be sufficient in durability to not be readily disturbed and be tagged with the LS number of the surveyor. You could add magnetically locatable if you want.



2015 South Ely Street
Kennewick, WA 99337
Phone 509-586-9111
FAX 509-586-7663
www.kid.org

September 1, 2023

Mike Stevens
City of Richland Development Services Dept.
625 Swift Blvd.
Richland, WA 99352

Subject: CA2023-102 and EA2023-123 - Title 24 Re-Write Code Amendment

Dear Mr. Stevens:

The Kennewick Irrigation District has received your Determination of Non-Significance regarding the re-write to Title 24 of the Richland Municipal Code pertaining to how land is divided within the Richland City limits.

KID has reviewed the re-written code and is requesting the attached additional revisions.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at the address/phone number listed below.

Sincerely,

Daniel Tissell, P.E.
Engineering Manager

cc: LB\correspondence

ORDINANCE NO. XXX-23

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Richland repealing Richland Municipal Code Title 24: Plats and Subdivision in its entirety and replacing Title 24 RMC with a new Title 24 entitled Land Division Regulations.

WHEREAS, RCW Sections 35.21.500 - .570 provide for codification of city ordinances; and

WHEREAS, Title 24 of the Richland Municipal Code has not been significantly updated since 2010; and

WHEREAS, the proposed changes to Title 24 RMC are deemed necessary or desirable for the purpose of modernizing and clarifying the language of said Title, ensuring a logical arrangement of subject matter, and eliminating conflicts and inconsistencies, as provided in RCW 35.21.500.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City of Richland as follows:

Section 1. Richland Municipal Code Title 24, entitled Plats and Subdivision, as first enacted by Ordinance No. 73, and last amended by Ordinance No. 51-19, is hereby repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following:

TITLE 24 LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS

Chapters:

- 24.10 Authority**
- 24.20 General Provisions**
- 24.30 Boundary Line Adjustments/Parcel Combinations**
- 24.40 Short Subdivisions**
- 24.50 Subdivisions**
- 24.60 Binding Site Plans**
- 24.70 Modifications to Preliminary Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.80 Alterations to Final Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.90 Vacation of Final Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.100 Land Division Design Standards**

Chapter 24.10 AUTHORITY

Sections:

- 24.10.010 Purpose.**
- 24.10.020 Severability.**
- 24.10.030 Division of land to comply with title.**
- 24.10.040 Authority.**

24.10.010 Purpose.

This title is established in accordance with Chapter 58.17 RCW which authorizes cities to administer the process for the division of land. The Richland City Council finds that the process by which all land within the city of Richland is divided is a matter of city concern, and therefore should be administered in accordance with certain standards. The purpose of this title is to regulate the division of all land and to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare in accordance with standards established to prevent overcrowding of land, to lessen congestion in the streets and highways, to promote effective land use, to promote safe and convenient travel by the public on streets and highways, to provide for adequate light and air, to facilitate adequate provisions for water, sewer, parks and recreation areas and other public requirements, to provide for proper ingress and egress, and to provide for the expeditious review and approval of proposed divisions of land within the city.

24.10.020 Severability.

The provisions of this title are declared to be separate and severable, and the invalidity of any section, subsection, provision, clause or portion of this title, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this title or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

24.10.030 Division of land to comply with title.

Every division of land within the city shall comply with the provisions of this title.

24.10.040 Authority.

The legislative authority of the city of Richland hereby delegates final subdivision and short subdivision approval to the Administrator and Public Works Director, or their designees.

Chapter 24.20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.20.010 Purpose.**
- 24.20.020 Exemptions.**
- 24.20.030 Application for exemption.**
- 24.20.040 Definitions.**
- 24.20.050 Undefined words and phrases.**
- 24.20.060 Legal lot.**
- 24.20.070 Approval required prior to recordation.**
- 24.20.080 Prohibition against sale, lease or transfer of property.**
- 24.20.090 Violations.**
- 24.20.100 Violations – Penalties.**
- 24.20.110 Violations – Continuing offense – Penalties.**
- 24.20.120 Injunctive and other proceedings.**
- 24.20.130 Application, review and inspection fees.**

- 24.20.140 Re-subdivision limitation.**
- 24.20.150 Contiguous ownership.**
- 24.20.160 Professional land surveyor.**
- 24.20.170 Advance tax payment required.**

24.20.010 Purpose.

Pursuant to the purposes set forth in RCW 58.17.010, the regulations in this title are necessary to:

- A. Promote the health, safety, and general welfare in accordance with standards established by the state and the city;
- B. Promote effective use of land by preventing the overcrowding or scattered development which would be detrimental to health, safety, or the general welfare due to the lack of water supplies, sanitary sewer, drainage, transportation, or other public services, or excessive expenditure of public funds for such services;
- C. Avoid congestion and promote safe and convenient travel by the public on streets, highways, sidewalks, and multi-use pathways through the proper planning and coordination of new streets within subdivisions with existing and planned streets in the surrounding community;
- D. Provide for adequate light and air;
- E. Provide for adequate water, sewage, drainage, parks and recreational areas, transit, sites for schools and school grounds, and other public requirements;
- F. Provide for proper ingress and egress;
- G. Provide for housing and commercial needs of the community;
- H. Require uniform monumentation of land divisions and conveyance of accurate legal descriptions;
- I. Protect environmentally sensitive areas;
- J. Provide for flexibility in site design to accommodate view enhancement and protection, protection of streams and wetlands, protection of steep slopes, and other environmentally significant or sensitive areas;
- K. To ensure consistency with and to further the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan; and
- L. To provide a process for the division of land for the following:
 - 1. Short subdivision. The division of land into nine (9) or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions with a level of review that is proportional to the effect those lots may

have on the surrounding area;

2. Subdivision. The division of land into ten (10) or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions with a level of review that is proportional to the effect those lots may have on the surrounding area;

3. Binding site plan. An alternative method of dividing property interests and applying to the phased division of any land for sale or lease which is zoned for commercial, business, office, or industrial development, or which is to be developed as condominiums or a manufactured home park.

24.20.020 Exemptions.

The following actions are exempt from the provisions of this title; provided, that in order to determine whether the action qualifies for the exemption claimed, approval must be received from the Administrator. Creation of an exempt lot does not vest the owner with the right to develop the lot when it does not meet access or use requirements of the zoning district in which it is located. Specifically, the provisions of this title shall not apply to the following exemptions:

A. Cemeteries and other burial plots while used for that purpose;

B. Divisions of land into lots or tracts each of which is one-one-hundred-twenty-eighth of a section of land or larger, or five (5) acres or larger if the land is not capable of description as a fraction of a section of land; provided, that for purposes of computing the size of any lot under this subsection which borders on a street or road, the lot size shall be expanded to include that area which would be bounded by the centerline of the road or street and the side lot lines of the lot running perpendicular to such centerline;

C. Divisions made by testamentary provisions or the laws of descent;

D. Divisions of land into lots or tracts classified for industrial or commercial use when the city has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;

E. A division for the purpose of lease when no residential structure other than mobile homes, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or travel trailers are permitted to be placed upon the land when the city has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;

F. A division made for the purpose of alteration by adjusting boundary lines, between platted or unplatted lots or both, that does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site, or division, nor create any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains insufficient area and dimension to meet minimum requirements for width and area for a building site;

G. Divisions of land into lots or tracts if:

1. Such division is the result of subjecting a portion of a parcel or tract of land to either

Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW subsequent to the recording of a binding site plan for all such land;

2. The improvements constructed or to be constructed thereon are required by the provisions of the binding site plan to be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest;

3. A city has approved the binding site plan for all such land;

4. Such approved binding site plan is recorded in the county or counties in which such land is located; and

5. the binding site plan contains thereon the following statement: "All development and use of the land described herein shall be in accordance with this binding site plan, as it may be amended with the approval of the city having jurisdiction over the development of such land, and in accordance with such other governmental permits, approvals, regulations, requirements, and restrictions that may be imposed upon such land and the development and use thereof. Upon completion, the improvements on the land shall be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest. This binding site plan shall be binding upon all now or hereafter having any interest in the land described herein." The binding site plan may, but need not, depict or describe the boundaries of the lots or tracts resulting from subjecting a portion of the land to either Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW.

A site plan shall be deemed to have been approved if the site plan was approved by a city:

- (i) In connection with the final approval of a subdivision plat or planned unit development with respect to all of such land; or
- (ii) In connection with the issuance of building permits or final certificates of occupancy with respect to all of such land; or
- (iii) If not approved pursuant to (i) and (ii) of this subsection (G), then pursuant to other such procedures as such city may have established for the approval of a binding site plan;

H. A division for the purpose of leasing land for facilities providing personal wireless services while used for that purpose. "Personal wireless services" means any federally licensed personal wireless service. "Facilities" means unstaffed facilities that are used for the transmission or reception, or both, of wireless communication services including, but not necessarily limited to, antenna arrays, transmission cables, equipment shelters, and support structures;

I. A division of land into lots or tracts of less than three (3) acres that is recorded in accordance with Chapter 58.09 RCW and is used or to be used for the purpose of establishing a site for construction and operation of consumer-owned or investor-owned

electric utility facilities. For purposes of this subsection, “electrical utility facilities” means unstaffed facilities, except for the presence of security personnel, that are used for or in connection with or to facilitate the transmission, distribution, sale, or furnishing of electricity including, but not limited to, electric power substations. This subsection does not exempt a division of land from the zoning and permitting laws and regulations of cities, towns, counties, and municipal corporations. Furthermore, this subsection only applies to electric utility facilities that will be placed into service to meet the electrical needs of a utility’s existing and new customers. New customers are defined as electric service locations not already in existence as of the date that electric utility facilities subject to the provisions of this subsection are planned and constructed;

J. Division of land due to condemnation or sale under threat thereof, by an agency or division of government vested with the power of eminent domain; and

K. Division or acquisition of land for public right-of-way.

L. Division of land as a result of abandonment of irrigation district right of way real property sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to RCW 87.03.820 or as a result of the sale of surplus real property pursuant to RCW 87.03.136.

24.20.030 Application for exemptions.

An application for exemption for any of the purposes set forth in RMC 24.20.020 shall be processed to determine whether the division is exempt with a minimum review for compliance with applicable city regulations. The application shall be determined complete upon the submittal of the following materials:

1. A completed application;
2. Maps, plans, and/or exhibits containing all applicable information as required by the Administrator; and
3. Applicable fee as set forth in the City of Richland Fee Schedule.

24.20.040 Definitions.

Please double check terms used in both City code and RCW for consistency.

As used in this Title, unless the context or subject matter clearly requires otherwise, the words or phrases defined in this section shall have the indicated meanings.

“Administrator” means the Development Services Director or designee who shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this code.

“Alley” means a public thoroughfare or right-of-way, open to public travel and dedicated to public use, which affords only a secondary means of access to abutting property.

“Applicant” means the owner or owners of record of the property subject to an application for land division or lot/boundary line adjustment, or authorized representative of such owner or owners, or a duly authorized representative of any governmental agency for which an action is sought for a governmental purpose.

“Application” means all of the application forms, plans, and accompanying documents required for any particular land division or lot/boundary line adjustment request.

“Binding site plan” means a drawing to a scale, specified in Chapter 24.60 RMC, which:

1. Identifies and shows the land areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces and any other matters specified by this title;
2. Contains inscriptions or attachments setting forth such appropriate limitations and conditions for the use of the land as established by this title; and
3. Contains provisions requiring any development to be in conformance with the binding site plan.

“Block” is a group of lots, tracts, or parcels within well-defined and fixed boundaries.

“Boundary line adjustment” shall have the same meaning as “lot/boundary line adjustment,” meaning the relocation or other minor adjustment of the boundaries of a lot, in which the relocation does not result in the creation of any additional lot or lots.

“Building envelope” refers to the buildable area of a lot after applicable setbacks, easements, and other restrictions on the lot are considered.

“Complete application” means an application that appears to contain all necessary information to make a technical determination about a project or application and includes all anticipated fees at time of application.

“Comprehensive plan” means that plan adopted by the Richland City Council as the comprehensive plan for the city.

“Condominium” means real property, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by owners of those portions. Real property is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in unit owners, and unless a declaration and a survey map and plans have been recorded in accordance with Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW. Condominiums are not confined to residential units, such as apartments, but also include offices and other types of space in commercial buildings.

“Cul-de-sac” means a street opening at one end and having a turn-around at the other end.

“Dedication” is the deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public uses, reserving to the owner no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public uses to which the property has been devoted. The intention to dedicate shall be evidenced by the owner by the presentment for filing of a final plat, short subdivision or binding site plan showing the dedication thereon; and the acceptance by the public shall be evidenced by the approval of such plat, short subdivision, or binding site plan for filing by the city.

“Department” means the City of Richland Development Services Department.

“Development permit” means any permit issued by the city of Richland allowing the physical alteration of real property including, but not limited to, building construction, street construction, utility construction or installation, grading, filling or excavating. Approval of a subdivision, short subdivision, or lot/boundary line adjustment is not considered a development permit for the purposes of this title.

“Division” is the division or re-division of land, regardless of the size of the parcels or the number of lots, for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership and includes subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan provisions.

“Easement” means a grant by a property owner to specific persons, named entities, or to the public of the right to use that property for a specific purpose.

“Fill” means any sand, gravel, earth, or other materials of any composition whatsoever placed or deposited by humans.

“Final plat” is the final drawing of the subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this title and in other city regulations.

“Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)” means the official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM).

“Homeowners association” means an incorporated nonprofit organization operating under recorded land agreements.

“Improvements” means the facilities and infrastructure of a land development, including but not limited to the streets, sidewalks, street lights, fire hydrants, stormwater facilities, sanitary sewer facilities, domestic water facilities, and other utilities and facilities required by this title to be constructed in conjunction with any particular land division, as approved by the necessary city departments.

“Land division” means the creation of any new lot or lots for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership, whether such lot or lots is created by full subdivision, short subdivision, binding site plan or exemption (see RMC 24.20.020).

“Lot” means a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range and of sufficient area and dimension to meet minimum zoning requirements. The term includes tracts or parcels. 

“Lot/boundary line adjustment” is synonymous with “boundary line adjustment” and means the relocation or other minor adjustment of the boundaries of a lot, in which the

relocation does not result in the creation of any additional lot or lots.

“Lot, corner” means a lot situated at the intersection of two or more streets.

“Lot, flag” means an irregular extension or protrusion of a lot created for the purpose of providing such lot with frontage on a public or private street or access way.

“Lot, double-frontage” means a lot with street frontage along two (2) opposite boundaries.

“Lot, frontage” means, in the case of an interior lot, a line separating the lot from the street; in the case of a corner lot, a line separating the narrowest street frontage of the lot from the street; except in those cases in a commercial or industrial district where a lot has two or more street frontage of equal length or nearly equal length, the frontage shall be considered to be the line adjoining the street which the comprehensive plan shows is intended to carry the heaviest traffic flow, or where no public street exists, along a private road, easement or access way.

“Lot, reverse-frontage” means a double-frontage lot for which the boundary along one of the streets is established as the front lot line and the boundary along the other street is established as the rear lot line, and over the rear of which is an easement as provided in RMC 24.100.300. The rear lot line of the lot shall be that boundary abutting a street or other disadvantageous use.

“Lot, nonconforming” means a lot of record in existence prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified as Title 24 RMC and any amendments thereto which does not meet the minimum lot size and other requirements as set forth in Title 23 RMC: Zoning.

“Lot of record” means any lot, tract, or parcel of land shown on an officially recorded plat or short subdivision or a parcel of land officially recorded or registered as a unit of property and described by platted lot number or by metes and bounds and lawfully established for conveyance purposes on the date of recording of the instrument first referencing the lot. The term “lot of record” as used herein does not imply that the lot conforms with the legal regulatory requirements for subdivision of property in accordance with Chapter 58.17 RCW or this title.

“Lot, through” means a lot that has both ends fronting on a street neither of which having access restrictions. Both ends shall be deemed front.

“Meander line” means a line along a body of water intended to be used solely as a reference for surveying.

“Parcel” means a contiguous quantity of land in the possession of, owned by, controlled by, or recorded as the property of the same owner or joint owners.

“Parcel combination” means the combination/merger of two (2) or more lots/parcels into one (1) lot/parcel.

"Plat" is a map or representation of a subdivision showing thereon the division of tract(s) or parcel(s) of land into lots, blocks, streets and alleys or other divisions and dedications.

"Plat Certificate" means a title report prepared by a title company for the property contained in a proposed binding site plan, subdivision or short subdivision, to include, as COMPRISING a minimum, all owners of record, easements and encumbrances effecting said property. AFFECTING

"Preliminary subdivision/short subdivision" is a neat and approximate drawing of either a proposed subdivision or short subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks and other elements of a subdivision consistent with the requirements of this title. The preliminary plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision or short subdivision.

"Proof of ownership" means an actual or copy of a recorded deed to property and/or a current title insurance policy insuring the status of an applicant as the owner in fee title to real property. Where proof of ownership is required by this title, the Administrator shall have the discretion to require a current title insurance policy.

DEFINE CURRENT

"Public street" means an approved street, whether improved or unimproved, held in public ownership or control (either through plat dedication, deed, or easement/right-of-way conveyance) and intended to be open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel.

"Public way" means any publicly owned land OR EASEMENT set aside for utilities or surface transportation purposes, including vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian transportation, whether improved or not improved.

"Public Works Director" means the City of Richland Public Works Director or designee.

"Public Works Standards" means the city's engineering, design, and construction standards and specifications governing the construction of public and private infrastructure improvements. The city of Richland's engineering design standards includes such documents establishing infrastructure standards that are authorized by the Public Works Director and published on the City's web site.

"Right-of-way" shall have the same meaning as "public way."

"Review authority" means the Richland Hearing Examiner in the case of a preliminary subdivision or the Administrator and Public Works Director in the case of all other land divisions.

"Roadway" means that portion of an approved street intended for the accommodation of vehicular traffic, generally between curb lines on an improved surface.

"Short plat" means the map or representation of a short subdivision.

"Short subdivision" is the division or re-division of land into nine (9) or fewer lots, tracts,

parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

“State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)” means the State Environmental Policy Act as defined by Chapter 43.21C RCW as it now exists or is hereafter amended.

“Street” means a public right-of-way which affords the principal means of access to abutting property, including avenue, place, way, drive, lane, boulevard, highway, road, and any other thoroughfare except an alley.

“Street, loop” means a minor street of limited length which generally follows a “U-shaped” alignment with both legs intercepting the same street.

“Street, major” means a street intended to carry a heavier traffic loading, minimizing intersecting streets and direct access to abutting properties and primarily for the purpose of accommodating general traffic circulation of the community. Major streets are classified as principal arterial, minor arterial, and major arterial.

“Street, minor” means a street, usually of limited continuity, which serves primarily to provide the principal means of access to abutting property only. Minor streets are classified as minor collector, local street, local street – single frontage, and private street as defined in RMC 12.02.

“Street, private” means a street, secured by private easement, tract or parcel created to provide the access from a city street to platted lots, that is not deeded or dedicated to the city, the maintenance of which is the responsibility of, who shall be noted on the face of the plat.

THE DEVELOPER? HOA?

“Subdivision” is the division or re-division of land into ten (10) or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

“Surety” means a bond, letter of credit, the deposit of a certified check in a city account, a security improvement agreement, or other security acceptable to the city.

“Tax parcel consolidation” means the consolidation of contiguous lots of record which are under one ownership. The purpose of the consolidation shall be for planning and building purposes and any consolidation shall comply with all applicable zoning, subdivision, and other land use controls as deemed necessary by the administrator. If all applicable standards are met, the administrator shall provide a letter to the applicant stating compliance, which the applicant may submit to the Benton County Assessor’s office when requesting the tax parcel consolidation.

“Zoning restrictions” means the restrictions found in the zoning ordinances of the city, primarily Title 23 RMC: Zoning.

24.20.050 Undefined words and phrases.

The definition of any word or phrase, not listed in the definitions, which is in question when

administering this title shall be defined according to one of the following sources in order of priority:

- A. Any city of Richland resolution, ordinance, code, regulation or formally adopted comprehensive plan, shoreline master plan or program or other formally adopted land use plan;
- B. Any statute or regulation of the state of Washington;
- C. Legal definitions from Washington common law or a law dictionary;
- D. The common dictionary.

24.20.060 Legal lot.

Development shall be permitted only on legally created lots. A legal lot is created in compliance with applicable state and local land segregation statutes or codes in effect at the time the lot was created or binding site plan was approved, including but not limited to demonstrating that the lot was created through one of the following:

- A. Lots created through subdivision - a plat approved by the city of Richland or Benton County separately describing the lot in question; or
- B. Lots created through short subdivision - a short subdivision approved by the city of Richland or Benton County separately describing the lot in question; or
- C. Lots created pursuant to a binding site plan process in effect at the time the binding site plan was approved by the city of Richland or Benton County; or
- D. A deed, contract of sale, mortgage, property tax segregation, plat, or recorded survey describing the lot in question if the instrument was executed prior to July 1, 1969 (effective date of Chapter 58.17 RCW).

24.20.070 Approval required prior to recordation.

Any map, plat or plan, unless previously exempt, hereafter made of a proposed boundary line adjustment, parcel combination, short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan, or any part thereof, shall be presented for approval prior to recording at the Benton County Auditor's Office. No such map, plat or plan shall be recorded or have any validity unless or until it has the approval of City departments and agencies with jurisdiction as required by this title.

24.20.080 Prohibition against sale, lease or transfer of property.

No person shall sell, lease or offer to sell or transfer any lot, tract or parcel subject to the requirements of this title without first receiving approval hereunder by the city and recording the approved division with Benton County; provided, that if performance of an offer or agreement to sell, lease or otherwise transfer a lot, tract or parcel of land is expressly conditioned on the recording of the subdivision, short subdivision or binding site

plan containing the lot, tract, or parcel, the offer or agreement does not violate any provision of this title.

24.20.090 Violations.

In the event of the sale, assignment, transfer, lease or conveyance of any lots in violation of the regulations of this title, the city may initiate an action to rescind or enjoin such transfer, assignment, sale conveyance or lease by making application for an injunction in Benton County Superior Court. In addition, the city has such other remedies as are provided by law. Furthermore, any person in violation of any provision of this title shall have committed a civil infraction subject to a civil penalty as set forth in RMC 10.02.050(E).

24.20.100 Violations – Penalties.

If the same violator has been found to have committed an infraction violation for the same or similar conduct two (2) separate times, with the violations occurring at the same location and involving the same or similar sections of the Richland Municipal Code or other similar codes, the third or subsequent violation shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in RMC 1.30.010 for criminal offenses.

24.20.110 Violations – Continuing offense – Penalties.

For any violation of a continuing nature, each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense punishable as provided in RMC 24.20.090 and RMC 24.20.100.

24.20.120 Injunctive and other proceedings.

Notwithstanding the imposition of any penalties hereunder, the city may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to require compliance with or to enjoin violation of the provisions of this title.

24.20.130 Application, review and inspection fees.

The Richland City Council shall establish fees to defray the administrative expenses incurred by the city for the following:

A. Fees associated with land division activities.

1. Short subdivision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.
2. Preliminary subdivision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.
3. Final plat review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the final short subdivision or final subdivision.
4. Plat improvement plan review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this

fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to review of the improvement plans and specifications for the final plat by the Public Works Director or designee. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvement plans and specifications for a final plat.

5. Construction inspection fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to initiation of construction of the plat improvements. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. If the cost to the city exceeds the amount of the fees paid, the developer shall pay an additional fee before final approval of the plat improvements.

6. Plat alteration or vacation application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

7. Exemption letter fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

8. Preliminary subdivision, short subdivision and binding site plan revision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

9. Deviation request fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the deviation request.

10. Boundary line adjustment/parcel combination fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

11. Plat exemption/lot line adjustment fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

12. Subdivision Amendment fee (major or minor). As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

13. Time Extension request fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

B. Fees associated with utility and/or street extensions (not associated with a plat).

1. Utility and/or street extension plan review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to plan review by the Public Works Director or designee. The fee is to cover actual costs

incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvement plan.

2. Utility and/or street extension inspection fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to initiation of construction of the improvements. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvements.

C. For the purposes of this section, the Public Works Director or designee is authorized to establish the total estimated cost of the proposed improvements.

D. For the purposes of this section, “actual costs incurred by the city” shall be the actual salaries and benefits of city staff for the time involved, plus any other direct costs associated with the project such as costs for contracted services.

24.20.140 Re-subdivision limitation.

Land within a short subdivision may not be further divided in any manner within a period of five (5) years from the date of recording of a short subdivision with the Benton County Auditor without the filing of a final plat in accordance with the provisions established in this title for subdivisions; provided, that when the short subdivision contains fewer than nine (9) parcels, nothing in this section shall prevent the owner who filed the short subdivision from filing an alteration within the five-year period to create up to a total of nine (9) lots within the original short subdivision boundaries.

24.20.150 Contiguous ownership.

Contiguous parcels of land in the same ownership and having boundaries in common shall be presumed to be a single parcel in determining whether or not the division of land comprises a short subdivision or a subdivision.

24.20.160 Professional land surveyor.

The preparation of all preliminary and final short subdivisions, subdivisions and binding site plans shall be made by or under the supervision of a professional land surveyor licensed in the state of Washington. The professional land surveyor shall certify on the final plat that it is a true and correct representation of the lands actually surveyed. A survey is required on all final plats. All surveys shall comply with Chapter 58.09 RCW and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

24.20.170 Advance tax payment required.

All taxes on the property to be platted must be paid as indicated by the seal and signature of the Benton County Treasurer on the face of the plat.

Chapter 24.30 BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENTS/PARCEL COMBINATION

Sections:

- 24.30.010 Purpose.**
- 24.30.020 Scope.**
- 24.30.030 Review process.**
- 24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.**
- 24.30.050 Approval criteria.**
- 24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment and parcel combination.**
- 24.30.070 Recording.**

24.30.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to clearly delineate the criteria used by the city of Richland to review lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations. Parcel combination allows for two (2) or more lots/parcels to be combined into one (1) lot/parcel. Lot/boundary line adjustments provide a procedure for changes in property lines. A lot/boundary line adjustment is intended to apply to minor boundary changes, to correct a controversy regarding the location of a lot line, and to remedy property use constraints caused by adverse topographical features. A lot/boundary line adjustment does not apply to boundary changes that would otherwise be regulated by applicable city of Richland land use codes and regulations, or to actions requiring the re-plat, alteration, or vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision. The adjustment must be consistent with all applicable zoning, health, building, and similar regulations, and cannot result in nonconformance or increase an existing nonconformance. This chapter is also intended to ensure compliance with the Survey Recording Act, Chapter 58.09 RCW, and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

24.30.020 Scope.

The lot lines separating two lots of record may only be adjusted/removed under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided under RCW 58.17.040, as now adopted or hereafter amended. Actions which change or impair conditions or requirements imposed by previous platting decisions must be accomplished pursuant to the land division requirements set forth in this title; provided, that all requirements set forth in this chapter are met, lot/boundary line adjustments proposing lot reorientations shall be deemed to be minor in nature.

Boundary line adjustments shall be a minor alteration in the location of lot or parcel boundaries on existing lots or parcels. In this section, "lot" shall mean a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range, and be of sufficient area to meet minimum zoning requirements. The purpose of the parcel combination process is to remove interior lot lines of a parcel comprised of two (2) or more separate lots with contiguous ownership. Boundary line adjustments must be consistent with the following:



ALIQUOT PART

A. Such alteration shall not increase the number of lots nor diminish in size open space or other protected environments as required by the City of Richland Critical Area Ordinance and Shoreline Master Program;

B. Such alteration shall not diminish the size of any lot so as to result in a lot which would not comply with zoning regulations except as provided in RMC Section 24.30.050(B);

C. Such alteration shall not result in a building setback violation or site coverage to less than prescribed by the zoning regulations; and

D. All lots resulting from the boundary line alteration shall be in conformance with all applicable zoning requirements.

24.30.030 Review process.

Boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations are classified as Type I applications and shall be reviewed pursuant to RMC Section 19.20.010. Based on comments from the Public Works Department, public health official⁰ and other applicable agencies and departments, the Administrator shall approve the proposed lot line adjustment or lot combination only upon finding that the standards of the Richland Municipal Code have been satisfied.

APPLICABLE IRRIGATION DISTRICT (IF LOCATED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT)



24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.

To be considered complete, a lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination application shall include the following:

A. Applications for lot/boundary line adjustments or parcel combinations shall be made on forms provided by the city of Richland Development Services Department, and shall be submitted to the Development Services Department along with the appropriate fees as established in the City of Richland Fee Schedule;

B. A completed boundary line adjustment and parcel combination request form, including all materials required pursuant to the Richland Municipal Code, to include a site plan showing (1) the location and dimensions of all structures/improvements existing upon the affected lots; (2) the distance between each structure/improvement and the proposed lot/boundary lines; and (3) structures proposed to be removed from the site depicted with broken lines and structures to remain on the site depicted with solid lines;

C. Two (2) copies of a clean and legible record of survey suitable for recording showing the following:

1. The proposed lines for all affected lots, indicated by bold solid lines;
2. The existing lot lines proposed to be changed, indicated by light broken lines;
3. The original legal description of the entire property together with new separate legal descriptions for each parcel, labeling them specifically as parcel A, parcel B, etc.;

4. A north arrow and scale;
5. All parcel numbers of affected lots;
6. The location of the property as to quarter/quarter section;
7. The location and dimensions of any easements within or adjacent to any affected lots;
8. The location, right-of-way widths, pavement widths and names of all existing or platted streets, whether public or private, and other public ways within or adjacent to the affected lots;
9. The area and dimensions of each lot following the proposed adjustment;
10. The existing and, if applicable, proposed future method of sewage disposal for each affected lot, including the location and dimensions of the proposed drain field;
11. The location of all existing and proposed water, sewer and storm drainage facilities;
12. Footprint of existing buildings with dimensions from property lines;
13. Deeds for land transfer with new legal descriptions. The legal descriptions shall include the legal for the portion of the land to be transferred and a legal description of each new parcel after the transfer. Deeds shall be typed; handwritten deeds will not be accepted.

D. The drawing shall be attached to or include on the face a formal legal declaration of the lot/boundary line adjustment, signed and notarized by all legal owners of the subject properties; and

E. If on-site wastewater (septic tanks) disposal is proposed under the limited circumstances where the Richland Municipal Code does not require connection to the city's sewer system, the applicant shall provide written verification from the Benton-Franklin Health District that the site is adequate to accommodate an on-site sewage disposal system.

24.30.050 Approval criteria.

All public improvements installed for any lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination shall be in accordance with the city's Public Works Standards. Lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations shall not:

A. Create any additional lot, tract, parcel, or division;

B. Result in a lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains increased density or insufficient area or dimension to meet the minimum requirements for area and dimension

AND IRRIGATION DISTRICT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, IF WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

as set forth in the city's zoning and land use and state and local health codes and regulations. This provision shall not be construed to require correction or remedy of preexisting nonconformities or substandard conditions; however, existing nonconformity shall not be increased or create any new nonconformity;

C. Diminish or impair drainage, water supply, existing sanitary sewage disposal, and/or access or easement for vehicles or pedestrians, utilities, and/or fire protection for any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division;

D. Diminish or impair any public or private utility ^{OR IRRIGATION} easement or deprive any parcel of access or utilities;

^{OR IRRIGATION FACILITIES}

E. Create unreasonably restrictive or hazardous access to the property;

F. Increase the nonconforming aspects of an existing nonconforming lot relative to the city's zoning and land use regulations;

G. Re-plat or vacate a plat or short subdivision, or revise or amend the conditions of approval of any full or short subdivision; or

H. Amend the conditions of approval for previously platted property.

24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment and parcel combination.

If the final documents are not recorded within ninety (90) days of approval, the lot line adjustment or parcel combination shall automatically become null and void.

PROVIDE FOR EXTENSIONS? MORTGAGE SIGN-OFFS CAN TAKE SOME TIME.

24.30.070 Recording.

A. Upon approval of the application, the Administrator shall notify the applicant. The applicant shall then record with the Benton County Auditor the certificate or document issued by the Administrator indicating approval of the lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination, together with the legal document(s) transferring title, any applicable restrictive covenants, and the survey, if one was required and has not yet been recorded.

B. A lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination does not become effective until the applicant has recorded the documents required by the Benton County Auditor. The applicant shall return one copy of each recorded document to the Department, which copy must bear the Benton County Auditor's stamp to verify recording. No building or other site development permits shall be granted until the applicant returns the copy of the recorded document to the Department.

Chapter 24.40 SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.40.010 Contents of application.

- 24.40.020 Distribution of plans.**
- 24.40.030 Preliminary short subdivision – Administrative review.**
- 24.40.040 Findings.**
- 24.40.050 Appeals.**
- 24.40.060 Final short subdivision submittal.**
- 24.40.070 Phasing.**
- 24.40.080 Contents of final short subdivision.**
- 24.40.090 Final short subdivision – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.**
- 24.40.100 Recording.**
- 24.40.110 Expiration of preliminary approval.**
- 24.40.120 Time extensions.**

24.40.010 Contents of application.

Every preliminary short subdivision shall consist of the appropriate application form, applicable fees, and the following:

A. Maps and Exhibits.

1. Two (2) copies of the preliminary short subdivision which shall be a legibly drawn map 24 x 36 inches in size at a scale of one (1) inch equals 50 feet or one (1) inch equals 100 feet. If approved by the Department, an alternative appropriate scale may be used;
2. One (1) reduced (11 x 17 inches) copy of the preliminary short subdivision;
3. One (1) copy of the short plat shall be submitted to the City in a digital or electronic format as a Portable Document Format (PDF).
4. SEPA environmental checklist, if applicable. An environmental checklist will be required for a preliminary short subdivision if the construction of improvements will involve more than 500 cubic yards of grading, excavation or fill, or if critical areas exist on site;
5. A plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owners signing;
5. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

B. Preliminary short subdivision data (to be included on the preliminary short subdivision maps or exhibits).

1. Title of the proposed short subdivision;

2. Location of subject property by quarter-quarter(s) of the section, township and range;
3. Legal description of the subject property with the source of the legal description clearly indicated;
4. A vicinity map at a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, except that the Administrator may approve an alternative scale if requested. The vicinity map shall show all adjacent parcels. It shall show how the streets and alleys in the proposed short subdivision connect with existing and proposed streets and alleys in neighboring subdivisions or un-platted property;
5. North arrow, scale and boundary of the proposed short subdivision, and the date the map is prepared;
6. Boundaries of all blocks, lot numbers, and lot lines along with their dimensions and areas in square feet;
7. Location and identification of existing utilities;
8. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed streets, roads and access easements within the proposed short subdivision and within 100 feet thereof, or the nearest city street if there is no city street within 100 feet of the subject property;
9. All easements, including border easements, or tracts proposed to be dedicated for any public purpose or for the common use of the property owners of the short subdivision;
10. All existing easements that affect the subject property;

THIS IS AN ONEROUS REQUEST. CONDITION WITH "AS SHOWN IN A CURRENT PLAT CERTIFICATE".
11. Location of any natural features such as wooded areas, streams, drainage ways, special flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, and critical areas as defined in Chapter 22 10 RMC:

Location of any existing irrigation facilities, easements, and rights-of-ways including, but not limited, to canals, wasteways, drainageways, piping, and artificially created wetlands
12. Location of existing buildings, septic tanks, drain fields, wells and other improvements, and a note indicating if they will remain or be removed;
13. Whether adjacent property is platted or un-platted. If platted, give the name of the subdivision. If the proposed short subdivision is the division of a portion of an existing plat, the approximate lines of the existing plat are to be shown and a copy of the existing plat must be provided, along with the recording numbers of any recorded covenants and easements;
14. Topographic information as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor, at five-foot maximum contour intervals, or at two-foot intervals where overall site topography is too flat to be depicted by five-foot intervals. Delineate areas with any slopes that are

fifteen percent (15%) or greater; and

15. Site data table showing number of proposed lots, existing zoning, water supplier, and method of sewerage.

24.40.020 Distribution of plans.

When the Department determines that the application is complete pursuant to Chapter 19.30 RMC, the Department shall distribute the application materials to agencies deemed prudent by the city. The application materials shall also be provided to nearby municipalities when the subject property is located adjacent to or within one mile of another municipal boundary. Application materials shall also be provided to the Washington State Department of Transportation when the subject property is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway. Any reviewing agency may request additional information during the review process.

THE APPLICATION MATERIALS SHALL ALSO BE PROVIDED TO IRRIGATION DISTRICTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE ANY PORTION OF THE CITY OF RICHLAND.

24.40.030 Preliminary short subdivision – Administrative review.

Preliminary short subdivisions are classified as Type I applications and shall be processed pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 19 RMC. The Administrator is authorized to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for preliminary short subdivision. The applicant will be notified in writing by the Administrator as to the requirements for the filing of the short subdivision (preliminary short subdivision approval) or its denial within thirty (30) days of determining that the application is complete. The decision of the Administrator is final unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to RMC 24.40.050, Appeals.

AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE ANY PORTION OF THE CITY OF RICHLAND.

24.40.040 Findings.

Prior to approving any preliminary short subdivision the Administrator shall determine and make written findings of fact that the public interest will be served by the short subdivision, the proposed short subdivision is in conformity with all applicable development code provisions and that appropriate provisions are made for the following:

- A. The public health, safety, and general welfare;
- B. Open spaces;
- C. Drainage ways;
- D. Streets or roads, alleys, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, and other public ways;
- E. Transit stops;
- F. Public potable water supplies;
- G. Sanitary sewer;
- H. Parks and recreation;

I. Playgrounds, schools and school grounds;

J. Sidewalks and other planning features that assure safe walking conditions for students who only walk to and from school;

Irrigation District water distribution facilities in accordance with 58.17.310 RCW.

K. Other requirements found to be necessary and appropriate and for which written standards and policies have been adopted.

24.40.050 Appeals.

Any decision approving or disapproving any land division shall be reviewable pursuant to the appropriate project permit application type as provided in RMC 19.20.030 and the procedure set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.40.060 Final short subdivision submittal.

A. The final short subdivision shall incorporate all conditions of the preliminary approval, and all conditions of approval imposed by the Administrator.

B. All final short subdivision submittals shall include the following:

1. A minimum of two (2) copies of the proposed final short subdivision;
2. Appropriate fees as provided in RMC 24.20.130;
3. Plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owners signing; and
4. Maps shall also be submitted in portable document format (.pdf) format at the time of submittal.

24.40.070 Phasing.

Phasing of short subdivisions is not permitted.

24.40.080 Contents of final short subdivision.

All surveys shall comply with the Survey Recording Act (Chapter 58.09 RCW), minimum standards for survey and land descriptions (Chapter 332-130 WAC), and any applicable city standards. The contents of a final short subdivision shall include the following:

A. The final short subdivision shall be a legibly drawn, printed, or reproduced permanent map. Final short subdivisions shall measure 24 x 36 inches. A two-inch margin shall be provided on the left edge, and a one-half-inch margin shall be provided at the other edges of the plat map. If more than one sheet is required, each sheet shall show sheet numbers for the total sheets.

B. The file number of the short subdivision, location by quarter-quarter(s) of a section,

CLARIFY WHAT THIS IS. CITY APPLICATION #?

township and range shall be shown.

C. The scale shall be 50 feet or 100 feet to the inch. If approved by the Department, an appropriate scale may be used which does not exceed 200 feet to the inch, provided a 400 feet to the inch reduced copy is also submitted. The scale shall be shown in a text form as well as a graphic bar scale.

D. A bold boundary line shall delineate the existing perimeter boundary of the short subdivision prior to any dedication to the public.

E. The location and widths of streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and easements serving the property, parks and open spaces proposed within the division and those platted easements existing immediately adjacent to the division shall be shown and or identified. Areas to be dedicated to the public must be labeled.

F. Layout and names of adjoining subdivisions, subdivision lots or portions thereof shall be shown within and adjacent to the short subdivision boundary.

G. The layout, lot and block numbers, and dimensions of all lots shall be shown.

H. Street names shall be shown.

I. Street addresses for each lot shall be shown.

J. Plat restrictions required as conditions of preliminary short subdivision approval shall be shown.

K. Existing easements and utility easements shall be identified, shown and labeled. Recording information for the easement(s) shall be provided on the survey. Any easement and/or utility easement being created by the immediate land division shall also be identified, shown and labeled.

L. Any special statements of approval required from governmental agencies, including those pertaining to flood hazard areas, shorelines, critical areas, and connections to adjacent state highways shall be shown.

M. A notarized certification and acknowledgement by the owner(s) and beneficiary, if other than the city, as shown on a current plat certificate shall be provided dedicating streets, areas intended for other public use, and the granting of easements for slope and utilities.

N. A certification signed by a professional land surveyor registered in the state of Washington stating: (1) that the final short subdivision was surveyed and prepared by him/her, or under his/her supervision; (2) that the short subdivision map is a true and correct representation of the subject land; and (3) that monumentation has been established as required by city standards. The certification must be consistent with

Chapter 58.09 RCW.

O. All monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed and not replaced, describing their kind, size and location and giving other data relating thereto;

P. Bearing trees, corner accessories or witness monuments, basis of bearings, bearing and length of lines, scale of map with graphic bar scale and north arrow;

Q. Any other data necessary for the interpretation of the various items and locations of the points, lines and areas shown;

R. The allowable error of mathematical closure for the final plat map shall not exceed one foot in 80,000 feet or 0.30 foot, whichever is greater;

S. Bearings and lengths are to be shown for all lines. No ditto marks are to be used;

T. Arrows shall be used to show limits of bearings and distances whenever any chance of misinterpretation could exist;

U. Short subdivision boundary and street center lines having curves shall show radius, arc, central angle and tangent for each curve and radial bearings where curve is intersected by a non-tangent line. Spiral curves shall show two (2) spiral curve elements in addition to the chord bearing and length;

U. Lots along curves shall show arc length and radius. For lot corners that are on non-tangent or non-perpendicular curves, the radial bearing shall be shown. If a curve table is provided, it shall show ⁰angle for each segment of the curve along each lot, arc length, tangent length, and radius, THE CENTRAL



V. All dimensions shall be shown in feet and hundredths of a foot. All bearings and angles shall be shown in degrees, minutes and seconds. All partial measurements shown shall equal the total overall measurements shown;

W. Requirements for lot development, such as intersection sight distance preservation features and other constraints on lot improvements;

X. The final short subdivision map shall indicate the actual net area for each platted lot exclusive of dedicated or private road right-of-way. Lots one (1) acre and over shall be shown to the closest hundredth of an acre, and all other lots shall be shown in square feet to the nearest square foot.

Y. Signature blocks. The plat must be reviewed and signed by the following:

1. Richland Public Works Director;
2. Administrator;

3. Benton-Franklin Health District (only where septic systems and/or private wells are required to serve the development);
4. Benton County Treasurer;
5. Benton County Assessor; and
6. Applicable ~~irrigation purveyor~~ Irrigation District or purveyor



24.40.090 Final short subdivision – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.

A. Upon receipt of the final short subdivision application, the Administrator and Public Works Director shall review and approve the final short subdivision once it has been determined that it conforms to the conditions of the preliminary approval and applicable state laws, and meets the Title 24 RMC requirements in existence when the preliminary short subdivision was approved. Minimum improvements shall consist of all of the following elements:

1. Issuance of a right-of-way construction permit pursuant to Chapter 12.08 RMC; and
2. All elements of the permitted sanitary sewer system installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and cleanout casting adjustments may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
3. All elements of the permitted potable water distribution system installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of valve covers and surface adjustments to fire hydrants may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
4. All elements of the permitted stormwater drainage system installed, inspected, and accepted. Completion of manhole and inlet casting adjustments and long term erosion control treatment of retention basins may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
5. All elements of the permitted public streets installed, inspected and accepted. Consistent with RMC 24.40.100, completion of asphalt paving and curb and gutter may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
6. Concrete sidewalks included in the right-of-way construction permit may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
7. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of streetlights may be deferred if secured by a security improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed

by the City Manager; and

8. All off-site infrastructure required by preliminary short subdivision conditions is installed, inspected and accepted, and all property rights acquisition for said infrastructure is completed. Property rights transactions must be recorded in the public record; and

All elements of the Irrigation water distribution facilities installed, inspected and accepted pursuant to the applicable Irrigation District requirements pursuant to RCW 58.17.310.

9. Placement of all public street survey monumentation and property boundary markers may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

10. Record drawings of the public infrastructure meeting the Public Works Standards.

B. The Public Works Director may determine that the minimum improvements described above are substantially complete if: (1) all of the items listed above are complete to the point of providing service as intended by their design, even if minor work is needed to complete adjustments and site cleanup; and (2) the total estimated value of the minor work is less than \$10,000; and (3) the applicant has deposited \$10,000 with the city prior to submittal of the final short subdivision or subdivision application to secure completion of the required minor work. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of street lights may be included in the scope of this minor work.

24.40.100 Recording.

The applicant shall record the completed final short subdivision map with the Benton County Auditor's Office and submit copies of the recorded documents to the Department within ten (10) days of recordation. All fees for such recording shall be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

24.40.110 Expiration of preliminary approval.

Approval of a preliminary short subdivision shall automatically expire two (2) years from the date of approval unless a complete application for a final short subdivision meeting all requirements under this title is submitted to the city. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.40.120.

24.40.120 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Development Services Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the preliminary short subdivision. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application under to Title 19 RMC.

B. The Administrator may approve one (1) twelve (12)-month time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the short subdivision contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Prior to granting the time extension, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of this extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to

protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

Chapter 24.50 SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.50.005 Pre-Application conference required.**
- 24.50.010 Contents of application.**
- 24.50.020 Distribution of plans.**
- 24.50.030 Preliminary subdivision – open record hearing.**
- 24.50.040 Preliminary subdivision – review by hearing examiner.**
- 24.50.050 Findings.**
- 24.50.060 Appeals.**
- 24.50.070 Expiration of preliminary approval.**
- 24.50.080 Time extensions.**
- 24.50.090 Final subdivision submittal.**
- 24.50.100 Contents of final subdivision.**
- 24.50.110 Phasing.**
- 24.50.120 Final plat – approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.**
- 24.50.130 Performance bond.**
- 24.50.140 Recording.**

24.50.005 Pre-application conference required.

A pre-application conference pursuant to RMC 19.30.010 is required prior to filing an application for a preliminary subdivision unless the Administrator waives this requirement. The Administrator's determination to waive this pre-application requirement is based on the scope and complexity of the proposed project, and will be made in the Administrator's sole discretion.

Notification and invitation of the pre-application conference shall be provided to the Irrigation Districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland.

24.50.010 Contents of application.

Every preliminary subdivision shall consist of the appropriate application form, applicable fees, and the following:

A. Maps and Exhibits.

1. Two (2) copies of the preliminary subdivision which shall be a legibly drawn map 24 x 36 inches in size at a scale of one (1) inch equals 50 feet or one (1) inch equals 100 feet. If approved by the Department, an alternative appropriate scale may be used;
2. One (1) reduced (11 x 17 inches) copy of the preliminary short subdivision;



3. One (1) copy of the short plat shall be submitted to the City in a digital or electronic format as a Portable Document Format (PDF)

4. SEPA environmental checklist;

5. A plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owner(s) signing;

6. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

B. Preliminary subdivision data (to be included on the preliminary subdivision).

1. Title of the proposed subdivision;

2. Location of the subject property by quarter-quarter(s) of the section, township and range;

3. Legal description of the subject property with the source of the legal description clearly indicated;

4. A vicinity map at a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, except that the Administrator may approve an alternative scale if requested. The vicinity map shall show all adjacent parcels. It shall show how the streets and alleys in the proposed subdivision connect with existing and proposed streets and alleys in neighboring subdivisions or un-platted property;

5. North arrow, scale and boundary of the proposed subdivision, and the date the map is prepared;

6. Boundaries of all blocks, lot numbers, and lot lines along with their dimensions and areas in square feet;

7. Location and identification of existing utilities;

8. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed streets, roads and access easements within the proposed subdivision and within 100 feet thereof, or the nearest city street if there is no city street within 100 feet of the subject property;

9. All easements, including border easements, or tracts proposed to be dedicated for any public purpose or for the common use of the property owner(s) of the subdivision;

10. ~~All~~ existing easements that affect the subject property;

THIS IS AN ONEROUS REQUEST. CONDITION WITH "AS SHOWN IN A CURRENT PLAT CERTIFICATE".

11. Location of any natural features such as wooded areas, streams, drainage ways,

special flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, or critical areas as defined in Chapter 22.10 RMC:

Location of any existing irrigation facilities, easements, and rights-of-ways including, but not limited, to canals, wasteways, drainageways, piping, and artificially created wetlands

12. Location of existing buildings, septic tanks, drain fields, wells or other improvements, and a note indicating if they will remain or be removed;

13. Whether adjacent property is platted or un-platted. If platted, give the name of the subdivision. If the proposed subdivision is the division of a portion of an existing plat, the approximate lines of the existing plat are to be shown, and a copy of the existing plat shall be submitted, along with the recording numbers of any recorded covenants and easements;

14. Topographic information as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor, at five-foot maximum contour intervals, or at two-foot intervals where overall site topography is too flat to be depicted by five-foot intervals. Delineate areas with any slopes that are 15 percent (15%) or greater; and

15. Site data table showing number of proposed lots, existing zoning, water supplier, and method of sewerage.

Whether subject property is located within an Irrigation District and if so specify which Irrigation District(s).

24.50.020 Distribution of plans.

When the Department determines that the application is complete pursuant to Chapter 19.30 RMC, the Department shall distribute the application materials to agencies deemed prudent by the city. The application materials shall also be provided to nearby municipalities when the subject property is located adjacent to or within one (1) mile of another municipal boundary. Application materials shall also be provided to the Washington State Department of Transportation when the subject property is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway. Any reviewing agency may request additional information during the review process.

AND TO THE APPLICABLE IRRIGATION DISTRICT, IF LOCATED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT, PURSUANT TO 58.17.310 RCW.

24.50.030 Preliminary subdivision – open record hearing.

Preliminary subdivisions are classified as Type IIIA applications and shall be processed pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 19 RMC. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing examiner open record hearing on the preliminary subdivision shall be given in accordance with RMC 19.40.010 and in the following manner:

A. Mailing a written notice not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such hearing to the owners of all properties within 300 feet of the exterior boundaries of the proposed subdivision, said mailing to be by regular, first class mail, postage prepaid; and

Irrigation Districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland, and

B. Posting public notice on or adjacent to the land proposed to be subdivided at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the open record hearing; and

C. Publishing in the official newspaper of the city and on the city's website a notice of the open record hearing not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such hearing.

24.50.040 Preliminary subdivision – review by hearing examiner.

The hearing examiner will hold an open record hearing concerning all preliminary subdivisions submitted to the city, and will review all preliminary subdivisions to assure conformance of the proposed subdivision to the general purposes of the comprehensive plan or other official growth management controls of the city, and to assure conformance to city planning standards, zoning, and specifications.

A. The hearing examiner shall inquire into the public use and interest proposed to be served by the subdivision and any dedications associated therewith. The hearing examiner shall determine if appropriate provisions are made for, but not limited to, the public health, safety, and general welfare, for open spaces, drainage ways, streets, alleys, multi-use pathways, and other public ways, transit stops, public potable water supplies, sanitary sewer, parks and recreation, playgrounds, schools and school grounds, and shall consider all other relevant facts, including sidewalks and other planning features, that assure safe walking conditions for students who walk to and from school, and determine whether the public interest will be served by the subdivision and dedications.



irrigation water
right-of-way and
distribution facilities.

B. Every decision of the hearing examiner shall be in writing and shall include findings of fact and conclusions to support the decision.

C. The hearing examiner must act on the application within 90 days of filing of a fully completed preliminary subdivision application unless the applicant consents to an extension of time. This 90-day period excludes time required to comply with Chapter 43.21C RCW and RMC 24.50.030.

D. The decision of the hearing examiner is final unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to RMC 24.50.060.

24.50.050 Findings.

Prior to approving any preliminary subdivision, the hearing examiner shall determine and make written findings of fact that the public interest will be served by the subdivision, the proposed subdivision is in conformity with all applicable development code provisions and that appropriate provisions are made for the following:

A. The public health, safety, and general welfare;

B. Open spaces;

C. Drainage ways;

D. Streets or roads, alleys, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, and other public ways;

E. Transit stops;

F. Public potable water supplies;

irrigation water right-of-way and distribution facilities



G. Sanitary sewer;

H. Parks and recreation;

I. Playgrounds, schools and school grounds;

J. Sidewalks and other planning features that assure safe walking conditions for students who only walk to and from school;

24.50.060 Appeals.

Any decision approving or disapproving any land division shall be reviewable pursuant to the appropriate project permit application type as provided in RMC 19.20.030 and procedure as set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.50.070 Expiration of preliminary approval.

Approval of a preliminary subdivision shall automatically expire five (5) years from the date of approval unless a complete application for a final subdivision meeting all requirements under this title is submitted to the city. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.50.080.

24.50.080 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the preliminary subdivision. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

B. Subject to the routing and comment requirement provided herein, the Administrator may grant a single one-year time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the subdivision contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Prior to granting the one-year time extension, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of the time extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.50.090 Final subdivision submittal.

A. The submittal of an application for final subdivision approval shall only occur after:

1. The applicant has completed all work and it has been accepted by the Public Works

Department; or

2. The applicant has substantially completed all work required by the Public Works Department, including preparation and submittal of record drawings and survey data, a walk-thru inspection has been completed (with punch list items valued at less than \$10,000), and financial security a surety bond for the punch list items has been provided and accepted by the Public Works Department; or

3. A security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by applicant and the City Manager, coupled with the required financial surety, is attached to the final subdivision application.

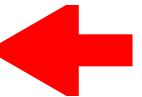
B. Upon satisfaction of one of the three options above and submission of the final subdivision application to the Department, it shall be routed to appropriate departments and agencies to review for compliance with the conditions of approval. Once all reviewing departments and agencies are satisfied, all necessary infrastructure has been installed, and all conditions have been met or appropriate bonding and surety obtained pursuant to RMC 24.50.110, the final subdivision map shall be submitted by applicant to the Department for obtaining the required signatures. Final subdivisions shall be approved, disapproved, or returned to the applicant within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt thereof, unless the applicant consents to an extension of such time period (RCW 58.17.140).

24.50.100 Contents of final subdivision.

All surveys shall comply with the Survey Recording Act (Chapter 58.09 RCW), minimum standards for survey and land descriptions (Chapter 332-130 WAC), and any applicable city standards. The contents of a final subdivision shall include the following:

A. The final subdivision shall be a legibly drawn, printed, or reproduced permanent map. Final subdivisions shall measure 24 x 36 inches. A two-inch margin shall be provided on the left edge, and a one-half-inch margin shall be provided at the other edges of the plat map. If more than one sheet is required, each sheet shall show sheet numbers for the total sheets.

B. The file number of the subdivision, location by quarter-quarter(s) of a section, township and range shall be shown. CLARIFY WHAT THIS IS. CITY APPLICATION #?



C. The scale shall be 50 feet or 100 feet to the inch. If approved by the Department, an appropriate scale may be used which does not exceed 200 feet to the inch, provided a 400 feet to the inch reduced copy is also submitted. The scale shall be shown in a text form as well as a graphic bar scale.

D. A bold boundary line shall delineate the existing perimeter boundary of the subdivision prior to any dedication to the public.

E. The location and widths of streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and easements serving the

property, parks and open spaces proposed within the division and those platted easements existing immediately adjacent to the division shall be shown and or identified. Areas to be dedicated to the public must be labeled.

F. Layout and names of adjoining subdivisions, subdivision lots or portions thereof shall be shown within and adjacent to the subdivision boundary.

G. The layout, lot and block numbers, and dimensions of all lots shall be shown.

H. Street names shall be shown.

I. Street addresses for each lot shall be shown.

J. Plat restrictions required as conditions of preliminary subdivision approval shall be shown.

K. Existing easements and utility easements shall be identified, shown and labeled. Recording information for the easement(s) shall be provided on the survey. Any easement and/or utility easement being created by the immediate land division shall also be identified, shown and labeled.

L. Any special statements of approval required from governmental agencies, including those pertaining to flood hazard areas, shorelines, critical areas, and connections to adjacent state highways shall be shown.

M. A notarized certification and acknowledgement by the owner(s) and beneficiary, if other than the city, as shown on a current plat certificate shall be provided dedicating streets, areas intended for other public use, and the granting of easements for slope and utilities.

N. A certification signed by a professional land surveyor registered in the state of Washington stating: (1) that the final subdivision was surveyed and prepared by him/her, or under his/her supervision; (2) that the subdivision map is a true and correct representation of the subject land; and (3) that monumentation has been established as required by city standards. The certification must be consistent with Chapter 58.09 RCW.

O. All monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed and not replaced, describing their kind, size and location and giving other data relating thereto;

P. Bearing trees, corner accessories or witness monuments, basis of bearings, bearing and length of lines, scale of map with graphic bar scale and north arrow;

Q. Any other data necessary for the interpretation of the various items and locations of the points, lines and areas shown;

R. The allowable error of mathematical closure for the final plat map shall not exceed one

foot in 80,000 feet or 0.30 foot, whichever is greater;

S. Bearings and lengths are to be shown for all lines. No ditto marks are to be used;

T. Arrows shall be used to show limits of bearings and distances whenever any chance of misinterpretation could exist;

U. Subdivision boundary and street center lines having curves shall show radius, arc, central angle and tangent for each curve and radial bearings where curve is intersected by a non-tangent line. Spiral curves shall show two (2) spiral curve elements in addition to the chord bearing and length;

U. Lots along curves shall show arc length and radius. For lot corners that are on non-tangent or non-perpendicular curves, the radial bearing shall be shown. If a curve table is provided, it shall show angle for each segment of the curve along each lot, arc length, tangent length, and radius;

V. All dimensions shall be shown in feet and hundredths of a foot. All bearings and angles shall be shown in degrees, minutes and seconds. All partial measurements shown shall equal the total overall measurements shown;

W. Requirements for lot development, such as intersection sight distance preservation features and other constraints on lot improvements;

X. The final subdivision map shall indicate the actual net area for each platted lot exclusive of dedicated or private road right-of-way. Lots one (1) acre and over shall be shown to the closest hundredth of an acre, and all other lots shall be shown in square feet to the nearest square foot.

Y. Signature blocks. The plat must be reviewed and signed by the following:

1. Richland Public Works Director;
2. Administrator;
3. Benton-Franklin Health District (only where septic systems and/or private wells are required to serve the development);
4. Benton County Treasurer;
5. Benton County Assessor; and
6. Applicable ~~irrigation purveyor.~~ Irrigation District

24.50.110 Phasing.

A. Any subdivision may be developed in phases or increments. A master phasing plan shall be submitted with the preliminary subdivision for approval by the Department. The

phasing plan may be approved by the Administrator provided:

1. The phasing plan includes all land identified within the legal notice;
2. The sequence of phased development is identified by a map;
3. Each phase has reasonable public or private infrastructure to support the number of dwelling units or proposed commercial or industrial development contained in that phase and to appropriately mitigate and identified impacts;
4. Each phase constitutes an independent planning unit with facilities, adequate circulation, and any requirements established for the entire subdivision or binding site plan; and provided that any non-finalized portion meets the minimum lot size of the underlying zone for the proposed use; and
5. The Public Works Director approves the necessary documents so that all road improvement requirements are assured for that phase.

B. A phasing plan may be amended or substituted following preliminary approval. Said plan may be approved administratively provided the above criteria are met.

24.50.120 Final plat – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.

A. Upon receipt of the final subdivision map, the Administrator and Public Works Director shall review the final map and shall approve the final subdivision once it has been determined that the final subdivision conforms to the conditions of the preliminary approval and applicable state laws, and meets the Title 24 RMC requirements in existence when the preliminary subdivision was approved. Minimum improvements shall consist of all of the following elements:

1. Issuance of a right-of-way construction permit pursuant to Chapter 12.08 RMC; and
2. All elements of the permitted sanitary sewer system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and cleanout casting adjustments may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
3. All elements of the permitted potable water distribution system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of valve covers and surface adjustments to fire hydrants may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
4. All elements of the permitted stormwater drainage system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and inlet casting adjustments and long term erosion control treatment of retention basins may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

5. All elements of the permitted public streets are installed, inspected and accepted. Consistent with RMC 24.50.120, completion of asphalt paving and curb and gutter may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
6. Concrete sidewalks included in the right-of-way construction permit may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
7. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of streetlights may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
8. All off-site infrastructure required by preliminary subdivision conditions is installed, inspected and accepted, and all property rights acquisition for said infrastructure is completed. Property rights transactions must recorded in the public record; and

All elements of the Irrigation water distribution facilities installed, inspected and accepted pursuant to the applicable Irrigation District requirements pursuant to RCW 58.17.310.
9. Placement of all public street survey monumentation and property boundary markers may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
10. Record drawings of the public infrastructure meeting the Public Works standards may be deferred if secured by a security agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager.

B. The Public Works Director may determine that the minimum improvements described above are substantially complete and authorize the final plat if: (1) all of the items listed above are complete and the total estimated value of the incomplete work is less than \$10,000; and (2) the applicant has deposited \$10,000 with the City prior to submittal of the final subdivision application to secure completion of the required work; or (3) if the applicant and the City enter into a Security Improvement Agreement to secure the completion of incomplete items..

24.50.130 Performance bond.

In lieu of the construction of the required improvements prior to final platting or dividing of the property, the applicant may enter into a Security Improvement agreement with the city to construct the required street improvements at a later date, and shall furnish to the city a performance bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the city, providing for and securing to the city the actual construction of the streets within a period specified by the city and expressed in the bond and/or contract. The full amount of the bond shall be retained by the city until completion of the construction of the streets and acceptance of the improvements by the city.

24.50.140 Recording.

The applicant shall record the completed final subdivision map with the Benton County Auditor's Office and submit copies of the recorded documents to the Development Services Department within ten (10) days of recordation. All fees for such recording shall

be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

Chapter 24.60 BINDING SITE PLANS

Sections:

- 24.60.010 Purpose and scope.**
- 24.60.020 Overview of procedures.**
- 24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.**
- 24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.**
- 24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.**
- 24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.**
- 24.60.070 Performance bond.**
- 24.60.080 Appeals.**
- 24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.**
- 24.60.100 Rescission.**
- 26.60.110 Expiration.**
- 26.60.120 Time extensions.**
- 24.60.130 Notice of filing.**

24.60.010 Purpose and scope.

A. The purpose of the binding site plan is to establish a procedure of land division in lieu of other provisions of Title 24 RMC. The division of property by the binding site plan process may only be used for the following:

1. The division of land for the purposes of leasing space for manufactured homes, travel trailers, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or other recreational vehicles so long as the site plan complies with all other applicable regulations; and
2. The division of land involving improvements constructed or to be constructed that will be one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity.

B. Binding site plans will not be approved unless appropriate provisions and dedications of public rights-of-way, utilities, and easements are made to meet infrastructure provisions per city standards. The city may also require a development agreement governing future development of the property.

24.60.020 Overview of procedures.

A. The general procedures for processing a binding site plan shall consist of the following steps:

1. Submittal of an application for preliminary approval of a binding site plan;
2. Approval by the Public Works Director of appropriate engineering design plans for streets and other public improvements, and either construction of improvements or

Previous versions of this code have provided for BSP to apply to "every division of commercially or industrially zoned land into two or more parcels for the purposes of sale, lease, or other transfer of ownership, except for those land divisions exempted in this title, and except when the land is to be platted". We request this be added back into this code amendment failure to do so could potentially have a negative impact to KID landholdings and its ratepayers.

To the extent these changes are made, please certify that these changes will not affect existing binding site plans.

submittal of a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager;

3. Approval of the binding site plan by the Administrator; and

4. Recording of binding site plan with the Benton County Auditor's Office.

24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.

Prior to the division of land as allowed per RMC 24.60.010, a binding site plan application shall be filed. The application shall include:

A. A completed application form;

B. Two (2) copies of the binding site plan prepared by a registered professional land surveyor (24 x 36 inches) and one set of reduced size (11 x 17 inches) reductions of the binding site plan;

C. A Plat Certificate dated no later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of application showing the name of all parties with an interest in the land being subdivided;

D. Preliminary engineering plans including, but not limited to water, sewer, streetlights, roads, storm drainage and sidewalks;

E. Application fee as required by the City of Richland Fee Schedule;

F. SEPA Checklist; and

G. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.

The binding site plan shall consist of a cover sheet, if necessary, containing approvals, conditions, certificates, and inscriptions; and a scaled drawing(s) representing the parcel to be divided. The cover sheet is necessary only if the binding site plan contains more than one sheet. All sheets shall be drawn in permanent black ink on sheets of paper measuring 24 x 36 inches, and with a two-inch margin on the left edge and a one-inch margin on all other edges. The drawing shall be drawn at an appropriate decimal scale such that it is not cramped or illegible. The cover sheet and drawing shall contain the following:

A. Content of cover sheet. The cover sheet shall contain the following information and inscriptions:

1. At the top of the sheet, the title "Binding Site Plan No. (number) of (year)" followed by the name of the proposed binding site plan. If the land to be divided is a portion of a larger property for which a binding site plan has previously been recorded, the name shall be "a portion of...." followed by the name of previously recorded binding site plan;

2. Sufficient data to readily determine and reproduce on the ground the bearing and length of every line described below, for which an exact location is known, with all dimensions shown to the nearest one hundredth of a foot, curves described by length of arc, radius, and central angle, with all angles and bearings shown in degrees, minutes, and seconds;

3. Location by section, township and range to the nearest quarter section;

QUARTER/QUARTER. AUDITOR REQUIREMENT?

4. Legal descriptions of all the lots, parcels, or tracts of land within the boundaries of the parcel as they are proposed to be divided at the time of binding site plan approval; and

5. Inscriptions setting forth appropriate limitations and conditions for use of the land; and

6. Certificates, dedications, and approvals as required by the Administrator.

B. Content of binding site plan drawing(s). The binding site plan drawing(s) shall contain the following information:

1. At the top of the sheet, the title and name of the binding site plan as provided in subsection (A)(1) of this section;

2. Location by section, township and range to the nearest quarter section;

QUARTER/QUARTER. AUDITOR REQUIREMENT?

3. Scale of drawing, date, and north arrow;

4. Existing topography as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor of the land indicated by contour lines at two-foot intervals or less and delineating any areas with slopes that are 15% or greater;

5. The boundary line of the binding site plan which contains the entire parcel which is to be divided, and the line of all existing buildings, streets, roads, rights-of-way, easements, lots, blocks, tracts, etc. within or adjacent to the property to be divided;

6. The locations of all proposed streets, roads, rights-of-way, easements, etc.;

7. The lines of the lot divisions proposed at the time of binding site plan application;

Whether subject property is located within an Irrigation District and if so specify which Irrigation District(s).

8. The exact location, width, and name or purpose of existing and proposed streets, roads, alleys, walks, utility, access control, or other easements, driveway accesses onto public streets, open spaces, etc., except that where exact locations and dimensions are not known at the time of binding site plan application, general locations shall be shown and appropriate limitations and conditions shall be referenced to and contained within inscriptions on the binding site plan cover sheet;

Irrigation District approval signature block.

9. Sufficient data to readily determine and reproduce on the ground the bearing and length of every line described above, for which an exact location is known, with all dimensions shown to the nearest one hundredth of a foot, with curves described by length of arc, radius, and central angle, with all angles and bearings shown in degrees, minutes and seconds; and

10. The location of all streams, ponds, wetlands, or other bodies of water, prominent topographic features, sensitive areas, or other significant natural features on the site which affect or might be affected by the division or development of the land

Location of any existing irrigation facilities, easements, and rights-of-ways including, but not limited, to canals, wasteways, drainageways, piping, and artificially created wetlands

24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.

A. Referral to city departments and divisions. Within ten (10) working days of the filing of a complete binding site plan application, the Administrator will transmit a copy of the binding site plan to the Public Works Department, Energy Services, Fire & Emergency Services, and the Building division of the Development Services Department. Transmittal of the binding site plan shall be under cover of a memorandum scheduling a meeting of the affected departments and divisions within twenty (20) business days following the filing of a complete binding site plan application, and shall stipulate the time and place of such meeting.

THE APPLICATION MATERIALS SHALL ALSO BE PROVIDED TO IRRIGATION DISTRICTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE ANY PORTION OF THE CITY OF RICHLAND.

B. Written response from affected departments. Prior to or at the binding site plan meeting, written comments, recommendations or requirements from the affected departments shall be delivered to the Administrator. Failure to provide a written response shall constitute an assumption that the binding site plan is acceptable to the department not responding.

C. Binding site plan meeting. The binding site plan meeting shall convene at the stipulated time and place, and shall be attended by affected departments and the applicant and/or representatives of the applicant. The Administrator shall serve as moderator of the meeting.

D. Consideration and action by the Administrator. The Administrator, within a period of seven (7) business days from the date of the binding site plan meeting, shall consider all information provided and determine if the application for binding site plan makes adequate provisions for the public health, safety, and welfare, and will be in the best interests of the citizens of the city and in accordance with the design criteria of the Richland Municipal Code. After due consideration of the above, the Administrator shall approve, conditionally approve, deny, or return the binding site plan application to the applicant.

E. Return and resubmission. The Administrator may return the application for binding site plan to the applicant without taking action on it when additional information or modifications are required. After an application is resubmitted, the Administrator may (1) refer the application to affected city departments and divisions and schedule a second binding site plan meeting according to the procedure previously set forth, or (2) take action on the binding site plan application resubmittal. The Administrator shall act to approve,

conditionally approve, or deny the application for the binding site plan; however, the Administrator may, with the applicant's consent, return the binding site plan to the applicant without taking action on it.

24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.

A. Prior to affixing of a signature of approval on the binding site plan by the Administrator, the applicant shall, upon the decision of the Public Works Director, either have included specific conditions on the face of the binding site plan with regard to the timing of bonding or construction of public infrastructure improvements within the proposed rights-of-way or easement areas, or have prepared and submitted to the Public Works Director shall have approved, detailed engineering and design plans for any required streets, utility systems, storm drainage systems, and street lighting systems, or other required improvements in accordance with the applicable specifications and standards of the city and other involved utility agencies. Irrigation system designs, site grading, and other such designs or plans that may be required by law, or that were specifically required as conditions of binding site plan approval, shall be submitted concurrently for the Public Works Director's review and approval. Furthermore, bonding or other legally sufficient assurances of installation of required improvements provided as required in RMC 24.50.110 related to subdivision procedures. Following affixing of all required signatures, the binding site plan shall be filed for record in the Benton County Auditor's Office.

and Irrigation Districts or
irrigation purveyors

, and Irrigation District's or
irrigation purveyor's approval
for irrigation facilities.

All elements of the Irrigation water distribution facilities installed, inspected and accepted pursuant to the applicable Irrigation District requirements.

B. When binding site plans are approved in areas where a master plan including preliminary engineering has been reviewed and approved by all departments and the Richland City Council, the Administrator shall allow recording of the binding site plan, provided specific conditions have been included on the face of the binding site plan noting that the master plan shall be the basis for controlling the location and size of all utilities and roads, and that a building permit shall not be issued for site development until all detailed engineering plans are submitted and approved by the city, and are either constructed or bonded or otherwise conditioned.

24.60.070 Performance bond.

In lieu of the construction of the required streets prior to final platting or dividing of the property, the applicant may enter into a security and improvement agreement with the city to construct the required street improvements at a later date, and shall furnish to the city a performance bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the city, providing for and securing to the city the actual construction of the streets within a period specified by the city and expressed in the bond and/or contract. The full amount of the bond shall be retained by the city until completion of the construction of the streets and acceptance of the street improvements by the city.

24.60.080 Appeals.

Any action taken by the Administrator on a binding site plan application may be appealed to the hearing examiner in accordance with the requirements set forth in Title 19 RMC for a Type I permit application.

24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.

All approved binding site plans must be recorded with the Benton County Auditor. Once recorded the lots, parcels, or tracts created through this procedure are legal lots of record. All provisions, conditions, and limitations on the binding site plan are binding on the owner, purchaser, or any other person acquiring a lease or other interest of any lot, parcel, or tract created pursuant to the binding site plan. Any sale, transfer, or lease of any lot, tract, or parcel prior to recording of the binding site plan with the Benton County Auditor is a violation of Chapter 58.17 RCW and this title.

24.60.100 Rescission.

A. The city may rescind, vacate or modify all or a portion of a final binding site plan upon the request of the owner or owners of a legal lot or lots subject to a recorded binding site plan; **provided, that any portion of a binding site plan which is rescinded, vacated or modified shall be considered to be configured as it was immediately prior to the time that the binding site plan was recorded.**

THIS MAKES SENSE IF THE BSP IS BEING RESCINDED, BUT NOT IF A PORTION OF THE BSP IS BEING VACATED OR MODIFIED

B. Signatures of all the owners of those portions of a binding site plan which are proposed to be altered by an amendment, rescission or vacation are required on the application for rescission, vacation or modification.

HAVING AN INTEREST IN

C. The process for rescinding, modifying or vacating a binding site plan shall be accomplished by following the same procedure and satisfying the same laws and conditions as required for a new binding site plan, and the action to rescind, modify or vacate must be found by the city to further the public interest and not cause a significant environmental or land use impact on or beyond the site.

24.60.110 Expiration.

Approval of a binding site plan shall automatically expire five (5) years from the date of approval. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.60.130.

24.60.120 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the binding site plan preliminary approval. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

B. Subject to the routing and comment requirement provided herein, the Administrator may grant an initial one-year time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the binding site plan contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Subsequent one-year extensions may be granted by the Administrator based on the same analysis. Prior to granting time extensions, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of the time extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.60.130 Notice of Filing.

Notice of filing of a binding site plan adjacent to or within one (1) mile of another municipal boundary must be given to the appropriate municipal official. Notice of such filing located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway must be given to the Washington State Department of Transportation. Notice of the filing may be given to any other agency deemed prudent by the city.

THE APPLICATION MATERIALS SHALL ALSO BE PROVIDED TO IRRIGATION DISTRICTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE ANY PORTION OF THE CITY OF RICHLAND.

CHAPTER 24.70

MODIFICATION TO PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISIONS AND PRELIMINARY SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.70.010 Applications.

24.70.020 Revisions of preliminary subdivisions and short subdivisions.

24.70.010 Applications.

An application may be submitted for any proposed modification to a preliminary subdivision or preliminary short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the parties having an ownership interest in the plat or binding site plan, and shall be reviewed as a Type I land use decision under Title 19 RMC.

24.70.020 Revisions of preliminary subdivisions and short subdivisions.

A. A request to modify a subdivision or short subdivision that has received preliminary approval shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.

B. Proposed modifications to a preliminary subdivision that would result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a new application for purposes of vesting and transportation concurrency, and shall be reviewed as a Type IIIA land use decision under Title 19 RMC.

C. Proposed modifications to a preliminary short subdivision that would result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a new application for purposes of vesting and, where applicable, transportation concurrency, and shall be reviewed as a Type I land use decision pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

D. For the purpose of this section, a substantial change includes, but is not limited to:

1. Any amendment that would result in or would have the effect of decreasing the aggregate area of open space in the subdivision by 10 percent (10%) or more;

2. Any amendment that would result in increasing the number of lots in the subdivision beyond the number previously approved;

3. Any amendment that would result in the relocation of any roadway access point as it connects to an exterior street from the plat;

4. Any amendment that proposes phasing of plat development when no phasing plan was included in the original preliminary subdivision approval; or

6. Any amendment that, in the opinion of the Administrator, would significantly increase any adverse impacts or undesirable effects of the plat.

6. A change to conditions of approval of an approved preliminary subdivision or preliminary short subdivision that leads to environmental impacts that were not addressed in the original approval.

E. Proposed changes to a subdivision or short subdivision that do not result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a minor change and may be approved administratively by the Administrator as a Type I land use decision pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

1. Notification shall be provided to applicable Irrigation District.

F. For purposes of this section, minor changes include, but are not limited to:

1. Changes to engineering design standards necessitated by changed circumstances, such as reconfiguration or reduction of lots;

2. Changes in lot dimensions that are consistent with the underlying zone;

3. A decrease in the number of lots to be created so long as the minimum lot size and minimum density of the underlying zone is maintained;

4. Changes in timing of phased plans; and

5. Changes to engineering design that reduce construction-related impacts and do not eliminate off-site improvements specifically required as a condition of preliminary approval.

Chapter 24.80

ALTERATIONS TO FINAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FINAL SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.80.010 Application.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

24.80.010 Application.

A. An application may be submitted for any proposed alteration to a final plat or final short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of the parties having an ownership interest in lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions in the subject subdivision or portion to be altered. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of approval of the subdivision, and the application for alteration would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision, or portion thereof.

B. A subdivision alteration is classified as a Type III permit and shall be processed pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.215.

C. Any short subdivision alteration proposed under this section shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 24.40 RMC.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

A. Upon receipt of a completed application for the alteration of a final subdivision, the Administrator shall provide notice of the application to all owners of property within the subdivision, publication in the official newspaper of the city, and to those owners of property within 200 feet of that portion or phase of the subdivision proposed for alteration. The notice shall include a statement that a public hearing will be conducted by the hearing examiner.

Irrigation Districts whose boundaries include any portion of the City of Richland, and

B. Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for alteration of a subdivision shall be administered by the hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

C. During the public hearing, the hearing examiner shall determine the public use and interest in the proposed alteration and may deny or approve the application for alteration. If any land within the alteration is part of an assessment district, any outstanding assessments shall be equitably divided and levied against the remaining lots, parcels, or tracts, or be levied equitably on the lots resulting from the alteration. If any land within the alteration contains a dedication to the general use of parties residing within the subdivision, such land may be altered and divided equitably between the adjacent properties.

D. Following approval of an alteration, the applicant shall produce a revised drawing of the approved alteration of the final plat, which shall be signed by the Administrator and Public Works Director and filed with the Benton County Auditor's Office to become the lawful plat of the property.

Chapter 24.90 VACATION OF FINAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FINAL SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.90.010 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Application.**
- 24.90.020 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Process.**
- 24.90.030 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Procedure.**
- 24.90.040 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Conduct of hearing.**

MAKE CONSISTENT?

24.90.010 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Application.

An application may be submitted for the proposed vacation of all or part of a recorded subdivision or short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of those parties having an ownership interest in the lots, tracts, parcels, sites or division in the subject subdivision/short subdivision or portion to be vacated.

24.90.020 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Process.

PURSUANT TO TITLE 19 RMC?

Vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision is classified as a Type III application. Upon submittal of a complete application for vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision, the Administrator shall process the vacation request pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.212.

24.90.030 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Procedure.

Whenever any person is interested in the vacation of any subdivision or portion thereof, or any area designated or dedicated for public use, that person shall file an application for vacation with the city. The application shall set forth the reasons for vacation, and shall contain signatures of all parties having an ownership interest in that portion of the subdivision subject to vacation. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of the approval of the subdivision, and the application for vacation would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision or portion thereof. Vacations will be processed in accordance with rules prescribed under state law.

24.90.040 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Conduct of hearing.

Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for vacation of a subdivision shall be administered by the city's hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

Chapter 24.100
LAND DIVISION DESIGN STANDARDS

Sections:

- 24.100.010 Application.**
- 24.100.020 Street requirements.**
- 24.100.030 Streets – Conformity with comprehensive plan.**
- 24.100.040 Streets – Relation to adjoining street systems.**
- 24.100.050 Streets – Access to bodies of water.**
- 24.100.060 Streets – Local residential streets.**
- 24.100.070 Streets – Dead-end.**
- 24.100.080 Streets – Alignment.****24.100.090 Streets – Intersections.**
- 24.100.100 Streets- Half Widths**
- 24.100.110 Streets – Grades.**
- 24.100.120 Streets – Intersection spacing.**
- 24.100.150 Rural Street standards.**
- 24.100.160 Street name signs.**
- 24.100.170 Alleys**
- 24.100.180 Sewer system requirements.**
- 24.100.190 Water system requirements.**
- 24.100.200 Provision for irrigation.**
- 24.100.210 Stormwater system requirements.**
- 24.100.220 Utility rights-of-way and easements – Required.**
- 24.100.230 Easements – Watercourses.**
- 24.100.240 Capacity for future developments.**
- 24.100.250 Blocks – Depth.**
- 24.100.260 Blocks – Pedestrian pathway connections.**
- 24.100.270 Lots – Access.**
- 24.100.280 Lots – Size.**
- 24.100.290 Lots – Shape.**
- 24.100.300 Lots – Double frontage.**
- 24.100.310 Standard specifications.**
- 24.100.320 Streetlights required.**
- 24.100.330 Other utilities required.**
- 24.100.340 Datum.**
- 24.100.350 Monumentation.**
- 24.100.360 Conflicts with other code provisions.**
- 24.100.370 Infrastructure - Permitting.****24.100.380 Deviation.**
- 24.100.390 Deviation - Conditions.**

24.100.010 Application.

Except for divisions of land which meet the conditions of RMC 24.20.020, the regulations contained in this chapter shall apply to all divisions of land within the city. Every map, plat, replat or plan hereafter made of any such division of land within the city limits shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.020 Street requirements.

All streets and rights-of-way within a short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan shall be designed and improved in accordance with city standards as established by Chapter 12.08 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.030 Streets – Conformity with comprehensive plan.

The alignment of streets shall conform as nearly as possible with those shown on the comprehensive plan or related plans of the city.

24.100.040 Streets – Relation to adjoining street systems.

The layout of streets shall provide for the continuation of major streets existing on adjoining properties or of their proper projection when adjoining property is not divided. The layout shall also provide for future projection of streets into areas which presently are not subdivided.

24.100.050 Streets – Access to bodies of water.

Unless topography or ground conditions prevent, any division of land bordering on a river or public waterfront reservation shall be provided with at least one (1) street not less than 60 feet wide to the low water mark or the reservation boundary at one-half mile intervals as measured along such body of water.

24.100.060 Streets – Local residential streets.

Local streets which serve primarily to provide access to abutting property shall be designed to discourage cut-through traffic and planned to channel traffic onto minor collectors and other major streets. Local residential streets shall be designed to discourage average traffic speeds in excess of the posted or basic rule (25 mph) speed.

24.100.070 Streets – Dead-end.

Streets designed to have one end permanently closed or in the form of a cul-de-sac shall be no longer than 400 feet or as otherwise allowed due to topographical constraints and allowed by Appendix D of the International Fire Code as adopted by reference in Title 20 RMC, and shall be designed and improved in accordance with city standards as established by Chapter 12.08 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.080 Streets – Alignment.

For major streets, connecting street centerlines deflecting from each other at any one point more than 10 degrees shall be connected by a horizontal curve that meets the minimum curve radius per AASHTO guidelines unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director. Connecting tangents between curves shall be a minimum of 100 feet long. For minor streets, curves shall have a typical minimum deflection angle of 30 degrees with curve radii between 100 feet minimum and 150 maximums unless approved by the Public Works Director or designee. These parameters are to minimize the potential for speeding within neighborhoods.

24.100.090 Streets – Intersections.

Street intersections shall be as nearly at right angles as is practicable. When the most feasible plan entails an intersection angle that deviates more than 15 degrees from a right

angle, curves or suitable radius and lengths shall be provided. Where street intersections have curvature within 275 feet of the centerline of a stop or yield controlled intersection (looking right or left), the plat designed shall establish sight distance easements if necessary, based on evaluation of the AASHTO sight triangles per RMC 12.11.020.

24.100.100 Streets – Half-width.

A street lying along the boundary of a subdivision may be dedicated to a width of 30 feet if it is practical to require the dedication of the other half when the adjoining property is subdivided; and, whenever there exists a dedicated half-street of an adjoining parcel, the other half shall be dedicated on the proposed plat to make the street complete. Streets lying along the boundary of a subdivision, whether dedicated by the plat or already dedicated, but not improved, shall be improved by the developer to a minimum paved width of 20 feet. These regulations shall not apply to new roads/streets to be located adjacent to unincorporated land or as otherwise determined by the Public Works Director.

24.100.110 Streets – Grades.

Streets shall conform closely to the natural contour of the land, except where a different grade has been established by the city authorities or the agency furnishing municipal services to the community. Grades shall be not less than 0.50 percent on any street and shall meet AASHTO maximum guidelines for major streets and a maximum of 12 percent for minor streets, unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director and the Fire Marshall based on the fire department's specific apparatus needs. Changes passing through intersections shall not exceed 5 percent with 1 percent grade breaks allowed upon entry and exit.

24.100.120 Streets – Intersection spacing.

Intersection spacing or jogs of minor streets in neighborhoods shall not be less than 125 feet from centerline to centerline of street. Intersection spacing along major streets with minor streets shall use the following table to the extent feasible based on the posted speed of the major street. Greater spacing may be required in some instances where a proposed intersection might be within the 95th percentile queues from intersections of two major streets.

Posted Speed (MPH)	Minimum Spacing (Feet)
25	155
30	200
35	250
40	305
45	360

24.100.130 Streets – Width.

Street widths and right-of-way widths shall be as shown in the Public Works Standards.

24.100.140 Roadway widths and standards.

All streets, not including alleys, shall be improved in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

24.100.150 Rural street standards.

Rural street standards shall apply in the FP, AG and SAG zoning districts and elsewhere with approval from the Public Works Director.

24.100.160 Street name signs.

Street signs corresponding in design to those adopted as standard for the city shall be installed at each intersection for convenient identification of streets. Street naming and addressing shall be consistent with Chapter 12.01 RMC.

24.100.170 Alleys

Alleys shall not be provided within the City of Richland.

24.100.180 Sewer system requirements.

All proposed land division shall be provided with a complete sanitary sewer system serving each lot designed for human habitation. Design of the sewage disposal system shall be in accordance with Title 17 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.190 Water system requirements.

All new development shall be connected to the public water main to provide a potable water distribution system serving each lot designed for human habitation. Design of the water distribution system shall be in accordance with International Fire Code Standards, Title 18 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.200 Provision for irrigation.

Non-potable irrigation facilities must be provided for every lot within any proposed residential land division in which the use of potable water is restricted pursuant to RMC 18.16.080. The irrigation distribution system (as distinguished from the separate domestic water distribution system) must be designed and installed in accordance with the Public Works Standards and irrigation providers requirements, except as otherwise approved by the Public Works Director. AND APPLICABLE IRRIGATION DISTRICT or irrigation purveyor

Irrigation District's or irrigation purveyor's requirements

24.100.210 Stormwater system requirements.

Stormwater runoff from streets, impervious areas, and other areas shall be disposed of through stormwater drainage facilities complying with RMC Title 16 and the Public Works Standards.

New Section: Irrigation water rights-of-way and easements - Required.
- An irrigation water right-of-way for each parcel of land in an Irrigation District must be provided.

24.100.220 Utility rights-of-way and easements – Required.

All municipal utility rights-of-way and utility easements shall be dedicated to the public and shown on the plat. Ten (10) feet public utility easements shall be placed adjacent to existing and proposed public street ROWs. Separate utility easements shall be located as required by the provider.

24.100.230 Easements – Watercourses.

Where a development is traversed by a watercourse, canal, drainage way, wasteway, channel, or stream, there shall be provided a stormwater easement or drainage right-of-way conforming substantially to the lines of such watercourse, canal, drainage way, wasteway, channel, or stream, and such further width for construction and maintenance as will be adequate for the purpose.

24.100.240 Capacity for future developments.

The capacities and dimensions of water, sewerage, drainage, electrical, and street facilities shall be adequate to provide for the future needs of other undeveloped properties in the general vicinity. The city may share in the cost of these improvements to the extent of the difference in cost between the capacities needed to serve the development and the capacities required to serve the vicinity.

24.100.250 Blocks – Depth.

Except for reverse frontage lots, the width of blocks shall be sufficient to allow for two tiers of lots of depths consistent with the type of land use proposed.

24.100.260 Blocks – Pedestrian pathway connections.

For blocks over 500 feet in length a pedestrian pathway right-of-way not less than ten (10) feet wide shall be provided where such a pathway is deemed essential to provide circulation or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation lines, and other community facilities.

24.100.270 Lots – Access.

Each lot shall be provided with satisfactory access by means of a public street or by some other legally sufficient right of access (easement) which is permanent and inseparable from the lot served subject to the provisions of RMC Title 12.

24.100.280 Lots – Size.

Lot widths and lot areas shall conform with the zoning restrictions applicable to the area within which the property may be located, except that corner lots for which side yards are required shall have extra width to permit appropriate setback from and orientation to both streets. Lot depths shall be suitable for the land use proposed.

24.100.290 Lots – Shape.

Lots shall be as nearly rectangular as possible with side lot lines approximately at right angles or radial to street lines. Ordinarily, the ratio of width to depth shall be one to not more than two and one-fourth. Flag lots shall be discouraged unless no other practical alternative exists as determined by the review authority.

24.100.300 Lots – Double frontage.

Residential lots which have street frontage along two opposite boundaries shall be avoided except for reverse frontage lots which are essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arterials, or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. For such lots, there shall be an easement in favor of the city limiting access to only one street and a note stating such shall be placed on the face of

the final plat map.

24.100.310 Standard specifications.

Physical developments and improvements required by this title shall be designed and installed in accordance with Public Works Standards and/or other specifications as determined by the Public Works Director. Construction shall be performed subject to the inspection of the Public Works Director or designee. The improvement intended to become part of the city system, including streets, water, electrical and sewer utilities, shall not become part of the city system until formally accepted by the city.

24.100.320 Streetlights required.

Streetlights shall be installed by the developer in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

24.100.330 Other utilities required.

New electrical, telephone, and cable television lines must be placed underground, except:

1. Electric utility substations, pad-mounted transformers and switching facilities, and electrical service pedestals.
2. CATV pedestals, active and passive devices, including amplifiers and cable warning signs.
3. Telephone pedestals, cross connect terminals, repeaters and cable warning signs.
4. Temporary services for construction.
5. Existing overhead electric and communications lines which are not in substantial conflict with the final, approved design such that they would render lots or streets unusable.
6. Existing main feeder lines which are relocated.

24.100.340 Datum.

MAKE CONSISTENT WITH 58.20.121 RCW

A. The horizontal datum for all survey work shall be the Washington State Lambert Grid Coordinate System South Zone, using the current NGS adjustment as established in accordance with Chapter 58.20 RCW. The unit of measure shall be the U.S. Survey Foot.

B. The plans shall show the horizontal control used to establish ties to the datum, with type, size, and location, date visited, and the State Plane coordinates for each monument used. At least one (1) monument must be shown for each street in the project.

C. Richland Public Works maintains a Continuously Operating Reference Station (DANP CORS) which can be utilized to establish NAD83 – 2011 epoch 2010.00 (current

adjustment). Contact the City Surveyor to obtain data from the network.

D. The Vertical datum for all survey work shall be the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 1988). Plans shall show the benchmarks used to establish ties to the datum, with description, location and elevation of each benchmark used.

24.100.350 Monumentation.

A. Right-of-way, street centerline and street intersection monumentation shall be established as described by Public Works Design Standards. In addition, for short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plans, every lot corner shall be marked or referenced in a permanent manner with the registration number of the professional land surveyor in charge of the survey in accordance with state law.

B. Monuments shall be installed as follows:

1. Concrete or iron pipe monuments approved by the City Engineer and installed in a cast-iron monument case shall be set at the centerline of all streets at intersections, at all angle points on street centerlines, at all points of curvature and points of tangent in street centerlines, at the radial points of cul-de-sacs, and at all external corners and block corners of the subdivision.
2. The corners of all lots within the subdivision shall be marked by iron pins, not less than one-half of an inch in diameter, and 24 inches in length, firmly driven for their full length into the ground.

24.100.360 Conflicts with other code provisions.

In the event the standards and conditions established by this chapter conflict with other standards and conditions established in this title, the provisions contained in this chapter shall control. In the event the provisions of this chapter conflict with the provisions of Richland Municipal Code Title 23: Zoning, the provisions of Title 23 RMC shall control.

24.100.370 Infrastructure - Permitting

Whenever any public improvements or public works infrastructure are required to support the development, the plans for all public infrastructure improvements shall be submitted to, reviewed, and approved by the Public Works Director or designee before commencement of construction.

24.100.380 Deviation.

A. The owner/developer of property may seek a deviation from the provisions of the municipal code and Public Works Standards or requirements codified by this chapter by submitting a deviation application to the city along with the permit application. A deviation fee, as set forth in the City of Richland Fee Schedule, shall be due at the time of application. Deviations for short subdivisions and binding site plans shall be reviewed administratively and approved by the Administrator as part of the short subdivision or binding site plan review process. Deviations for subdivisions shall be decided by the hearing examiner during the preliminary subdivision hearing.

B. The basis for such a deviation from the strict application of the requirements of the municipal code and Public Works Standards is undue and unnecessary hardship on the property owner. No deviation from the provisions or requirements of this chapter shall be authorized unless the review authority finds:

1. That exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions exist to the division of the property, or to the intended use of the property, that do not apply generally to other properties similarly situated; and
2. That the deviation is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right of the property owner/developer or is necessary for the reasonable and acceptable development of the property. Financial hardship is not a basis for a deviation from the provisions of this chapter; and
3. That the authorization of the deviation will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property in the vicinity; and
4. That the deviation from the provisions and requirements of the municipal code and Public Works Standards does not grant a special privilege to the applicant.

C. Deviation from those items requiring approval of the Public Works Director may be granted by the review authority only upon written recommendation of the Public Works Director.

24.100.390 Deviation – Conditions.

In authorizing a deviation, the review authority may attach thereto such conditions regarding the features of the deviation as deemed necessary to carry out the spirit and purposes of this title and in the public interest.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect the day following its publication in the official newspaper of the City of Richland.

Section 3. Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, that decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole or any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. The City Clerk and the codifiers of this Ordinance are authorized to make necessary corrections to this Ordinance, including but not limited to the correction of scrivener's errors/clerical errors, section numbering, references, or similar mistakes of form.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Richland, Washington, at a regular meeting on the ____ day of _____, 2023.

Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Jennifer Rogers, City Clerk

Heather Kintzley, City Attorney

Date Published: _____

DRAFT

Stevens, Mike

From: Paul Knutzen <paul@knutzenengineering.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 17, 2023 4:48 PM
To: Stevens, Mike
Subject: RE: CA2023-102 SEPA DNS
Attachments: PTK Comments.pdf

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

Hi Mike,

Because I know I will forget to review it in further detail later, I spent about an hour just now looking this over. My comments are mostly related to the BLA section.

I take exception to calling allowable boundary line adjustments as “minor”. I have been a part of so many BLA’s in my days I am nervous to see that word placed in the code. If a reconfiguration of lots lines doesn’t create new lots, it should be a BLA period and not subject to replatting. I have done a couple in Kennewick that moved EVERY lot line and I wouldn’t consider those minor but I didn’t create new lots. Here is a nice article spelled out in MRSC that talks about one particular action: <https://mrsc.org/explore-topics/planning/development-regulations/subdivisions/subdivisions-court-decisions-and-ag-opinions>, see City of Seattle v. Crispin, which I reference in my comments. I don’t want to submit a BLA and be rejected since a reviewer may arbitrarily consider it substantial. Also, I would prefer to see some language that says that parcels being combined or adjusted ultimately end up being the same zone at the end so you don’t have split zoning. Now this has helped me before I know, like the Corbin BLA, but I just don’t agree with the results of having split zones personally. I’m dealing with another issue in the County right now where we’re putting in a tower and the parcel is split zoned and the tower sits on Red Mountain Ag but greater than 50% of the parcel is RL-5 and the County Code says that if it’s greater than 50% then that zone. I’m not 100% sure how Richland deals with this since it doesn’t come up much but I suggest it be considered.

I noticed that BSP’s are addressing condominium’s now, which I think we dealt with on Bush’s Fat Cat Garages.

Another note on there I put was related to plat alternation and who is required to sign, it’s confusing to me that only a majority of the parties having ownership interest, need to sign, granted I know it’s the application only I think is being referenced.

Thanks, Paul

From: Stevens, Mike <mstevens@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>
Sent: Thursday, August 17, 2023 3:02 PM
To: Acevedo, Mizaël <macevedo@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Anderson, Ryan (ECY) <rand461@ECY.WA.GOV>; Ashley Morton <AshleyMorton@ctuir.org>; Badger Mountain Irrigation District <bmidmanager@badgermountainirrigation.com>; BC Planning - Michelle Cooke <Michelle.Cooke@co.benton.wa.us>; Benton County - Segregations <Segregations@co.benton.wa.us>; Benton PUD, Broadband <osp@noanet.net>; Benton PUD, Electrical <engservice@bentonpud.org>; Bill Barlow <bbarlow@bft.org>; Buechler, Ken <KBuechler@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Carrie Thompson <carrie.thompson@bnsf.com>; Casey Barney, Yakama Nation <Casey_Barney@Yakama.com>; Catherine Dickson <catherinedickson@ctuir.org>; Corrine Camuso, Yakama Nation <Corrine_Camuso@Yakama.com>; Hamilton, Craig <C.Hamilton@bces.wa.gov>; DAHP SEPA Reviews <sepa@dahp.wa.gov>; DAlessandro, Carlo <cdalessandro@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Darrick Dietrich <darrick@basindisposal.com>; Davis, Deanna <d.davis@bces.wa.gov>; Deborah Rodgers <dxrodders@bpa.gov>;

Deskins, John <jdeskins@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Eric Mendenhall <emendenhall@westrichland.org>; Erin Hockaday <erin.hockaday@bfhd.wa.gov>; FormerOrchards@ecy.wa.gov; Gary Graff <gary.graff@ecy.wa.gov>; gis@co.benton.wa.us; Greg Wendt <greg.wendt@co.benton.wa.us>; Hester, Laura <lhester@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Hill, Kelly <khill@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Hogan, Jodi <jhogan@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Jack Howard <jack.howard@bfhd.wa.gov>; Jason McShane <jmcshane@kid.org>; Jessica Lally, Yakama Nation <Jessica_Lally@Yakama.com>; John Lyle <john.lyle@bentoncleanair.org>; Jordon, Joshua <jojordon@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Joseph Cottrell <jecottrell@bpa.gov>; Junior Campos <junior.campos@charter.com>; Katherine Cichy <katherine.cichy@ziply.com>; Kelly Cooper <kelly.cooper@doh.wa.gov>; Kevin Knodel <kevin.knodel@rsd.edu>; Kevin Sliger <KSliger@bft.org>; KID Development <development@kid.org>; KID Webmaster <webmaster@kid.org>; Map BCES <map@bces.wa.gov>; Mattheus, Pamela <pmattheus@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Michael Tovey <michael.tovey@ziply.com>; Nancy Lang <langn@bentonpud.org>; Noah Lee <noah.lee@bentoncleanair.org>; Noah Oliver, Yakama Nation <Noah_Oliver@Yakama.com>; Paul Gonseth <gonsetp@wsdot.wa.gov>; Reathafor, Jason <JReathafor@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Review Team <reviewteam@commerce.wa.gov>; Richard Krasner <richard.krasner@rsd.edu>; USPS Richland Postmaster <99352RichlandWA-Postmaster@usps.gov>; SEPA Center <sepacenter@dnr.wa.gov>; SEPA Register <separegister@ecy.wa.gov>; SEPA Unit <sepaunit@ecy.wa.gov>; Seth DeFoe <SDefoe@kid.org>; South Central Region Planning <scplanning@wsdot.wa.gov>; Steve Davenport (steve.davenport@commerce.wa.gov) <steve.davenport@commerce.wa.gov>; WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife <rittemwr@dfw.wa.gov>; WDFW <R3Planning@dfw.wa.gov>; Westphal, Nichole <nwestphal@ci.richland.wa.us>; Whittier, John <jwhittier@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; WSDOT Aviation <AviationLandUse@wsdot.wa.gov>
Cc: Dave Baalman <dbaalman@rogerssurveying.com>; Derek Ingalsbe <Derek@StrattonSurvey.com>; Brenton Griffin <bgriffin@rogerssurveying.com>; Alex D. Matarazzo <Alex.Matarazzo@pbsusa.com>; Ashley Garza <agarza3605@gmail.com>; Chris Ammann <chris@permitsurveying.com>; Paul Knutzen <paul@knutzenengineering.com>; Orr, Bruce <borr@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; John Becker <jbecker@ahbl.com>
Subject: CA2023-102 SEPA DNS

The City of Richland is in the process of re-writing its land division regulations. Attached is a copy of the SEPA DNS, Checklist and related information (Draft Code). Please review and submit any comments you may have back to me by September 1, 2023.

Thank you,



Mike Stevens
 Planning Manager
 625 Swift Blvd., MS-35 | Richland, WA 99352
 (509) 942-7596

Disclaimer: Emails and attachments sent to or from the City of Richland are public records subject to release under the Washington Public Records Act, Chapter 42.56 RCW. Sender and Recipient have no expectation of privacy in emails transmitted to or from the City of Richland.

Chapter 24.30

BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENTS/PARCEL COMBINATION

Sections:

- 24.30.010 Purpose.**
- 24.30.020 Scope.**
- 24.30.030 Review process.**
- 24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.**
- 24.30.050 Approval criteria.**
- 24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination.**
- 24.30.070 Recording.**

I don't like this - leaves it open to interpretation as to what is considered "minor"

24.30.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to clearly delineate the criteria used by the city of Richland to review lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations. Parcel combination allows for two (2) or more lots/parcels to be combined into one (1) lot/parcel. Lot/boundary line adjustments provide a procedure for changes in property lines. A lot/boundary line adjustment is intended to apply to **minor** boundary changes, to correct a controversy regarding the location of a lot line, and to remedy property use constraints caused by adverse topographical features. A lot/boundary line adjustment does not apply to boundary changes that would otherwise be regulated by applicable city of Richland land use codes and regulations, or to actions requiring the re-plat, alteration, or vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision. The adjustment must be consistent with all applicable zoning, health, building, and similar regulations, and cannot result in nonconformance or increase an existing nonconformance. This chapter is also intended to ensure compliance with the Survey Recording Act, Chapter 58.09 RCW, and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

24.30.020 Scope.

Background - <https://mrsc.org/explore-topics/planning/development-regulations/subdivisions/subdivisions-court-decisions-and-ag-opinions>

Boundary line adjustment upheld

City of Seattle v. Crispin, 149 Wn.2d 896 (2003) – A reconfiguration of boundary lines without the creation of additional lots is a boundary line adjustment that does not require approval under state or local subdivision laws. The fact that a new buildable site is created does not prevent application of the boundary line adjustment exemption found at RCW 58.17.040(6).

having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range, and be of sufficient area to meet minimum zoning requirements. The purpose of the parcel combination process is to remove interior lot lines of a parcel comprised of two (2) or more separate lots with contiguous ownership. Boundary line adjustments must be consistent with the following:

4. A north arrow and scale;
5. All parcel numbers of affected lots;
6. The location of the property as to quarter/quarter section;
7. The location and dimensions of any easements within or adjacent to any affected lots;
8. The location, right-of-way widths, pavement widths and names of all existing or platted streets, whether public or private, and other public ways within or adjacent to the affected lots;
9. The area and dimensions of each lot following the proposed adjustment;
10. The existing and, if applicable, proposed future method of sewage disposal for each affected lot, including the location and dimensions of the proposed drain field;
11. The location of all existing and proposed water, sewer and storm drainage facilities;
12. Footprint of existing buildings with dimensions from property lines;
13. Deeds for land transfer with new legal descriptions. The legal descriptions shall include the legal for the portion of the land to be transferred and a legal description of each new parcel after the transfer. Deeds shall be typed; handwritten deeds will not be accepted.

Suggested new item #14.

- D. Boundary line adjustments should not create a parcel that has multiple zones or land use designations. Or say... All parcels involved in a parcel consolidation shall be the same zoning designation.

E. If on-site wastewater (septic tanks) disposal is proposed under the limited circumstances where the Richland Municipal Code does not require connection to the city's sewer system, the applicant shall provide written verification from the Benton-Franklin Health District that the site is adequate to accommodate an on-site sewage disposal system.

24.30.050 Approval criteria.

All public improvements installed for any lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination shall be in accordance with the city's Public Works Standards. Lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations shall not:

- A. Create any additional lot, tract, parcel, or division;
- B. Result in a lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains increased density or insufficient area or dimension to meet the minimum requirements for area and dimension

be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

Chapter 24.60 BINDING SITE PLANS

Sections:

- 24.60.010 Purpose and scope.**
- 24.60.020 Overview of procedures.**
- 24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.**
- 24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.**
- 24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.**
- 24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.**
- 24.60.070 Performance bond.**
- 24.60.080 Appeals.**
- 24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.**
- 24.60.100 Rescission.**
- 26.60.110 Expiration.**
- 26.60.120 Time extensions.**
- 24.60.130 Notice of filing.**

24.60.010 Purpose and scope.

A. The purpose of the binding site plan is to establish a procedure of land division in lieu of other provisions of Title 24 RMC. The division of property by the binding site plan process may only be used for the following:

1. The division of land for the purposes of leasing space for manufactured homes, travel trailers, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or other recreational vehicles so long as the site plan complies with all other applicable regulations; and

So a BSP is the mechanism to do a condominium plat?

2. The division of land involving improvements constructed or to be constructed that will be one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity.

B. Binding site plans will not be approved unless appropriate provisions and dedications of public rights-of-way, utilities, and easements are made to meet infrastructure provisions per city standards. The city may also require a development agreement governing future development of the property.

24.60.020 Overview of procedures.

A. The general procedures for processing a binding site plan shall consist of the following steps:

1. Submittal of an application for preliminary approval of a binding site plan;
2. Approval by the Public Works Director of appropriate engineering design plans for streets and other public improvements, and either construction of improvements or

24.80.010 Application.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

Shouldn't all parties need to sign the final amended plat? Does it need to say that somewhere?
I suppose it's okay that only a majority of the parties need to sign the application.

A. An application may be submitted for any proposed alteration to a final plat or final short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of the parties having an ownership interest in lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions in the subject subdivision or portion to be altered. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of approval of the subdivision, and the application for alteration would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision, or portion thereof.

B. A subdivision alteration is classified as a Type III permit and shall be processed pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.215.

C. Any short subdivision alteration proposed under this section shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 24.40 RMC.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

A. Upon receipt of a completed application for the alteration of a final subdivision, the Administrator shall provide notice of the application to all owners of property within the subdivision, publication in the official newspaper of the city, and to those owners of property within 300 feet of that portion or phase of the subdivision proposed for alteration. The notice shall include a statement that a public hearing will be conducted by the hearing examiner.

B. Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for alteration of a subdivision shall be administered by the hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

C. During the public hearing, the hearing examiner shall determine the public use and interest in the proposed alteration and may deny or approve the application for alteration. If any land within the alteration is part of an assessment district, any outstanding assessments shall be equitably divided and levied against the remaining lots, parcels, or tracts, or be levied equitably on the lots resulting from the alteration. If any land within the alteration contains a dedication to the general use of parties residing within the subdivision, such land may be altered and divided equitably between the adjacent properties.

D. Following approval of an alteration, the applicant shall produce a revised drawing of the approved alteration of the final plat, which shall be signed by the Administrator and Public Works Director and filed with the Benton County Auditor's Office to become the lawful plat of the property.

Stevens, Mike

From: Gary N. McLean <mcleanlaw@me.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 17, 2023 3:52 PM
To: Stevens, Mike
Subject: Re: Title 24 Re-Write -- comment on Major and Minor Revisions to an approved preliminary plat

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

Only because I'm working with the code right now, out of the gate, I just noticed that newly proposed Chapter 24.70 might want to use the same language as found in existing RMC 19.20.010(C)(1) — which provides that “major revisions” to a preliminary plat are a Type III process, NOT a Type IIIA, which runs things back up through the City Council, an extra step along the way.

Instead, you may want to look and be sure that you use the same terms, not multiple terms that all have to be given their own stand-alone meanings. I would not use the term “substantial change” but instead, use minor and major revision as you key terms in the new Ch. 24.70.

Maybe new 24.70.020(B) could read something like this:

Revisions to an approved preliminary plat are reviewed under RMC 19.20.010, with minor revisions reviewed as a Type I application (see RMC 19.20.010(A)(5)), which requires approval by the Director; and major revisions are reviewed as a Type III application requiring approval by the Hearing Examiner (See RMC 19.20.010(C)(1)).

Then, in defining what is a “substantial change” think about NOT using that term, but instead use language to define things that fall within the meaning of “minor revision” and “major revision.”

It would be worthwhile to make sure things square with language in Ch. 19.20.

On Aug 17, 2023, at 3:20 PM, Stevens, Mike <mstevens@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US> wrote:

Gary,

Here is a draft of our updated land division code. If you have a chance could you please review and let me know any comments you have or suggested changes? We will be taking this to public hearing on September 27th.

Thank you!

<image001.png>

Mike Stevens

Planning Manager

625 Swift Blvd., MS-35 | Richland, WA 99352

(509) 942-7596

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<Final Rough Draft to begin review - Title 24 Re-write.pdf>

Stevens, Mike

From: WSDOT Aviation Land Use Inquiries and Application Submittals
<AviationLandUse@WSDOT.WA.GOV>
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2023 9:53 AM
To: Stevens, Mike
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] CA2023-102 SEPA DNS

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

M Stevens,

WSDOT Aviation Division reviewed the provided documents on 08/21/2023. We have no comments.

Cheers,

David Ison, PhD | Aviation Planner
Emerging Aviation Technologies & Land Use Compatibility
Washington State Department of Transportation
isond@wsdot.wa.gov C: 360-890-5258

From: Stevens, Mike <mstevens@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>
Sent: Thursday, August 17, 2023 3:02 PM
To: Acevedo, Mizael <macevedo@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Anderson, Ryan (ECY) <rand461@ecy.wa.gov>; Ashley Morton <AshleyMorton@ctuir.org>; Badger Mountain Irrigation District <bmidmanager@badgermountainirrigation.com>; BC Planning - Michelle Cooke <Michelle.Cooke@co.benton.wa.us>; Benton County - Segregations <Segregations@co.benton.wa.us>; Benton PUD, Broadband <osp@noanet.net>; Benton PUD, Electrical <engservice@bentonpud.org>; Bill Barlow <bbarlow@bft.org>; Buechler, Ken <KBuechler@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Carrie Thompson <carrie.thompson@bnsf.com>; Casey Barney, Yakama Nation <Casey_Barney@Yakama.com>; Catherine Dickson <catherinedickson@ctuir.org>; Corrine Camuso, Yakama Nation <Corrine_Camuso@Yakama.com>; Hamilton, Craig <C.Hamilton@bces.wa.gov>; DAHP SEPA Reviews <sepa@dahp.wa.gov>; DAlessandro, Carlo <cdalessandro@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Darrick Dietrich <darrick@basindisposal.com>; Davis, Deanna <d.davis@bces.wa.gov>; Deborah Rodgers <dxrogers@bpa.gov>; Deskins, John <jdeskins@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Eric Mendenhall <emendenhall@westrichland.org>; Erin Hockaday <erin.hockaday@bfhd.wa.gov>; FormerOrchards@ecy.wa.gov; Gary Graff <gary.graff@ecy.wa.gov>; gis@co.benton.wa.us; Greg Wendt <greg.wendt@co.benton.wa.us>; Hester, Laura <lhester@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Hill, Kelly <khill@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Hogan, Jodi <jhogan@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Jack Howard <jack.howard@bfhd.wa.gov>; Jason McShane <jmcshane@kid.org>; Jessica Lally, Yakama Nation <Jessica_Lally@Yakama.com>; John Lyle <john.lyle@bentoncleanair.org>; Jordon, Joshua <jojordon@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Joseph Cottrell <jecottrell@bpa.gov>; Junior Campos <junior.campos@charter.com>; Katherine Cichy <katherine.cichy@ziply.com>; Cooper, Kelly (DOH) <Kelly.Cooper@DOH.WA.GOV>; Kevin Knodel <kevin.knodel@rsd.edu>; Kevin Sliger <KSliger@bft.org>; KID Development <development@kid.org>; KID Webmaster <webmaster@kid.org>; Map BCES <map@bces.wa.gov>; Mattheus, Pamela <pmattheus@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Michael Tovey <michael.tovey@ziply.com>; Nancy Lang <langn@bentonpud.org>; Noah Lee <noah.lee@bentoncleanair.org>; Noah Oliver, Yakama Nation <Noah_Oliver@Yakama.com>; Gonseth, Paul <GonsethP@wsdot.wa.gov>; ReathaFord, Jason <JReathaFord@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Review Team <reviewteam@commerce.wa.gov>; Richard Krasner <richard.krasner@rsd.edu>; USPS Richland Postmaster <99352RichlandWA-Postmaster@usps.gov>; SEPA Center <sepacenter@dnr.wa.gov>; SEPA Register <separegister@ecy.wa.gov>; SEPA Unit <sepaunit@ecy.wa.gov>; Seth DeFoe

<SDefoe@kid.org>; WSDOT SC Planning Mailbox <SCPlanning@WSDOT.WA.GOV>; Davenport, Steve (COM)
<Steve.Davenport@commerce.wa.gov>; WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife <rittemwr@dfw.wa.gov>; WDFW
<R3Planning@dfw.wa.gov>; Westphal, Nichole <nwestphal@ci.richland.wa.us>; Whittier, John
<jwhittier@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; WSDOT Aviation Land Use Inquiries and Application Submittals
<AviationLandUse@WSDOT.WA.GOV>

Cc: Dave Baalman <dbaalman@rogerssurveying.com>; Derek Ingalsbe <Derek@StrattonSurvey.com>; Brenton Griffin
<bgriffin@rogerssurveying.com>; Alex D. Matarazzo <Alex.Matarazzo@pbsusa.com>; Ashley Garza
<agarza3605@gmail.com>; Chris Ammann <chris@permitsurveying.com>; paul@knutzenengineering.com; Orr, Bruce
<borr@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; John Becker <jbecker@ahbl.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] CA2023-102 SEPA DNS

WARNING: This email originated from outside of WSDOT. Please use caution with links and attachments.

The City of Richland is in the process of re-writing its land division regulations. Attached is a copy of the SEPA DNS, Checklist and related information (Draft Code). Please review and submit any comments you may have back to me by September 1, 2023.

Thank you,



Mike Stevens

Planning Manager

625 Swift Blvd., MS-35 | Richland, WA 99352

(509) 942-7596

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ORDINANCE NO. XXX-23

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Richland repealing Richland Municipal Code Title 24: Plats and Subdivision in its entirety and replacing Title 24 RMC with a new Title 24 entitled Land Division Regulations.

WHEREAS, RCW Sections 35.21.500 - .570 provide for codification of city ordinances; and

WHEREAS, Title 24 of the Richland Municipal Code has not been significantly updated since 2010; and

WHEREAS, the proposed changes to Title 24 RMC are deemed necessary or desirable for the purpose of modernizing and clarifying the language of said Title, ensuring a logical arrangement of subject matter, and eliminating conflicts and inconsistencies, as provided in RCW 35.21.500.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City of Richland as follows:

Section 1. Richland Municipal Code Title 24, entitled Plats and Subdivision, as first enacted by Ordinance No. 73, and last amended by Ordinance No. 51-19, is hereby repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**TITLE 24
LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS**

Chapters:

- 24.10 Authority**
- 24.20 General Provisions**
- 24.30 Boundary Line Adjustments/Parcel Combinations**
- 24.40 Short Subdivisions**
- 24.50 Subdivisions**
- 24.60 Binding Site Plans**
- 24.70 Modifications to Preliminary Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.80 Alterations to Final Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.90 Vacation of Final Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions**
- 24.100 Land Division Design Standards**

**Chapter 24.10
AUTHORITY**

Sections:

- 24.10.010 Purpose.**
- 24.10.020 Severability.**
- 24.10.030 Division of land to comply with title.**
- 24.10.040 Authority.**

24.10.010 Purpose.

This title is established in accordance with Chapter 58.17 RCW which authorizes cities to administer the process for the division of land. The Richland City Council finds that the process by which all land within the city of Richland is divided is a matter of city concern, and therefore should be administered in accordance with certain standards. The purpose of this title is to regulate the division of all land and to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare in accordance with standards established to prevent overcrowding of land, to lessen congestion in the streets and highways, to promote effective land use, to promote safe and convenient travel by the public on streets and highways, to provide for adequate light and air, to facilitate adequate provisions for water, sewer, parks and recreation areas and other public requirements, to provide for proper ingress and egress, and to provide for the expeditious review and approval of proposed divisions of land within the city.

24.10.020 Severability.

The provisions of this title are declared to be separate and severable, and the invalidity of any section, subsection, provision, clause or portion of this title, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this title or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

24.10.030 Division of land to comply with title.

Every division of land within the city shall comply with the provisions of this title.

24.10.040 Authority.

The legislative authority of the city of Richland hereby delegates final subdivision and short subdivision approval to the Administrator and Public Works Director, or their designees.

Chapter 24.20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.20.010 Purpose.**
- 24.20.020 Exemptions.**
- 24.20.030 Application for exemption.**
- 24.20.040 Definitions.**
- 24.20.050 Undefined words and phrases.**
- 24.20.060 Legal lot.**
- 24.20.070 Approval required prior to recordation.**
- 24.20.080 Prohibition against sale, lease or transfer of property.**
- 24.20.090 Violations.**
- 24.20.100 Violations – Penalties.**
- 24.20.110 Violations – Continuing offense – Penalties.**
- 24.20.120 Injunctive and other proceedings.**
- 24.20.130 Application, review and inspection fees.**

- 24.20.140 Re-subdivision limitation.**
- 24.20.150 Contiguous ownership.**
- 24.20.160 Professional land surveyor.**
- 24.20.170 Advance tax payment required.**

24.20.010 Purpose.

Pursuant to the purposes set forth in RCW 58.17.010, the regulations in this title are necessary to:

- A. Promote the health, safety, and general welfare in accordance with standards established by the state and the city;
- B. Promote effective use of land by preventing the overcrowding or scattered development which would be detrimental to health, safety, or the general welfare due to the lack of water supplies, sanitary sewer, drainage, transportation, or other public services, or excessive expenditure of public funds for such services;
- C. Avoid congestion and promote safe and convenient travel by the public on streets, highways, sidewalks, and multi-use pathways through the proper planning and coordination of new streets within subdivisions with existing and planned streets in the surrounding community;
- D. Provide for adequate light and air;
- E. Provide for adequate water, sewage, drainage, parks and recreational areas, transit, sites for schools and school grounds, and other public requirements;
- F. Provide for proper ingress and egress;
- G. Provide for housing and commercial needs of the community;
- H. Require uniform monumentation of land divisions and conveyance of accurate legal descriptions;
- I. Protect environmentally sensitive areas;
- J. Provide for flexibility in site design to accommodate view enhancement and protection, protection of streams and wetlands, protection of steep slopes, and other environmentally significant or sensitive areas;
- K. To ensure consistency with and to further the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan; and
- L. To provide a process for the division of land for the following:
 - 1. Short subdivision. The division of land into nine (9) or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions with a level of review that is proportional to the effect those lots may

have on the surrounding area;

2. Subdivision. The division of land into ten (10) or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions with a level of review that is proportional to the effect those lots may have on the surrounding area;

3. Binding site plan. An alternative method of dividing property interests and applying to the phased division of any land for sale or lease which is zoned for commercial, business, office, or industrial development, or which is to be developed as condominiums or a manufactured home park.

Commented [RJ1]: Condo plats used to be a thing. Are they still? Do they need to be mentioned?

24.20.020 Exemptions.

The following actions are exempt from the provisions of this title; provided, that in order to determine whether the action qualifies for the exemption claimed, approval must be received from the Administrator. Creation of an exempt lot does not vest the owner with the right to develop the lot when it does not meet access or use requirements of the zoning district in which it is located. Specifically, the provisions of this title shall not apply to the following exemptions:

A. Cemeteries and other burial plots while used for that purpose;

B. Divisions of land into lots or tracts each of which is one-one-hundred-twenty-eighth of a section of land or larger, or five (5) acres or larger if the land is not capable of description as a fraction of a section of land; provided, that for purposes of computing the size of any lot under this subsection which borders on a street or road, the lot size shall be expanded to include that area which would be bounded by the centerline of the road or street and the side lot lines of the lot running perpendicular to such centerline;

C. Divisions made by testamentary provisions or the laws of descent;

D. Divisions of land into lots or tracts classified for industrial or commercial use when the city has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;

E. A division for the purpose of lease when no residential structure other than mobile homes, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or travel trailers are permitted to be placed upon the land when the city has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;

F. A division made for the purpose of alteration by adjusting boundary lines, between platted or unplatted lots or both, that does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site, or division, nor create any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains insufficient area and dimension to meet minimum requirements for width and area for a building site;

G. Divisions of land into lots or tracts if:

1. Such division is the result of subjecting a portion of a parcel or tract of land to either

Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW subsequent to the recording of a binding site plan for all such land;

2. The improvements constructed or to be constructed thereon are required by the provisions of the binding site plan to be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest;

3. A city has approved the binding site plan for all such land;

4. Such approved binding site plan is recorded in the county or counties in which such land is located; and

5. the binding site plan contains thereon the following statement: "All development and use of the land described herein shall be in accordance with this binding site plan, as it may be amended with the approval of the city having jurisdiction over the development of such land, and in accordance with such other governmental permits, approvals, regulations, requirements, and restrictions that may be imposed upon such land and the development and use thereof. Upon completion, the improvements on the land shall be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest. This binding site plan shall be binding upon all now or hereafter having any interest in the land described herein." The binding site plan may, but need not, depict or describe the boundaries of the lots or tracts resulting from subjecting a portion of the land to either Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW.

A site plan shall be deemed to have been approved if the site plan was approved by a city:

- (i) In connection with the final approval of a subdivision plat or planned unit development with respect to all of such land; or
- (ii) In connection with the issuance of building permits or final certificates of occupancy with respect to all of such land; or
- (iii) If not approved pursuant to (i) and (ii) of this subsection (G), then pursuant to other such procedures as such city may have established for the approval of a binding site plan;

H. A division for the purpose of leasing land for facilities providing personal wireless services while used for that purpose. "Personal wireless services" means any federally licensed personal wireless service. "Facilities" means unstaffed facilities that are used for the transmission or reception, or both, of wireless communication services including, but not necessarily limited to, antenna arrays, transmission cables, equipment shelters, and support structures;

I. A division of land into lots or tracts of less than three (3) acres that is recorded in accordance with Chapter 58.09 RCW and is used or to be used for the purpose of establishing a site for construction and operation of consumer-owned or investor-owned

electric utility facilities. For purposes of this subsection, “electrical utility facilities” means unstaffed facilities, except for the presence of security personnel, that are used for or in connection with or to facilitate the transmission, distribution, sale, or furnishing of electricity including, but not limited to, electric power substations. This subsection does not exempt a division of land from the zoning and permitting laws and regulations of cities, towns, counties, and municipal corporations. Furthermore, this subsection only applies to electric utility facilities that will be placed into service to meet the electrical needs of a utility’s existing and new customers. New customers are defined as electric service locations not already in existence as of the date that electric utility facilities subject to the provisions of this subsection are planned and constructed;

J. Division of land due to condemnation or sale under threat thereof, by an agency or division of government vested with the power of eminent domain; and

K. Division or acquisition of land for public right-of-way.

24.20.030 Application for exemptions.

An application for exemption for any of the purposes set forth in RMC 24.20.020 shall be processed to determine whether the division is exempt with a minimum review for compliance with applicable city regulations. The application shall be determined complete upon the submittal of the following materials:

1. A completed application;
2. Maps, plans, and/or exhibits containing all applicable information as required by the Administrator; and
3. Applicable fee as set forth in the City of Richland Fee Schedule.

24.20.040 Definitions.

As used in this Title, unless the context or subject matter clearly requires otherwise, the words or phrases defined in this section shall have the indicated meanings.

“Administrator” means the Development Services Director or designee who shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this code.

“Alley” means a public thoroughfare or right-of-way, open to public travel and dedicated to public use, which affords only a secondary means of access to abutting property.

“Applicant” means the owner or owners of record of the property subject to an application for land division or lot/boundary line adjustment, or authorized representative of such owner or owners, or a duly authorized representative of any governmental agency for which an action is sought for a governmental purpose.

“Application” means all of the application forms, plans, and accompanying documents required for any particular land division or lot/boundary line adjustment request.

“Binding site plan” means a drawing to a scale, specified in Chapter 24.60 RMC, which:

1. Identifies and shows the land areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces and any other matters specified by this title;
2. Contains inscriptions or attachments setting forth such appropriate limitations and conditions for the use of the land as established by this title; and
3. Contains provisions requiring any development to be in conformance with the binding site plan.

Commented [RJ2]: Insert “existing” before streets?

Commented [DC3R2]: Probably redundant to.

“Block” is a group of lots, tracts, or parcels within well-defined and fixed boundaries.

“Boundary line adjustment” shall have the same meaning as “lot/boundary line adjustment,” meaning the relocation or other minor adjustment of the boundaries of a lot, in which the relocation does not result in the creation of any additional lot or lots.

“Building envelope” refers to the buildable area of a lot after applicable setbacks, easements, and other restrictions on the lot are considered.

“Complete application” means an application that appears to contain all necessary information to make a technical determination about a project or application and includes all anticipated fees at time of application.

“Comprehensive plan” means that plan adopted by the Richland City Council as the comprehensive plan for the city.

“Condominium” means real property, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by owners of those portions. Real property is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in unit owners, and unless a declaration and a survey map and plans have been recorded in accordance with Chapter 64.32 or 64.34 RCW. Condominiums are not confined to residential units, such as apartments, but also include offices and other types of space in commercial buildings.

“Cul-de-sac” means a street opening at one end and having a turn-around at the other end.

“Dedication” is the deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public uses, reserving to the owner no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public uses to which the property has been devoted. The intention to dedicate shall be evidenced by the owner by the presentment for filing of a final plat, short subdivision or binding site plan showing the dedication thereon; and the acceptance by the public shall be evidenced by the approval of such plat, short subdivision, or binding site plan for filing by the city.

“Department” means the City of Richland Development Services Department.

"Development permit" means any permit issued by the city of Richland allowing the physical alteration of real property including, but not limited to, building construction, street construction, utility construction or installation, grading, filling or excavating. Approval of a subdivision, short subdivision, or lot/boundary line adjustment is not considered a development permit for the purposes of this title.

"Division" is the division or re-division of land, regardless of the size of the parcels or the number of lots, for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership and includes subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan provisions.

"Easement" means a grant by a property owner to specific persons, named entities, or to the public of the right to use that property for a specific purpose.

"Fill" means any sand, gravel, earth, or other materials of any composition whatsoever placed or deposited by humans.

"Final plat" is the final drawing of the subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this title and in other city regulations.

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM).

"Homeowners association" means an incorporated nonprofit organization operating under recorded land agreements.

"Improvements" means the facilities and infrastructure of a land development, including but not limited to the streets, sidewalks, ~~street lights~~ streetlights, fire hydrants, stormwater facilities, sanitary sewer facilities, domestic water facilities, and other utilities and facilities required by this title to be constructed in conjunction with any particular land division, as approved by the necessary city departments.

"Land division" means the creation of any new lot or lots for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership, whether such lot or lots is created by full subdivision, short subdivision, binding site plan or exemption (see RMC 24.20.020).

"Lot" means a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range, and of sufficient area and dimension to meet minimum zoning requirements. The term includes tracts or parcels.

"Lot/boundary line adjustment" is synonymous with "boundary line adjustment" and means the relocation or other minor adjustment of the boundaries of a lot, in which the

relocation does not result in the creation of any additional lot or lots.

“Lot, corner” means a lot situated at the intersection of two or more streets.

“Lot, flag” means an irregular extension or protrusion of a lot created for the purpose of providing such lot with frontage on a public or private street or access way.

“Lot, double-frontage” means a lot with street frontage along two (2) opposite boundaries.

“Lot, frontage” means, in the case of an interior lot, a line separating the lot from the street; in the case of a corner lot, a line separating the narrowest street frontage of the lot from the street; except in those cases in a commercial or industrial district where a lot has two or more street frontage of equal length or nearly equal length, the frontage shall be considered to be the line adjoining the street which the comprehensive plan shows is intended to carry the heaviest traffic flow, or where no public street exists, along a private road, easement or access way.

“Lot, reverse-frontage” means a double-frontage lot for which the boundary along one of the streets is established as the front lot line and the boundary along the other street is established as the rear lot line, and over the rear of which is an easement as provided in RMC 24.100.300. The rear lot line of the lot shall be that boundary abutting a street or other disadvantageous use.

“Lot, nonconforming” means a lot of record in existence prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified as Title 24 RMC and any amendments thereto which does not meet the minimum lot size and other requirements as set forth in Title 23 RMC: Zoning.

“Lot of record” means any lot, tract, or parcel of land shown on an officially recorded plat or short subdivision or a parcel of land officially recorded or registered as a unit of property and described by platted lot number or by metes and bounds and lawfully established for conveyance purposes on the date of recording of the instrument first referencing the lot. The term “lot of record” as used herein does not imply that the lot conforms with the legal regulatory requirements for subdivision of property in accordance with Chapter 58.17 RCW or this title.

“Lot, through” means a lot that has both ends fronting on a street neither of which having access restrictions. Both ends shall be deemed front.

“Meander line” means a line along a body of water intended to be used solely as a reference for surveying.

“Parcel” means a contiguous quantity of land in the possession of, owned by, controlled by, or recorded as the property of the same owner or joint owners.

“Parcel combination” means the combination/merger of two (2) or more lots/parcels into one (1) lot/parcel.

"Plat" is a map or representation of a subdivision showing thereon the division of tract(s) or parcel(s) of land into lots, blocks, streets and alleys or other divisions and dedications.

"Plat Certificate" means a title report prepared by a title company for the property contained in a proposed binding site plan, subdivision or short subdivision, to include, as a minimum, all owners of record, easements and encumbrances effecting said property.

"Preliminary subdivision/short subdivision" is a neat and approximate drawing of either a proposed subdivision or short subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks and other elements of a subdivision consistent with the requirements of this title. The preliminary plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision or short subdivision.

"Proof of ownership" means an actual or copy of a recorded deed to property and/or a current title insurance policy insuring the status of an applicant as the owner in fee title to real property. Where proof of ownership is required by this title, the Administrator shall have the discretion to require a current title insurance policy.

"Public street" means an approved street, whether improved or unimproved, held in public ownership or control (either through plat dedication, deed, or easement/right-of-way conveyance) and intended to be open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel.

"Public way" means any publicly owned land set aside for utilities or surface transportation purposes, including vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian transportation, whether improved or not improved.

"Public Works Director" means the City of Richland Public Works Director or designee.

"Public Works Standards" means the city's engineering, design, and construction standards and specifications governing the construction of public and private infrastructure improvements. The city of Richland's engineering design standards includes such documents establishing infrastructure standards that are authorized by the Public Works Director and published on the City's web site.

"Right-of-way" shall have the same meaning as "public way."

"Review authority" means the Richland Hearing Examiner in the case of a preliminary subdivision or the Administrator and Public Works Director in the case of all other land divisions.

"Roadway" means that portion of an approved street intended for the accommodation of vehicular traffic, generally between curb lines on an improved surface.

"Short plat" means the map or representation of a short subdivision.

Commented [DC4]: I know there was an effort to combine all of our applicable "Public Works Standards" into one document, but maybe it makes sense to call out the specific documents in this definition. "Standard Drawings, Special Provisions, Materials List, and Design Guidelines"

Commented [RP5R4]: I'd prefer the more general description here that enables us to update our standards administratively instead of listing specific documents that might be an incomplete set. This does put a spotlight on the need to finish the project of creating the one consolidated document.

Commented [DC6R4]: ok

"Short subdivision" is the division or re-division of land into nine (9) or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

"State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)" means the State Environmental Policy Act as defined by Chapter 43.21C RCW as it now exists or is hereafter amended.

"Street" means a public right-of-way which affords the principal means of access to abutting property, including avenue, place, way, drive, lane, boulevard, highway, road, and any other thoroughfare except an alley.

"Street, loop" means a minor street of limited length which generally follows a "U-shaped" alignment with both legs intercepting the same street.

"Street, major" means a street intended to carry a heavier traffic loading, minimizing intersecting streets and direct access to abutting properties and primarily for the purpose of accommodating general traffic circulation of the community. Major streets are classified as principal arterial, minor arterial, and major ~~arterial~~ collector.

"Street, minor" means a street, usually of limited continuity, which serves primarily to provide the principal means of access to abutting property only. Minor streets are classified as minor collector, local street, ~~local street — single frontage~~, and private street as defined in RMC 12.02.

"Street, private" means a street, secured by private easement, tract or parcel created to provide the access from a city street to platted lots, that is not deeded or dedicated to the city, the maintenance of which is the responsibility ~~as of, who shall be~~ noted on the face of the plat.

"Subdivision" is the division or re-division of land into ten (10) or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

"Surety" means a bond, letter of credit, the deposit of a certified check in a city account, a security improvement agreement, or other security acceptable to the city.

"Tax parcel consolidation" means the consolidation of contiguous lots of record which are under one ownership. The purpose of the consolidation shall be for planning and building purposes and any consolidation shall comply with all applicable zoning, subdivision, and other land use controls as deemed necessary by the administrator. If all applicable standards are met, the administrator shall provide a letter to the applicant stating compliance, which the applicant may submit to the Benton County Assessor's office when requesting the tax parcel consolidation.

"Zoning restrictions" means the restrictions found in the zoning ordinances of the city, primarily Title 23 RMC: Zoning.

24.20.050 Undefined words and phrases.

Commented [DC7]: I think this term can be deleted. It's still a local street.

Commented [RP8R7]: Agreed.

The definition of any word or phrase, not listed in the definitions, which is in question when administering this title shall be defined according to one of the following sources in order of priority:

- A. Any city of Richland resolution, ordinance, code, regulation or formally adopted comprehensive plan, shoreline master plan or program or other formally adopted land use plan;
- B. Any statute or regulation of the state of Washington;
- C. Legal definitions from Washington common law or a law dictionary;
- D. The common dictionary.

24.20.060 Legal lot.

Development shall be permitted only on legally created lots. A legal lot is created in compliance with applicable state and local land segregation statutes or codes in effect at the time the lot was created or binding site plan was approved, including but not limited to demonstrating that the lot was created through one of the following:

- A. Lots created through subdivision - a plat approved by the city of Richland or Benton County separately describing the lot in question; or
- B. Lots created through short subdivision - a short subdivision approved by the city of Richland or Benton County separately describing the lot in question; or
- C. Lots created pursuant to a binding site plan process in effect at the time the binding site plan was approved by the city of Richland or Benton County; or
- D. A deed, contract of sale, mortgage, property tax segregation, plat, or recorded survey describing the lot in question if the instrument was executed prior to July 1, 1969 (effective date of Chapter 58.17 RCW).

24.20.070 Approval required prior to recordation.

Any map, plat or plan, unless previously exempt, hereafter made of a proposed boundary line adjustment, parcel combination, short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan, or any part thereof, shall be presented for approval prior to recording at the Benton County Auditor's Office. No such map, plat or plan shall be recorded or have any validity unless or until it has the approval of City departments and agencies with jurisdiction as required by this title.

24.20.080 Prohibition against sale, lease or transfer of property.

No person shall sell, lease or offer to sell or transfer any lot, tract or parcel subject to the requirements of this title without first receiving approval hereunder by the city and recording the approved division with Benton County; provided, that if performance of an offer or agreement to sell, lease or otherwise transfer a lot, tract or parcel of land is

expressly conditioned on the recording of the subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan containing the lot, tract, or parcel, the offer or agreement does not violate any provision of this title.

24.20.090 Violations.

In the event of the sale, assignment, transfer, lease or conveyance of any lots in violation of the regulations of this title, the city may initiate an action to rescind or enjoin such transfer, assignment, sale conveyance or lease by making application for an injunction in Benton County Superior Court. In addition, the city has such other remedies as are provided by law. Furthermore, any person in violation of any provision of this title shall have committed a civil infraction subject to a civil penalty as set forth in RMC 10.02.050(E).

24.20.100 Violations – Penalties.

If the same violator has been found to have committed an infraction violation for the same or similar conduct two (2) separate times, with the violations occurring at the same location and involving the same or similar sections of the Richland Municipal Code or other similar codes, the third or subsequent violation shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in RMC 1.30.010 for criminal offenses.

24.20.110 Violations – Continuing offense – Penalties.

For any violation of a continuing nature, each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense punishable as provided in RMC 24.20.090 and RMC 24.20.100.

24.20.120 Injunctive and other proceedings.

Notwithstanding the imposition of any penalties hereunder, the city may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to require compliance with or to enjoin violation of the provisions of this title.

24.20.130 Application, review and inspection fees.

The Richland City Council shall establish fees to defray the administrative expenses incurred by the city for the following:

A. Fees associated with land division activities.

1. Short subdivision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.
2. Preliminary subdivision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.
3. Final plat review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the final short subdivision or final subdivision.

4. Plat improvement plan review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to review of the improvement plans and specifications for the final plat by the Public Works Director or designee. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvement plans and specifications for a final plat.

5. Construction inspection fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to initiation of construction of the plat improvements. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. If the cost to the city exceeds the amount of the fees paid, the developer shall pay an additional fee before final approval of the plat improvements.

6. Plat alteration or vacation application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

7. Exemption letter fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

8. Preliminary subdivision, short subdivision and binding site plan revision application fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

9. Deviation request fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the deviation request.

10. Boundary line adjustment/parcel combination fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

11. Plat exemption/lot line adjustment fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

12. Subdivision Amendment fee (major or minor). As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

13. Time Extension request fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable and shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

B. Fees associated with utility and/or street extensions (not associated with a plat).

1. Utility and/or street extension plan review fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to plan

Commented [R19]: This fee (and the next one) are established in chapter 12, does it need to be repeated here?

Commented [DC10R9]: Can it just reference Chapter 12 RMC and be done?

review by the Public Works Director or designee. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvement plan.

2. Utility and/or street extension inspection fee. As set by the City of Richland Fee Schedule, this fee is nonrefundable, and the estimated fee shall be paid prior to initiation of construction of the improvements. The fee is to cover actual costs incurred by the city. Any deficiency shall be paid prior to the Public Works Director or designee approving the improvements.

C. For the purposes of this section, the Public Works Director or designee is authorized to establish the total estimated cost of the proposed improvements.

D. For the purposes of this section, "actual costs incurred by the city" shall be the actual salaries and benefits of city staff for the time involved, plus any other direct costs associated with the project such as costs for contracted services.

24.20.140 Re-subdivision limitation.

Land within a short subdivision may not be further divided in any manner within a period of five (5) years from the date of recording of a short subdivision with the Benton County Auditor without the filing of a final plat in accordance with the provisions established in this title for subdivisions; provided, that when the short subdivision contains fewer than nine (9) parcels, nothing in this section shall prevent the owner who filed the short subdivision from filing an alteration within the five-year period to create up to a total of nine (9) lots within the original short subdivision boundaries.

24.20.150 Contiguous ownership.

Contiguous parcels of land in the same ownership and having boundaries in common shall be presumed to be a single parcel in determining whether or not the division of land comprises a short subdivision or a subdivision.

24.20.160 Professional land surveyor.

The preparation of all preliminary and final short subdivisions, subdivisions and binding site plans shall be made by or under the supervision of a professional land surveyor licensed in the state of Washington. The professional land surveyor shall certify on the final plat that it is a true and correct representation of the lands actually surveyed. A survey is required on all final plats. All surveys shall comply with Chapter 58.09 RCW and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

24.20.170 Advance tax payment required.

All taxes on the property to be platted must be paid as indicated by the seal and signature of the Benton County Treasurer on the face of the plat.

Chapter 24.30

BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENTS/PARCEL COMBINATION

Sections:

24.30.010 Purpose.

24.30.020 Scope.

24.30.030 Review process.

24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.

24.30.050 Approval criteria.

24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment and parcel combination.

24.30.070 Recording.

24.30.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to clearly delineate the criteria used by the city of Richland to review lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations. Parcel combination allows for two (2) or more lots/parcels to be combined into one (1) lot/parcel. Lot/boundary line adjustments provide a procedure for changes in property lines. A lot/boundary line adjustment is intended to apply to minor boundary changes, to correct a controversy regarding the location of a lot line, and to remedy property use constraints caused by adverse topographical features. A lot/boundary line adjustment does not apply to boundary changes that would otherwise be regulated by applicable city of Richland land use codes and regulations, or to actions requiring the re-plat, alteration, or vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision. The adjustment must be consistent with all applicable zoning, health, building, and similar regulations, and cannot result in nonconformance or increase an existing nonconformance. This chapter is also intended to ensure compliance with the Survey Recording Act, Chapter 58.09 RCW, and Chapter 332-130 WAC.

24.30.020 Scope.

The lot lines separating two lots of record may only be adjusted/removed under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided under RCW 58.17.040, as now adopted or hereafter amended. Actions which change or impair conditions or requirements imposed by previous platting decisions must be accomplished pursuant to the land division requirements set forth in this title; provided, that all requirements set forth in this chapter are met, lot/boundary line adjustments proposing lot reorientations shall be deemed to be minor in nature.

Boundary line adjustments shall be a minor alteration in the location of lot or parcel boundaries on existing lots or parcels. In this section, "lot" shall mean a parcel of land having fixed boundaries described by reference to a recorded plat, a recorded binding site plan, by metes and bounds, or by section, township and range, and be of sufficient area to meet minimum zoning requirements. The purpose of the parcel combination process is to remove interior lot lines of a parcel comprised of two (2) or more separate lots with contiguous ownership. Boundary line adjustments must be consistent with the following:

A. Such alteration shall not increase the number of lots nor diminish in size open space or other protected environments as required by the City of Richland Critical Area Ordinance and Shoreline Master Program;

B. Such alteration shall not diminish the size of any lot so as to result in a lot which would not comply with zoning regulations except as provided in RMC Section 24.30.050(B);

C. Such alteration shall not result in a building setback violation or site coverage to less than prescribed by the zoning regulations; and

D. All lots resulting from the boundary line alteration shall be in conformance with all applicable zoning requirements.

24.30.030 Review process.

Boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations are classified as Type I applications and shall be reviewed pursuant to RMC Section 19.20.010. Based on comments from the Public Works Department, public health official, and other applicable agencies and departments, the Administrator shall approve the proposed lot line adjustment or lot combination only upon finding that the standards of the Richland Municipal Code have been satisfied.

24.30.040 Application submittal and contents.

To be considered complete, a lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination application shall include the following:

A. Applications for lot/boundary line adjustments or parcel combinations shall be made on forms provided by the city of Richland Development Services Department, and shall be submitted to the Development Services Department along with the appropriate fees as established in the City of Richland Fee Schedule;

B. A completed boundary line adjustment and parcel combination request form, including all materials required pursuant to the Richland Municipal Code, to include a site plan showing (1) the location and dimensions of all structures/improvements existing upon the affected lots; (2) the distance between each structure/improvement and the proposed lot/boundary lines; and (3) structures proposed to be removed from the site depicted with broken lines and structures to remain on the site depicted with solid lines;

C. Two (2) copies of a clean and legible record of survey suitable for recording showing the following:

1. The proposed lines for all affected lots, indicated by bold solid lines;
2. The existing lot lines proposed to be changed, indicated by light broken lines;
3. The original legal description of the entire property together with new separate legal descriptions for each parcel, labeling them specifically as parcel A, parcel B, etc.;

4. A north arrow and scale;
5. All parcel numbers of affected lots;
6. The location of the property as to quarter/quarter section;
7. The location and dimensions of any easements within or adjacent to any affected lots;
8. The location, right-of-way widths, pavement widths and names of all existing or platted streets, whether public or private, and other public ways within or adjacent to the affected lots;
9. The area and dimensions of each lot following the proposed adjustment;
10. The existing and, if applicable, proposed future method of sewage disposal for each affected lot, including the location and dimensions of the proposed drain field;
11. The location of all existing and proposed water, sewer and storm drainage facilities;
12. Footprint of existing buildings with dimensions from property lines;
13. Deeds for land transfer with new legal descriptions. The legal descriptions shall include the legal for the portion of the land to be transferred and a legal description of each new parcel after the transfer. Deeds shall be typed; handwritten deeds will not be accepted.

D. The drawing shall be attached to or include on the face a formal legal declaration of the lot/boundary line adjustment, signed and notarized by all legal owners of the subject properties; and

E. If on-site wastewater (septic tanks) disposal is proposed under the limited circumstances where the Richland Municipal Code does not require connection to the city's sewer system, the applicant shall provide written verification from the Benton-Franklin Health District that the site is adequate to accommodate an on-site sewage disposal system.

24.30.050 Approval criteria.

All public improvements installed for any lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination shall be in accordance with the city's Public Works Standards. Lot/boundary line adjustments and parcel combinations shall not:

- A. Create any additional lot, tract, parcel, or division;
- B. Result in a lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains increased density or insufficient area or dimension to meet the minimum requirements for area and dimension

as set forth in the city's zoning and land use and state and local health codes and regulations. This provision shall not be construed to require correction or remedy of preexisting nonconformities or substandard conditions; however, existing nonconformity shall not be increased or create any new nonconformity;

C. Diminish or impair drainage, water supply, existing sanitary sewage disposal, and/or access or easement for vehicles or pedestrians, utilities, and/or fire protection for any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division;

D. Diminish or impair any public or private utility easement or deprive any parcel of access or utilities;

E. Create unreasonably restrictive or hazardous access to the property;

F. Increase the nonconforming aspects of an existing nonconforming lot relative to the city's zoning and land use regulations;

G. Re-plat or vacate a plat or short subdivision, or revise or amend the conditions of approval of any full or short subdivision; or

H. Amend the conditions of approval for previously platted property.

24.30.060 Time limitation to record approved lot/boundary line adjustment and parcel combination.

If the final documents are not recorded within ninety (90) days of approval, the lot line adjustment or parcel combination shall automatically become null and void.

24.30.070 Recording.

A. Upon approval of the application, the Administrator shall notify the applicant. The applicant shall then record with the Benton County Auditor the certificate or document issued by the Administrator indicating approval of the lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination, together with the legal document(s) transferring title, any applicable restrictive covenants, and the survey, if one was required and has not yet been recorded.

B. A lot/boundary line adjustment or parcel combination does not become effective until the applicant has recorded the documents required by the Benton County Auditor. The applicant shall return one copy of each recorded document to the Department, which copy must bear the Benton County Auditor's stamp to verify recording. No building or other site development permits shall be granted until the applicant returns the copy of the recorded document to the Department.

**Chapter 24.40
SHORT SUBDIVISIONS**

Sections:

24.40.010 Contents of application.

- 24.40.020 Distribution of plans.**
- 24.40.030 Preliminary short subdivision – Administrative review.**
- 24.40.040 Findings.**
- 24.40.050 Appeals.**
- 24.40.060 Final short subdivision submittal.**
- 24.40.070 Phasing.**
- 24.40.080 Contents of final short subdivision.**
- 24.40.090 Final short subdivision – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.**
- 24.40.100 Recording.**
- 24.40.110 Expiration of preliminary approval.**
- 24.40.120 Time extensions.**

24.40.010 Contents of application.

Every preliminary short subdivision shall consist of the appropriate application form, applicable fees, and the following:

A. Maps and Exhibits.

1. Two (2) copies of the preliminary short subdivision which shall be a legibly drawn map 24 x 36 inches in size at a scale of one (1) inch equals 50 feet or one (1) inch equals 100 feet. If approved by the Department, an alternative appropriate scale may be used;
2. One (1) reduced (11 x 17 inches) copy of the preliminary short subdivision;
3. One (1) copy of the short plat shall be submitted to the City in a digital or electronic format as a Portable Document Format (PDF).
4. SEPA environmental checklist, if applicable. An environmental checklist will be required for a preliminary short subdivision if the construction of improvements will involve more than 500 cubic yards of grading, excavation or fill, or if critical areas exist on site;
5. A plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owners signing;
5. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

B. Preliminary short subdivision data (to be included on the preliminary short subdivision maps or exhibits).

1. Title of the proposed short subdivision;

Commented [RJ11]: No pre-app required for a short plat? They are for a long plat

Commented [RP12]: This statement appears to limit the scope of an environmental review for a short subdivision. Aren't there circumstances in which a traffic evaluation might be warranted for a short plat, particularly of commercial property? Alternatively, would the traffic analysis be covered during permitting of an end use, in which case this language is probably fine.

Commented [DC13R12]: I would think so.

2. Location of subject property by quarter-quarter(s) of the section, township and range;
3. Legal description of the subject property with the source of the legal description clearly indicated;
4. A vicinity map at a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, except that the Administrator may approve an alternative scale if requested. The vicinity map shall show all adjacent parcels. It shall show how the streets and alleys in the proposed short subdivision connect with existing and proposed streets and alleys in neighboring subdivisions or un-platted property;
5. North arrow, scale and boundary of the proposed short subdivision, and the date the map is prepared;
6. Boundaries of all blocks, lot numbers, and lot lines along with their dimensions and areas in square feet;
7. Location and identification of existing utilities;
8. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed streets, roads and access easements within the proposed short subdivision and within 100 feet thereof, or the nearest city street if there is no city street within 100 feet of the subject property;
9. All easements, including border easements, or tracts proposed to be dedicated for any public purpose or for the common use of the property owners of the short subdivision;
10. All existing easements that affect the subject property;
11. Location of any natural features such as wooded areas, streams, drainage ways, special flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, and critical areas as defined in Chapter 22.10 RMC;
12. Location of existing buildings, septic tanks, drain fields, wells and other improvements, and a note indicating if they will remain or be removed;
13. Whether adjacent property is platted or un-platted. If platted, give the name of the subdivision. If the proposed short subdivision is the division of a portion of an existing plat, the approximate lines of the existing plat are to be shown and a copy of the existing plat must be provided, along with the recording numbers of any recorded covenants and easements;
14. Topographic information as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor, at five-foot maximum contour intervals, or at two-foot intervals where overall site topography is too flat to be depicted by five-foot intervals. Delineate areas with any slopes that are

fifteen percent (15%) or greater; and

15. Site data table showing number of proposed lots, existing zoning, water supplier, and method of sewerage.

24.40.020 Distribution of plans.

When the Department determines that the application is complete pursuant to Chapter 19.30 RMC, the Department shall distribute the application materials to agencies deemed prudent by the city. The application materials shall also be provided to nearby municipalities when the subject property is located adjacent to or within one mile of another municipal boundary. Application materials shall also be provided to the Washington State Department of Transportation when the subject property is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway. Any reviewing agency may request additional information during the review process.

24.40.030 Preliminary short subdivision – Administrative review.

Preliminary short subdivisions are classified as Type I applications and shall be processed pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 19 RMC. The Administrator is authorized to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for preliminary short subdivision. The applicant will be notified in writing by the Administrator as to the requirements for the filing of the short subdivision (preliminary short subdivision approval) or its denial within thirty (30) days of determining that the application is complete. The decision of the Administrator is final unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to RMC 24.40.050, Appeals.

24.40.040 Findings.

Prior to approving any preliminary short subdivision the Administrator shall determine and make written findings of fact that the public interest will be served by the short subdivision, the proposed short subdivision is in conformity with all applicable development code provisions and that appropriate provisions are made for the following:

- A. The public health, safety, and general welfare;
- B. Open spaces;
- C. Drainage ways;
- D. Streets or roads, alleys, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, and other public ways (including any applicable frontage improvements);
- E. Transit stops;
- F. Public potable water supplies;
- G. Sanitary sewer;

H. Parks and recreation;

I. Playgrounds, schools and school grounds;

J. Sidewalks and other planning features that assure safe walking conditions for students who only walk to and from school;

K. Other requirements found to be necessary and appropriate and for which written standards and policies have been adopted.

24.40.050 Appeals.

Any decision approving or disapproving any land division shall be reviewable pursuant to the appropriate project permit application type as provided in RMC 19.20.030 and the procedure set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.40.060 Final short subdivision submittal.

A. The final short subdivision shall incorporate all conditions of the preliminary approval, and all conditions of approval imposed by the Administrator.

B. All final short subdivision submittals shall include the following:

1. A minimum of two (2) copies of the proposed final short subdivision;
2. Appropriate fees as provided in RMC 24.20.130;
3. Plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owners signing; and
4. Maps shall also be submitted in portable document format (.pdf) format at the time of submittal.

24.40.070 Phasing.

Phasing of short subdivisions is not permitted.

24.40.080 Contents of final short subdivision.

All surveys shall comply with the Survey Recording Act (Chapter 58.09 RCW), minimum standards for survey and land descriptions (Chapter 332-130 WAC), and any applicable city standards. The contents of a final short subdivision shall include the following:

A. The final short subdivision shall be a legibly drawn, printed, or reproduced permanent map. Final short subdivisions shall measure 24 x 36 inches. A two-inch margin shall be provided on the left edge, and a one-half-inch margin shall be provided at the other edges of the plat map. If more than one sheet is required, each sheet shall show sheet numbers for the total sheets.

B. The file number of the short subdivision, location by quarter-quarter(s) of a section, township and range shall be shown.

C. The scale shall be 50 feet or 100 feet to the inch. If approved by the Department, an appropriate scale may be used which does not exceed 200 feet to the inch, provided a 400 feet to the inch reduced copy is also submitted. The scale shall be shown in a text form as well as a graphic bar scale.

D. A bold boundary line shall delineate the existing perimeter boundary of the short subdivision prior to any dedication to the public.

E. The location and widths of streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and easements serving the property, parks and open spaces proposed within the division and those platted easements existing immediately adjacent to the division shall be shown and or identified. Areas to be dedicated to the public must be labeled.

F. Layout and names of adjoining subdivisions, subdivision lots or portions thereof shall be shown within and adjacent to the short subdivision boundary.

G. The layout, lot and block numbers, and dimensions of all lots shall be shown.

H. Street names shall be shown.

I. Street addresses for each lot shall be shown.

J. Plat restrictions required as conditions of preliminary short subdivision approval shall be shown.

K. Existing easements and utility easements shall be identified, shown and labeled. Recording information for the easement(s) shall be provided on the survey. Any easement and/or utility easement being created by the immediate land division shall also be identified, shown and labeled.

L. Any special statements of approval required from governmental agencies, including those pertaining to flood hazard areas, shorelines, critical areas, and connections to adjacent state highways (roadways?) shall be shown. Also: Any special notes as determined by the city?

M. A notarized certification and acknowledgement by the owner(s) and beneficiary, if other than the city, as shown on a current plat certificate shall be provided dedicating streets, areas intended for other public use, and the granting of easements for slope and utilities.

N. A certification signed by a professional land surveyor registered in the state of Washington stating: (1) that the final short subdivision was surveyed and prepared by him/her, or under his/her supervision; (2) that the short subdivision map is a true and

correct representation of the subject land; and (3) that monumentation has been established as required by city standards. The certification must be consistent with Chapter 58.09 RCW.

O. All monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed and not replaced, describing their kind, size and location and giving other data relating thereto;

P. Bearing trees, corner accessories or witness monuments, basis of bearings, bearing and length of lines, scale of map with graphic bar scale and north arrow;

Q. Any other data necessary for the interpretation of the various items and locations of the points, lines and areas shown;

R. The allowable error of mathematical closure for the final plat map shall not exceed one foot in 80,000 feet or 0.30 foot, whichever is greater;

S. Bearings and lengths are to be shown for all lines. No ditto marks are to be used;

T. Arrows shall be used to show limits of bearings and distances whenever any chance of misinterpretation could exist;

U. Short subdivision boundary and street center lines having curves shall show radius, arc, central angle and tangent for each curve and radial bearings where curve is intersected by a non-tangent line. Spiral curves shall show two (2) spiral curve elements in addition to the chord bearing and length;

U. Lots along curves shall show arc length and radius. For lot corners that are on non-tangent or non-perpendicular curves, the radial bearing shall be shown. If a curve table is provided, it shall show angle for each segment of the curve along each lot, arc length, tangent length, and radius;

V. All dimensions shall be shown in feet and hundredths of a foot. All bearings and angles shall be shown in degrees, minutes and seconds. All partial measurements shown shall equal the total overall measurements shown;

W. Requirements for lot development, such as intersection sight distance preservation features and other constraints on lot improvements;

X. The final short subdivision map shall indicate the actual net area for each platted lot exclusive of dedicated or private road right-of-way. Lots one (1) acre and over shall be shown to the closest hundredth of an acre, and all other lots shall be shown in square feet to the nearest square foot.

Y. Signature blocks. The plat must be reviewed and signed by the following:

1. Richland Public Works Director;

2. Administrator;
3. Benton-Franklin Health District (only where septic systems and/or private wells are required to serve the development);
4. Benton County Treasurer;
5. Benton County Assessor; and
6. Applicable irrigation purveyor.

24.40.090 Final short subdivision – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.

A. Upon receipt of the final short subdivision application, the Administrator and Public Works Director shall review and approve the final short subdivision once it has been determined that it conforms to the conditions of the preliminary approval and applicable state laws, and meets the Title 24 RMC requirements in existence when the preliminary short subdivision was approved. Minimum improvements shall consist of all of the following elements:

1. Issuance of a right-of-way construction permit pursuant to Chapter 12.08 RMC; and
2. All elements of the permitted sanitary sewer system installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and cleanout casting adjustments may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
3. All elements of the permitted potable water distribution system installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of valve covers and surface adjustments to fire hydrants may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
4. All elements of the permitted stormwater drainage system installed, inspected, and accepted. Completion of manhole and inlet casting adjustments and long term erosion control treatment of retention basins may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
5. All elements of the permitted public streets installed, inspected and accepted. Consistent with RMC 24.40.100, completion of asphalt paving and curb and gutter may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
6. Concrete sidewalks included in the right-of-way construction permit may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

7. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of ~~streetlights~~streetlights may be deferred if secured by a security improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

8. All off-site infrastructure required by preliminary short subdivision conditions is installed, inspected and accepted, and all property rights acquisition for said infrastructure is completed. Property rights transactions must be recorded in the public record; and

9. Placement of all public street survey monumentation and property boundary markers may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and

10. Record drawings of the public infrastructure meeting the Public Works Standards.

B. The Public Works Director may determine that the minimum improvements described above are substantially complete if: (1) all of the items listed above are complete to the point of providing service as intended by their design, even if minor work is needed to complete adjustments and site cleanup; and (2) the total estimated value of the minor work is less than \$10,000; and (3) the applicant has deposited \$10,000 with the city prior to submittal of the final short subdivision or subdivision application to secure completion of the required minor work. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of ~~street lights~~streetlights may be included in the scope of this minor work.

24.40.100 Recording.

The applicant shall record the completed final short subdivision map with the Benton County Auditor's Office and submit copies of the recorded documents to the Department within ten (10) days of recordation. All fees for such recording shall be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

24.40.110 Expiration of preliminary approval.

Approval of a preliminary short subdivision shall automatically expire two (2) years from the date of approval unless a complete application for a final short subdivision meeting all requirements under this title is submitted to the city. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.40.120.

24.40.120 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Development Services Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the preliminary short subdivision. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application under to Title 19 RMC.

B. The Administrator may approve one (1) twelve (12)-month time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the short subdivision contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Prior to granting the time extension, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions

recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of this extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

Chapter 24.50 SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

- 24.50.005 Pre-Application conference required.**
- 24.50.010 Contents of application.**
- 24.50.020 Distribution of plans.**
- 24.50.030 Preliminary subdivision – open record hearing.**
- 24.50.040 Preliminary subdivision – review by hearing examiner.**
- 24.50.050 Findings.**
- 24.50.060 Appeals.**
- 24.50.070 Expiration of preliminary approval.**
- 24.50.080 Time extensions.**
- 24.50.090 Final subdivision submittal.**
- 24.50.100 Contents of final subdivision.**
- 24.50.110 Phasing.**
- 24.50.120 Final plat – approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.**
- 24.50.130 Performance bond.**
- 24.50.140 Recording.**

24.50.005 Pre-application conference required.

A pre-application conference pursuant to RMC 19.30.010 is required prior to filing an application for a preliminary subdivision unless the Administrator waives this requirement. The Administrator's determination to waive this pre-application requirement is based on the scope and complexity of the proposed project, and will be made in the Administrator's sole discretion.

24.50.010 Contents of application.

Every preliminary subdivision shall consist of the appropriate application form, applicable fees, and the following:

A. Maps and Exhibits.

1. Two (2) copies of the preliminary subdivision which shall be a legibly drawn map 24 x 36 inches in size at a scale of one (1) inch equals 50 feet or one (1) inch equals 100 feet. If approved by the Department, an alternative appropriate scale may be used;

2. One (1) reduced (11 x 17 inches) copy of the preliminary short subdivision;

3. One (1) copy of the short plat shall be submitted to the City in a digital or electronic format as a Portable Document Format (PDF).

4. SEPA environmental checklist;

5. A plat certificate dated within thirty (30) days of the application filing date confirming that the title of the lands as described and shown on the short subdivision is in the name of the owner(s) signing;

6. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

Commented [RP14]: Is there a reason why SEPA documentation isn't specifically called out in this section as it is in the short subdivision section?

B. Preliminary subdivision data (to be included on the preliminary subdivision).

1. Title of the proposed subdivision;

2. Location of the subject property by quarter-quarter(s) of the section, township and range;

3. Legal description of the subject property with the source of the legal description clearly indicated;

4. A vicinity map at a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, except that the Administrator may approve an alternative scale if requested. The vicinity map shall show all adjacent parcels. It shall show how the streets and alleys in the proposed subdivision connect with existing and proposed streets and alleys in neighboring subdivisions or un-platted property;

5. North arrow, scale and boundary of the proposed subdivision, and the date the map is prepared;

6. Boundaries of all blocks, lot numbers, and lot lines along with their dimensions and areas in square feet;

7. Location and identification of existing utilities;

8. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed streets, roads and access easements within the proposed subdivision and within 100 feet thereof, or the nearest city street if there is no city street within 100 feet of the subject property;

9. All easements, including border easements, or tracts proposed to be dedicated for any public purpose or for the common use of the property owner(s) of the subdivision;

10. All existing easements that affect the subject property;

11. Location of any natural features such as wooded areas, streams, drainage ways, special flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, or critical areas as defined in Chapter 22.10 RMC;

12. Location of existing buildings, septic tanks, drain fields, wells or other improvements, and a note indicating if they will remain or be removed;

13. Whether adjacent property is platted or un-platted. If platted, give the name of the subdivision. If the proposed subdivision is the division of a portion of an existing plat, the approximate lines of the existing plat are to be shown, and a copy of the existing plat shall be submitted, along with the recording numbers of any recorded covenants and easements;

14. Topographic information as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor, at five-foot maximum contour intervals, or at two-foot intervals where overall site topography is too flat to be depicted by five-foot intervals. Delineate areas with any slopes that are 15 percent (15%) or greater; and

15. Site data table showing number of proposed lots, existing zoning, water supplier, and method of sewerage.

24.50.020 Distribution of plans.

When the Department determines that the application is complete pursuant to Chapter 19.30 RMC, the Department shall distribute the application materials to agencies deemed prudent by the city. The application materials shall also be provided to nearby municipalities when the subject property is located adjacent to or within one (1) mile of another municipal boundary. Application materials shall also be provided to the Washington State Department of Transportation when the subject property is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway. Any reviewing agency may request additional information during the review process.

24.50.030 Preliminary subdivision – open record hearing.

Preliminary subdivisions are classified as Type IIIA applications and shall be processed pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 19 RMC. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing examiner open record hearing on the preliminary subdivision shall be given in accordance with RMC 19.40.010 and in the following manner:

A. Mailing a written notice not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such hearing to the owners of all properties within 300 feet of the exterior boundaries of the proposed subdivision, said mailing to be by regular, first class mail, postage prepaid; and

B. Posting public notice on or adjacent to the land proposed to be subdivided at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the open record hearing; and

C. Publishing in the official newspaper of the city and on the city's website a notice of the

open record hearing not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such hearing.

24.50.040 Preliminary subdivision – review by hearing examiner.

The hearing examiner will hold an open record hearing concerning all preliminary subdivisions submitted to the city, and will review all preliminary subdivisions to assure conformance of the proposed subdivision to the general purposes of the comprehensive plan or other official growth management controls of the city, and to assure conformance to city planning standards, zoning, and specifications.

A. The hearing examiner shall inquire into the public use and interest proposed to be served by the subdivision and any dedications associated therewith. The hearing examiner shall determine if appropriate provisions are made for, but not limited to, the public health, safety, and general welfare, for open spaces, drainage ways, streets, alleys, multi-use pathways, and other public ways, transit stops, public potable water supplies, sanitary sewer, parks and recreation, playgrounds, schools and school grounds, and shall consider all other relevant facts, including sidewalks and other planning features, that assure safe walking conditions for students who walk to and from school, and determine whether the public interest will be served by the subdivision and dedications.

B. Every decision of the hearing examiner shall be in writing and shall include findings of fact and conclusions to support the decision.

C. The hearing examiner must act on the application within 90 days of filing of a fully completed preliminary subdivision application unless the applicant consents to an extension of time. This 90-day period excludes time required to comply with Chapter 43.21C RCW and RMC 24.50.030.

D. The decision of the hearing examiner is final unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to RMC 24.50.060.

24.50.050 Findings.

Prior to approving any preliminary subdivision, the hearing examiner shall determine and make written findings of fact that the public interest will be served by the subdivision, the proposed subdivision is in conformity with all applicable development code provisions and that appropriate provisions are made for the following:

A. The public health, safety, and general welfare;

B. Open spaces;

C. Drainage ways / storm water;

D. Streets or roads, alleys, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, and other public ways;

E. Transit stops;

F. Public potable water supplies;

G. Sanitary sewer;

H. Parks and recreation;

I. Playgrounds, schools and school grounds;

J. Sidewalks and other planning features that assure safe walking conditions for students who only walk to and from school;

24.50.060 Appeals.

Any decision approving or disapproving any land division shall be reviewable pursuant to the appropriate project permit application type as provided in RMC 19.20.030 and procedure as set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.50.070 Expiration of preliminary approval.

Approval of a preliminary subdivision shall automatically expire five (5) years from the date of approval unless a complete application for a final subdivision meeting all requirements under this title is submitted to the city. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.50.080.

24.50.080 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the preliminary subdivision. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

B. Subject to the routing and comment requirement provided herein, the Administrator may grant a single one-year time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the subdivision contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Prior to granting the one-year time extension, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of the time extension. This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.50.090 Final subdivision submittal.

A. The submittal of an application for final subdivision approval shall only occur after:

1. The applicant has completed all work and it has been accepted by the Public Works Department; or

2. The applicant has substantially completed all work required by the Public Works Department, including preparation and submittal of record drawings and survey data, a walk-thru inspection has been completed (with punch list items valued at less than \$10,000), and financial security ~~a surety bond~~ for the punch list items has been provided and accepted by the Public Works Department; or

Commented [RP15]: This text doesn't read well and I think its redundant to the "financial security" language.

3. A security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by applicant and the City Manager, coupled with the required financial surety, is attached to the final subdivision application.

B. Upon satisfaction of one of the three options above and submission of the final subdivision application to the Department, it shall be routed to appropriate departments and agencies to review for compliance with the conditions of approval. Once all reviewing departments and agencies are satisfied, all necessary infrastructure has been installed, and all conditions have been met or appropriate bonding and surety obtained pursuant to RMC 24.50.110, the final subdivision map shall be submitted by applicant to the Department for obtaining the required signatures. Final subdivisions shall be approved, disapproved, or returned to the applicant within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt thereof, unless the applicant consents to an extension of such time period (RCW 58.17.140).

24.50.100 Contents of final subdivision.

All surveys shall comply with the Survey Recording Act (Chapter 58.09 RCW), minimum standards for survey and land descriptions (Chapter 332-130 WAC), and any applicable city standards. The contents of a final subdivision shall include the following:

A. The final subdivision shall be a legibly drawn, printed, or reproduced permanent map. Final subdivisions shall measure 24 x 36 inches. A two-inch margin shall be provided on the left edge, and a one-half-inch margin shall be provided at the other edges of the plat map. If more than one sheet is required, each sheet shall show sheet numbers for the total sheets.

B. The file number of the subdivision, location by quarter-quarter(s) of a section, township and range shall be shown.

C. The scale shall be 50 feet or 100 feet to the inch. If approved by the Department, an appropriate scale may be used which does not exceed 200 feet to the inch, provided a 400 feet to the inch reduced copy is also submitted. The scale shall be shown in a text form as well as a graphic bar scale.

D. A bold boundary line shall delineate the existing perimeter boundary of the subdivision prior to any dedication to the public.

E. The location and widths of streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and easements serving the property, parks and open spaces proposed within the division and those platted easements existing immediately adjacent to the division shall be shown and or identified. Areas to be dedicated to the public must be labeled.

F. Layout and names of adjoining subdivisions, subdivision lots or portions thereof shall be shown within and adjacent to the subdivision boundary.

G. The layout, lot and block numbers, and dimensions of all lots shall be shown.

H. Street names shall be shown.

I. Street addresses for each lot shall be shown.

J. Plat restrictions required as conditions of preliminary subdivision approval shall be shown.

K. Existing easements and utility easements shall be identified, shown and labeled. Recording information for the easement(s) shall be provided on the survey. Any easement and/or utility easement being created by the immediate land division shall also be identified, shown and labeled.

L. Any special statements of approval required from governmental agencies, including those pertaining to flood hazard areas, shorelines, critical areas, and connections to adjacent state highways shall be shown.

M. A notarized certification and acknowledgement by the owner(s) and beneficiary, if other than the city, as shown on a current plat certificate shall be provided dedicating streets, areas intended for other public use, and the granting of easements for slope and utilities.

N. A certification signed by a professional land surveyor registered in the state of Washington stating: (1) that the final subdivision was surveyed and prepared by him/her, or under his/her supervision; (2) that the subdivision map is a true and correct representation of the subject land; and (3) that monumentation has been established as required by city standards. The certification must be consistent with Chapter 58.09 RCW.

O. All monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed and not replaced, describing their kind, size and location and giving other data relating thereto;

P. Bearing trees, corner accessories or witness monuments, basis of bearings, bearing and length of lines, scale of map with graphic bar scale and north arrow;

Q. Any other data necessary for the interpretation of the various items and locations of the points, lines and areas shown;

R. The allowable error of mathematical closure for the final plat map shall not exceed one foot in 80,000 feet or 0.30 foot, whichever is greater;

S. Bearings and lengths are to be shown for all lines. No ditto marks are to be used;

T. Arrows shall be used to show limits of bearings and distances whenever any chance of misinterpretation could exist;

U. Subdivision boundary and street center lines having curves shall show radius, arc, central angle and tangent for each curve and radial bearings where curve is intersected by a non-tangent line. Spiral curves shall show two (2) spiral curve elements in addition to the chord bearing and length;

U. Lots along curves shall show arc length and radius. For lot corners that are on non-tangent or non-perpendicular curves, the radial bearing shall be shown. If a curve table is provided, it shall show angle for each segment of the curve along each lot, arc length, tangent length, and radius;

V. All dimensions shall be shown in feet and hundredths of a foot. All bearings and angles shall be shown in degrees, minutes and seconds. All partial measurements shown shall equal the total overall measurements shown;

W. Requirements for lot development, such as intersection sight distance preservation features and other constraints on lot improvements;

X. The final subdivision map shall indicate the actual net area for each platted lot exclusive of dedicated or private road right-of-way. Lots one (1) acre and over shall be shown to the closest hundredth of an acre, and all other lots shall be shown in square feet to the nearest square foot.

Y. Signature blocks. The plat must be reviewed and signed by the following:

1. Richland Public Works Director;
2. Administrator;
3. Benton-Franklin Health District (only where septic systems and/or private wells are required to serve the development);
4. Benton County Treasurer;
5. Benton County Assessor; and
6. Applicable irrigation purveyor.

24.50.110 Phasing.

A. Any subdivision may be developed in phases or increments. A master phasing plan shall be submitted with the preliminary subdivision for approval by the Department. The phasing plan may be approved by the Administrator provided:

1. The phasing plan includes all land identified within the legal notice;
2. The sequence of phased development is identified by a map;
3. Each phase has reasonable public or private infrastructure to support the number of dwelling units or proposed commercial or industrial development contained in that phase and to appropriately mitigate and identified impacts;
4. Each phase constitutes an independent planning unit with facilities, adequate circulation, and any requirements established for the entire subdivision or binding site plan; and provided that any non-finalized portion meets the minimum lot size of the underlying zone for the proposed use; and
5. The Public Works Director approves the necessary documents so that all road improvement requirements are assured for that phase.

B. A phasing plan may be amended or substituted following preliminary approval. Said plan may be approved administratively provided the above criteria are met.

24.50.120 Final plat – Approval of Administrator and Public Works Director.

A. Upon receipt of the final subdivision map, the Administrator and Public Works Director shall review the final map and shall approve the final subdivision once it has been determined that the final subdivision conforms to the conditions of the preliminary approval and applicable state laws, and meets the Title 24 RMC requirements in existence when the preliminary subdivision was approved. Minimum improvements shall consist of all of the following elements:

1. Issuance of a right-of-way construction permit pursuant to Chapter 12.08 RMC; and
2. All elements of the permitted sanitary sewer system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and cleanout casting adjustments may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
3. All elements of the permitted potable water distribution system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of valve covers and surface adjustments to fire hydrants may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
4. All elements of the permitted stormwater drainage system are installed, inspected and accepted. Completion of manhole and inlet casting adjustments and long term erosion control treatment of retention basins may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed

by the City Manager; and

5. All elements of the permitted public streets are installed, inspected and accepted. Consistent with RMC 24.50.120, completion of asphalt paving and curb and gutter may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
6. Concrete sidewalks included in the right-of-way construction permit may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
7. Inspection, acceptance and energizing of ~~streetlights~~streetlights may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
8. All off-site infrastructure required by preliminary subdivision conditions is installed, inspected and accepted, and all property rights acquisition for said infrastructure is completed. Property rights transactions must recorded in the public record; and
9. Placement of all public street survey monumentation and property boundary markers may be deferred if secured by a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager; and
10. Record drawings of the public infrastructure meeting the Public Works standards may be deferred if secured by a security agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager.

B. The Public Works Director may determine that the minimum improvements described above are substantially complete and authorize the final plat if: (1) all of the items listed above are complete and the total estimated value of the incomplete work is less than \$10,000; and (2) the applicant has deposited \$10,000 with the City prior to submittal of the final subdivision application to secure completion of the required work; or (3) if the applicant and the City enter into a Security Improvement Agreement to secure the completion of incomplete items..

24.50.130 Performance bond.

In lieu of the construction of the required improvements prior to final platting or dividing of the property, the applicant may enter into a Security Improvement agreement with the city to construct the required street improvements at a later date, and shall furnish to the city a performance bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the city, providing for and securing to the city the actual construction of the streets within a period specified by the city and expressed in the bond and/or contract. The full amount of the bond shall be retained by the city until completion of the construction of the streets and acceptance of the improvements by the city.

24.50.140 Recording.

The applicant shall record the completed final subdivision map with the Benton County

Commented [RP16]: This paragraph speaks only to streets and does not mention utilities. Is it required that we enable bonding of streets only?

Commented [RJ17R16]: Why not copy the section in short plats above?

Auditor's Office and submit copies of the recorded documents to the Development Services Department within ten (10) days of recordation. All fees for such recording shall be paid by the applicant prior to recording.

Chapter 24.60 BINDING SITE PLANS

Sections:

- 24.60.010 Purpose and scope.**
- 24.60.020 Overview of procedures.**
- 24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.**
- 24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.**
- 24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.**
- 24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.**
- 24.60.070 Performance bond.**
- 24.60.080 Appeals.**
- 24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.**
- 24.60.100 Rescission.**
- 26.60.110 Expiration.**
- 26.60.120 Time extensions.**
- 24.60.130 Notice of filing.**

24.60.010 Purpose and scope.

A. The purpose of the binding site plan is to establish a procedure of land division in lieu of other provisions of Title 24 RMC. The division of property by the binding site plan process may only be used for the following:

1. The division of land for the purposes of leasing space for manufactured homes, travel trailers, tiny houses or tiny houses with wheels as defined in RCW 35.21.686, or other recreational vehicles so long as the site plan complies with all other applicable regulations; and
2. The division of land involving improvements constructed or to be constructed that will be one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity.

B. Binding site plans will not be approved unless appropriate provisions and dedications of public rights-of-way, utilities, and easements are made to meet infrastructure provisions per city standards. The city may also require a development agreement governing future development of the property.

24.60.020 Overview of procedures.

A. The general procedures for processing a binding site plan shall consist of the following steps:

1. Submittal of an application for preliminary approval of a binding site plan;

Commented [RP18]: Nothing in this section mentions commercial or industrial uses. Is this an unintentional omission as binding site plan has been a common commercial development tool in the past?

2. Approval by the Public Works Director of appropriate engineering design plans for streets and other public improvements, and either construction of improvements or submittal of a security and improvement agreement in a form approved by the City Attorney and executed by the City Manager;

3. Approval of the binding site plan by the Administrator; and

4. Recording of binding site plan with the Benton County Auditor's Office.

24.60.030 Application for binding site plan approval.

Prior to the division of land as allowed per RMC 24.60.010, a binding site plan application shall be filed. The application shall include:

A. A completed application form;

B. Two (2) copies of the binding site plan prepared by a registered professional land surveyor (24 x 36 inches) and one set of reduced size (11 x 17 inches) reductions of the binding site plan;

C. A Plat Certificate dated no later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of application showing the name of all parties with an interest in the land being subdivided;

D. Preliminary engineering plans including, but not limited to water, sewer, ~~streetlights~~streetlights, roads, storm drainage and sidewalks;

E. Application fee as required by the City of Richland Fee Schedule;

F. SEPA Checklist; and

G. Any other information deemed necessary by the Administrator to demonstrate compliance with requirements of the Richland Municipal Code.

24.60.040 Content of binding site plan.

The binding site plan shall consist of a cover sheet, if necessary, containing approvals, conditions, certificates, and inscriptions; and a scaled drawing(s) representing the parcel to be divided. The cover sheet is necessary only if the binding site plan contains more than one sheet. All sheets shall be drawn in permanent black ink on sheets of paper measuring 24 x 36 inches, and with a two-inch margin on the left edge and a one-inch margin on all other edges. The drawing shall be drawn at an appropriate decimal scale such that it is not cramped or illegible. The cover sheet and drawing shall contain the following:

A. Content of cover sheet. The cover sheet shall contain the following information and inscriptions:

1. At the top of the sheet, the title "Binding Site Plan No. (number) of (year)" followed by the name of the proposed binding site plan. If the land to be divided is a portion of a larger property for which a binding site plan has previously been recorded, the name

shall be "a portion of..." followed by the name of previously recorded binding site plan;

2. Sufficient data to readily determine and reproduce on the ground the bearing and length of every line described below, for which an exact location is known, with all dimensions shown to the nearest one hundredth of a foot, curves described by length of arc, radius, and central angle, with all angles and bearings shown in degrees, minutes, and seconds;

3. Location by section, township and range to the nearest quarter section;

4. Legal descriptions of all the lots, parcels, or tracts of land within the boundaries of the parcel as they are proposed to be divided at the time of binding site plan approval; and

5. Inscriptions setting forth appropriate limitations and conditions for use of the land; and

6. Certificates, dedications, and approvals as required by the Administrator.

B. Content of binding site plan drawing(s). The binding site plan drawing(s) shall contain the following information:

1. At the top of the sheet, the title and name of the binding site plan as provided in subsection (A)(1) of this section;

2. Location by section, township and range to the nearest quarter section;

3. Scale of drawing, date, and north arrow;

4. Existing topography as provided by a Licensed Land Surveyor of the land indicated by contour lines at two-foot intervals or less and delineating any areas with slopes that are 15% or greater;

5. The boundary line of the binding site plan which contains the entire parcel which is to be divided, and the line of all existing buildings, streets, roads, rights-of-way, easements, lots, blocks, tracts, etc. within or adjacent to the property to be divided;

6. The locations of all proposed streets, roads, rights-of-way, easements, etc.;

7. The lines of the lot divisions proposed at the time of binding site plan application;

8. The exact location, width, and name or purpose of existing and proposed streets, roads, alleys, walks, utility, access control, or other easements, driveway accesses onto public streets, open spaces, etc., except that where exact locations and dimensions are not known at the time of binding site plan application, general locations shall be shown and appropriate limitations and conditions shall be referenced to and

contained within inscriptions on the binding site plan cover sheet;

9. Sufficient data to readily determine and reproduce on the ground the bearing and length of every line described above, for which an exact location is known, with all dimensions shown to the nearest one hundredth of a foot, with curves described by length of arc, radius, and central angle, with all angles and bearings shown in degrees, minutes and seconds; and

10. The location of all streams, ponds, wetlands, or other bodies of water, prominent topographic features, sensitive areas, or other significant natural features on the site which affect or might be affected by the division or development of the land.

24.60.050 Review procedures for preliminary approval.

A. Referral to city departments and divisions. Within ten (10) working days of the filing of a complete binding site plan application, the Administrator will transmit a copy of the binding site plan to the Public Works Department, Energy Services, Fire & Emergency Services, and the Building division of the Development Services Department. Transmittal of the binding site plan shall be under cover of a memorandum scheduling a meeting of the affected departments and divisions within twenty (20) business days following the filing of a complete binding site plan application, and shall stipulate the time and place of such meeting.

B. Written response from affected departments. Prior to or at the binding site plan meeting, written comments, recommendations or requirements from the affected departments shall be delivered to the Administrator. Failure to provide a written response shall constitute an assumption that the binding site plan is acceptable to the department not responding.

C. Binding site plan meeting. The binding site plan meeting shall convene at the stipulated time and place, and shall be attended by affected departments and the applicant and/or representatives of the applicant. The Administrator shall serve as moderator of the meeting.

D. Consideration and action by the Administrator. The Administrator, within a period of seven (7) business days from the date of the binding site plan meeting, shall consider all information provided and determine if the application for binding site plan makes adequate provisions for the public health, safety, and welfare, and will be in the best interests of the citizens of the city and in accordance with the design criteria of the Richland Municipal Code. After due consideration of the above, the Administrator shall approve, conditionally approve, deny, or return the binding site plan application to the applicant.

E. Return and resubmission. The Administrator may return the application for binding site plan to the applicant without taking action on it when additional information or modifications are required. After an application is resubmitted, the Administrator may (1) refer the application to affected city departments and divisions and schedule a second

binding site plan meeting according to the procedure previously set forth, or (2) take action on the binding site plan application resubmittal. The Administrator shall act to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the application for the binding site plan; however, the Administrator may, with the applicant's consent, return the binding site plan to the applicant without taking action on it.

24.60.060 Requirements for final approval including design and bonding of improvements.

A. Prior to affixing of a signature of approval on the binding site plan by the Administrator, the applicant shall, upon the decision of the Public Works Director, either have included specific conditions on the face of the binding site plan with regard to the timing of bonding or construction of public infrastructure improvements within the proposed rights-of-way or easement areas, or have prepared and submitted to the Public Works Director, and the Public Works Director shall have approved, detailed engineering and design plans for any required streets, utility systems, storm drainage systems, and street-lighting systems, or other required improvements in accordance with the applicable specifications and standards of the city and other involved utility agencies. Irrigation system designs, site grading, and other such designs or plans that may be required by law, or that were specifically required as conditions of binding site plan approval, shall be submitted concurrently for the Public Works Director's review and approval. Furthermore, bonding or other legally sufficient assurances of installation of required improvements shall be provided as required in RMC 24.50.110 related to subdivision procedures. Following the affixing of all required signatures, the binding site plan shall be filed for record in the Benton County Auditor's Office.

B. When binding site plans are approved in areas where a master plan including preliminary engineering has been reviewed and approved by all departments and the Richland City Council, the Administrator shall allow recording of the binding site plan, provided specific conditions have been included on the face of the binding site plan noting that the master plan shall be the basis for controlling the location and size of all utilities and roads, and that a building permit shall not be issued for site development until all detailed engineering plans are submitted and approved by the city, and are either constructed or bonded or otherwise conditioned.

24.60.070 Performance bond.

In lieu of the construction of the required streets prior to final platting or dividing of the property, the applicant may enter into a security and improvement agreement with the city to construct the required street improvements at a later date, and shall furnish to the city a performance bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the city, providing for and securing to the city the actual construction of the streets within a period specified by the city and expressed in the bond and/or contract. The full amount of the bond shall be retained by the city until completion of the construction of the streets and acceptance of the street improvements by the city.

24.60.080 Appeals.

Any action taken by the Administrator on a binding site plan application may be appealed

Commented [RP19]: Same question as in the subdivision section. Does this process apply only to streets or to utilities as well?

to the hearing examiner in accordance with the requirements set forth in Title 19 RMC for a Type I permit application.

24.60.090 Recording and enforcement.

All approved binding site plans must be recorded with the Benton County Auditor. Once recorded the lots, parcels, or tracts created through this procedure are legal lots of record. All provisions, conditions, and limitations on the binding site plan are binding on the owner, purchaser, or any other person acquiring a lease or other interest of any lot, parcel, or tract created pursuant to the binding site plan. Any sale, transfer, or lease of any lot, tract, or parcel prior to recording of the binding site plan with the Benton County Auditor is a violation of Chapter 58.17 RCW and this title.

24.60.100 Rescission.

A. The city may rescind, vacate or modify all or a portion of a final binding site plan upon the request of the owner or owners of a legal lot or lots subject to a recorded binding site plan; provided, that any portion of a binding site plan which is rescinded, vacated or modified shall be considered to be configured as it was immediately prior to the time that the binding site plan was recorded.

B. Signatures of all the owners of those portions of a binding site plan which are proposed to be altered by an amendment, rescission or vacation are required on the application for rescission, vacation or modification.

C. The process for rescinding, modifying or vacating a binding site plan shall be accomplished by following the same procedure and satisfying the same laws and conditions as required for a new binding site plan, and the action to rescind, modify or vacate must be found by the city to further the public interest and not cause a significant environmental or land use impact on or beyond the site.

24.60.110 Expiration.

Approval of a binding site plan shall automatically expire five (5) years from the date of approval. Extension of time may be granted as provided in RMC 24.60.130.

24.60.120 Time extensions.

A. An extension request letter and supporting data for time extension requests shall be submitted to the Department at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the binding site plan preliminary approval. Time extension requests shall be processed as a Type I application pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

B. Subject to the routing and comment requirement provided herein, the Administrator may grant an initial one-year time extension provided there are no significant changed conditions or changed development regulations which would render recording of the binding site plan contrary to the public health, safety, or general welfare. Subsequent one-year extensions may be granted by the Administrator based on the same analysis. Prior to granting time extensions, the Department shall circulate the time extension request to affected agencies for comment. Additional or altered conditions recommended by the Department or affected agencies may be required as a condition of the time extension.

This may include new or updated city regulations deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare.

C. The Department shall issue a written decision approving or denying the time extension request and provide copies to affected agencies, the applicant, and those parties requesting a copy of such decision. Appeals of a time extension shall be filed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter 19.70 RMC.

24.60.130 Notice of Filing.

Notice of filing of a binding site plan adjacent to or within one (1) mile of another municipal boundary must be given to the appropriate municipal official. Notice of such filing located adjacent to the right-of-way of any existing or proposed state or federal highway must be given to the Washington State Department of Transportation. Notice of the filing may be given to any other agency deemed prudent by the city.

CHAPTER 24.70

MODIFICATION TO PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISIONS AND PRELIMINARY SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.70.010 Applications.

24.70.020 Revisions of preliminary subdivisions and short subdivisions.

24.70.010 Applications.

An application may be submitted for any proposed modification to a preliminary subdivision or preliminary short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the parties having an ownership interest in the plat or binding site plan, and shall be reviewed as a Type I land use decision under Title 19 RMC.

24.70.020 Revisions of preliminary subdivisions and short subdivisions.

A. A request to modify a subdivision or short subdivision that has received preliminary approval shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.

B. Proposed modifications to a preliminary subdivision that would result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a new application for purposes of vesting and transportation concurrency, and shall be reviewed as a Type IIIA land use decision under Title 19 RMC.

C. Proposed modifications to a preliminary short subdivision that would result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a new application for purposes of vesting and, where applicable, transportation concurrency, and shall be reviewed as a Type I land use decision pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

D. For the purpose of this section, a substantial change includes, but is not limited to:

1. Any amendment that would result in or would have the effect of decreasing the aggregate area of open space in the subdivision by 10 percent (10%) or more;

2. Any amendment that would result in increasing the number of lots in the subdivision beyond the number previously approved;

3. Any amendment that would result in the relocation of any roadway access point as it connects to an exterior street from the plat;

4. Any amendment that proposes phasing of plat development when no phasing plan was included in the original preliminary subdivision approval; or

6. Any amendment that, in the opinion of the Administrator, would significantly increase any adverse impacts or undesirable effects of the plat.

6. A change to conditions of approval of an approved preliminary subdivision or preliminary short subdivision that leads to environmental impacts that were not addressed in the original approval.

E. Proposed changes to a subdivision or short subdivision that do not result in a substantial change, as determined by the Administrator, shall be treated as a minor change and may be approved administratively by the Administrator as a Type I land use decision pursuant to Title 19 RMC.

F. For purposes of this section, minor changes include, but are not limited to:

1. Changes to engineering design standards necessitated by changed circumstances, such as reconfiguration or reduction of lots;

2. Changes in lot dimensions that are consistent with the underlying zone;

3. A decrease in the number of lots to be created so long as the minimum lot size and minimum density of the underlying zone is maintained;

4. Changes in timing of phased plans; and

5. Changes to engineering design that reduce construction-related impacts and do not eliminate off-site improvements specifically required as a condition of preliminary approval.

Chapter 24.80

ALTERATIONS TO FINAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FINAL SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.80.010 Application.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

24.80.010 Application.

A. An application may be submitted for any proposed alteration to a final plat or final short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of the parties having an ownership interest in lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions in the subject subdivision or portion to be altered. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of approval of the subdivision, and the application for alteration would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision, or portion thereof.

B. A subdivision alteration is classified as a Type III permit and shall be processed pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.215.

C. Any short subdivision alteration proposed under this section shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 24.40 RMC.

24.80.020 Alteration of final subdivision – Procedure.

A. Upon receipt of a completed application for the alteration of a final subdivision, the Administrator shall provide notice of the application to all owners of property within the subdivision, publication in the official newspaper of the city, and to those owners of property within 300 feet of that portion or phase of the subdivision proposed for alteration. The notice shall include a statement that a public hearing will be conducted by the hearing examiner.

B. Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for alteration of a subdivision shall be administered by the hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

C. During the public hearing, the hearing examiner shall determine the public use and interest in the proposed alteration and may deny or approve the application for alteration. If any land within the alteration is part of an assessment district, any outstanding assessments shall be equitably divided and levied against the remaining lots, parcels, or tracts, or be levied equitably on the lots resulting from the alteration. If any land within the alteration contains a dedication to the general use of parties residing within the subdivision, such land may be altered and divided equitably between the adjacent properties.

D. Following approval of an alteration, the applicant shall produce a revised drawing of the approved alteration of the final plat, which shall be signed by the Administrator and Public Works Director and filed with the Benton County Auditor's Office to become the

lawful plat of the property.

Chapter 24.90
VACATION OF FINAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FINAL SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

Sections:

24.90.010 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Application.

24.90.020 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Process.

24.90.030 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Procedure.

24.90.040 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Conduct of hearing.

24.90.010 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Application.

An application may be submitted for the proposed vacation of all or part of a recorded subdivision or short subdivision. The application shall contain the signatures of the majority of those parties having an ownership interest in the lots, tracts, parcels, sites or division in the subject subdivision/short subdivision or portion to be vacated.

24.90.020 Subdivision or short subdivision vacation – Process.

Vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision is classified as a Type III application. Upon submittal of a complete application for vacation of a subdivision or short subdivision, the Administrator shall process the vacation request pursuant to Title 19 RMC and in a manner consistent with RCW 58.17.212.

24.90.030 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Procedure.

Whenever any person is interested in the vacation of any subdivision or portion thereof, or any area designated or dedicated for public use, that person shall file an application for vacation with the city. The application shall set forth the reasons for vacation, and shall contain signatures of all parties having an ownership interest in that portion of the subdivision subject to vacation. If the subdivision is subject to restrictive covenants which were filed at the time of the approval of the subdivision, and the application for vacation would result in the violation of a covenant, the application shall contain an agreement signed by all parties subject to the covenants providing that the parties agree to terminate or alter the relevant covenants to accomplish the purpose of the vacation of the subdivision or portion thereof. Vacations will be processed in accordance with rules prescribed under state law.

24.90.040 Vacation of subdivision or short subdivision – Conduct of hearing.

Consistent with RCW 58.17.217 and RCW 58.17.330, any hearing for vacation of a subdivision shall be administered by the city's hearing examiner, and such decision shall be given the effect of a final decision.

Chapter 24.100
LAND DIVISION DESIGN STANDARDS

Sections:

- 24.100.010 Application.**
- 24.100.020 Street requirements.**
- 24.100.030 Streets – Conformity with comprehensive plan.**
- 24.100.040 Streets – Relation to adjoining street systems.**
- 24.100.050 Streets – Access to bodies of water.**
- 24.100.060 Streets – Local residential streets.**
- 24.100.070 Streets – Dead-end.**
- 24.100.080 Streets – Alignment.**
- 24.100.090 Streets – Intersections.**
- 24.100.100 Streets- Half Widths**
- 24.100.110 Streets – Grades.**
- 24.100.120 Streets – Intersection spacing.**
- 24.100.150 Rural Street standards.**
- 24.100.160 Street name signs.**
- 24.100.170 Alleys**
- 24.100.180 Sewer system requirements.**
- 24.100.190 Water system requirements.**
- 24.100.200 Provision for irrigation.**
- 24.100.210 Stormwater system requirements.**
- 24.100.220 Utility rights-of-way and easements – Required.**
- 24.100.230 Easements – Watercourses.**
- 24.100.240 Capacity for future developments.**
- 24.100.250 Blocks – Depth.**
- 24.100.260 Blocks – Pedestrian pathway connections.**
- 24.100.270 Lots – Access.**
- 24.100.280 Lots – Size.**
- 24.100.290 Lots – Shape.**
- 24.100.300 Lots – Double frontage.**
- 24.100.310 Standard specifications.**
- 24.100.320 Streetlights required.**
- 24.100.330 Other utilities required.**
- 24.100.340 Datum.**
- 24.100.350 Monumentation.**
- 24.100.360 Conflicts with other code provisions.**
- 24.100.370 Infrastructure - Permitting.**
- 24.100.380 Deviation.**
- 24.100.390 Deviation - Conditions.**

24.100.010 Application.

Except for divisions of land which meet the conditions of RMC 24.20.020, the regulations contained in this chapter shall apply to all divisions of land within the city. Every map, plat,

replat or plan hereafter made of any such division of land within the city limits shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.020 Street requirements.

All streets and rights-of-way within a short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan shall be designed and improved in accordance with city standards as established by Chapter 12.08 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.030 Streets – Conformity with comprehensive plan.

The alignment of streets shall conform as nearly as possible with those shown on the comprehensive plan or related plans of the city.

24.100.040 Streets – Relation to adjoining street systems.

The layout of streets shall provide for the continuation of major streets existing on adjoining properties or of their proper projection when adjoining property is not divided. The layout shall also provide for future projection of streets into areas which presently are not subdivided.

24.100.050 Streets – Access to bodies of water.

Unless topography or ground conditions prevent, any division of land bordering on a river or public waterfront reservation shall be provided with at least one (1) street not less than 60 feet wide to the low water mark or the reservation boundary at one-half mile intervals as measured along such body of water.

24.100.060 Streets – Local residential streets.

Local streets which serve primarily to provide access to abutting property shall be designed to discourage cut-through traffic and planned to channel traffic onto minor collectors and other major streets. Local residential streets shall be designed to discourage average traffic speeds in excess of the posted or basic rule (25 mph) speed.

24.100.070 Streets – Dead-end.

Streets designed to have one end permanently closed or in the form of a cul-de-sac shall be no longer than 400 feet or as otherwise allowed due to topographical constraints and allowed by Appendix D of the International Fire Code as adopted by reference in Title 20 RMC, and shall be designed and improved in accordance with city standards as established by Chapter 12.08 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.080 Streets – Alignment.

For major streets, connecting street centerlines deflecting from each other at any one point more than 10 degrees shall be connected by a horizontal curve that meets the minimum curve radius per AASHTO guidelines unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director. Connecting tangents between curves shall be a minimum of 100 feet long. For minor streets, curves shall have a typical minimum deflection angle of 30 degrees with curve radii between 100 feet minimum and 150 feet maximum unless approved by the Public Works Director or designee. These parameters are to minimize the potential for speeding within neighborhoods.

24.100.090 Streets – Intersections.

Street intersections shall be as nearly at right angles as is practicable. When the most feasible plan entails an intersection angle that deviates more than 15 degrees from a right angle, curves or suitable radius and lengths shall be provided. Where street intersections have curvature within 275 feet of the centerline of a stop or yield controlled intersection (looking right or left), the plat designed shall establish sight distance easements if necessary, based on evaluation of the AASHTO sight triangles per RMC 12.11.020.

24.100.100 Streets – Half-width.

A street lying along the boundary of a subdivision may be dedicated to ~~a width of 30 feet~~ half of the right-of-way width as required by Subsection 24.100.130 RMC if it is practical to require the dedication of the other half when the adjoining property is subdivided; and, whenever there exists a dedicated half-street of an adjoining parcel, the other half shall be dedicated on the proposed plat to make the street complete. Streets lying along the boundary of a subdivision, whether dedicated by the plat or already dedicated, but not improved, shall be improved by the developer to a minimum paved width of ~~20-22~~ feet. These regulations shall not apply to new roads/streets to be located adjacent to unincorporated land or as otherwise determined by the Public Works Director.

Commented [DC20]: 10' lanes +1' foot of shy or shoulder.

24.100.110 Streets – Grades.

Streets shall conform closely to the natural contour of the land, except where a different grade has been established by the city authorities or the agency furnishing municipal services to the community. Grades shall be not less than 0.50 percent on any street and shall meet AASHTO maximum guidelines for major streets and a maximum of ~~12 percent~~ for minor streets, unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director and the Fire Marshall based on the fire department's specific apparatus needs. Changes passing through intersections shall not exceed 5 percent with 1 percent grade breaks allowed upon entry and exit.

Commented [DC21]: Note: modify design guidelines to 12. Says 10. I'd prefer to stay at 10 though. 12 invites even more issues with residents during snow/ice.

24.100.120 Streets – Intersection spacing.

Intersection spacing or jogs of minor streets in neighborhoods shall not be less than 125 feet from centerline to centerline of street. Intersection spacing along major streets with minor streets shall use the following table to the extent feasible based on the posted speed of the major street. Greater spacing may be required in some instances where a proposed intersection might be within the 95th percentile queues from intersections of two major streets.

Posted Speed (MPH)	Minimum Spacing (Feet)
25	155
30	200
35	250
40	305
45	360

24.100.130 Streets – Width.

Street widths and right-of-way widths shall be as shown in the Public Works Standards.

24.100.140 Roadway widths and standards.

All streets, not including alleys, shall be improved in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

24.100.150 Rural street standards.

Rural street standards shall apply in the FP, AG and SAG zoning districts and elsewhere with approval from the Public Works Director.

24.100.160 Street name signs.

Street signs corresponding in design to those adopted as standard for the city shall be installed at each intersection for convenient identification of streets. Street naming and addressing shall be consistent with Chapter 12.01 RMC.

24.100.170 Alleys

Alleys shall not be provided within the City of Richland.

24.100.180 Sewer system requirements.

All proposed land division shall be provided with a complete sanitary sewer system serving each lot designed for human habitation. Design of the sewage disposal system shall be in accordance with Title 17 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.190 Water system requirements.

All new development shall be connected to the public water main to provide a potable water distribution system serving each lot designed for human habitation. Design of the water distribution system shall be in accordance with International Fire Code Standards, Title 18 RMC and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.200 Provision for irrigation.

Non-potable irrigation facilities must be provided for every lot within any proposed residential land division in which the use of potable water is restricted pursuant to RMC 18.16.080. The irrigation distribution system (as distinguished from the separate domestic water distribution system) must be designed and installed in accordance with the Public Works Standards and irrigation providers requirements, except as otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.

24.100.210 Stormwater system requirements.

Stormwater runoff from streets, impervious areas, and other areas shall be disposed of through stormwater drainage facilities complying with RMC Title 16 and the Public Works Standards.

24.100.220 Utility rights-of-way and easements – Required.

All municipal utility rights-of-way and utility easements shall be dedicated to the public

Commented [DC22]: Just a thought for all similar references to "as approved by Public Works Director", with the future public works director's potential to not be an engineer, should these be changed to "City Engineer"?

and shown on the plat. Ten (10) feet public utility easements shall be placed adjacent to existing and proposed public street ROWs. Separate utility easements shall be located as required by the provider.

24.100.230 Easements – Watercourses.

Where a development is traversed by a watercourse, canal, drainage way, wasteway, channel, or stream, there shall be provided a stormwater easement or drainage right-of-way conforming substantially to the lines of such watercourse, canal, drainage way, wasteway, channel, or stream, and such further width for construction and maintenance as will be adequate for the purpose.

24.100.240 Capacity for future developments.

The capacities and dimensions of water, sewerage, drainage, electrical, and street facilities shall be adequate to provide for the future needs of other undeveloped properties in the general vicinity. The city may share in the cost of these improvements to the extent of the difference in cost between the capacities needed to serve the development and the capacities required to serve the vicinity.

24.100.250 Blocks – Depth.

Except for reverse frontage lots, the width of blocks shall be sufficient to allow for two tiers of lots of depths consistent with the type of land use proposed.

24.100.260 Blocks – Pedestrian pathway connections.

For blocks over 500 feet in length a pedestrian pathway right-of-way not less than ~~ten~~ twelve (1249) feet wide shall be provided where such a pathway is deemed essential to provide circulation or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation lines, and other community facilities.

Commented [DC23]: Changed to match our standard detail ST-8 for HMA width without shoulder or ditch.

24.100.270 Lots – Access.

Each lot shall be provided with satisfactory access by means of a public street or by some other legally sufficient right of access (easement) which is permanent and inseparable from the lot served subject to the provisions of RMC Title 12.

24.100.280 Lots – Size.

Lot widths and lot areas shall conform with the zoning restrictions applicable to the area within which the property may be located, except that corner lots for which side yards are required shall have extra width to permit appropriate setback from and orientation to both streets. Lot depths shall be suitable for the land use proposed.

24.100.290 Lots – Shape.

Lots shall be as nearly rectangular as possible with side lot lines approximately at right angles or radial to street lines. Ordinarily, the ratio of width to depth shall be one to not more than two and one-fourth. Flag lots shall be discouraged unless no other practical alternative exists as determined by the review authority.

24.100.300 Lots – Double frontage.

Residential lots which have street frontage along two opposite boundaries shall be avoided except for reverse frontage lots which are essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arterials, or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. For such lots, there shall be an easement in favor of the city limiting access to only one street and a note stating such shall be placed on the face of the final plat map.

24.100.310 Standard specifications.

Physical developments and improvements required by this title shall be designed and installed in accordance with Public Works Standards and/or other specifications as determined by the Public Works Director. Construction shall be performed subject to the inspection of the Public Works Director or designee. The improvement intended to become part of the city system, including streets, water, electrical and sewer utilities, shall not become part of the city system until formally accepted by the city.

24.100.320 Streetlights required.

~~Streetlights~~[Streetlights](#) shall be installed by the developer in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

24.100.330 Other utilities required.

New electrical, telephone, and cable television lines must be placed underground, except:

1. Electric utility substations, pad-mounted transformers and switching facilities, and electrical service pedestals.
2. CATV pedestals, active and passive devices, including amplifiers and cable warning signs.
3. Telephone pedestals, cross connect terminals, repeaters and cable warning signs.
4. Temporary services for construction.
5. Existing overhead electric and communications lines which are not in substantial conflict with the final, approved design such that they would render lots or streets unusable.
6. Existing main feeder lines which are relocated.

24.100.340 Datum.

A. The horizontal datum for all survey work shall be the Washington State Lambert Grid Coordinate System South Zone, using the current NGS adjustment as established in accordance with Chapter 58.20 RCW. The unit of measure shall be the U.S. Survey Foot.

B. The plans shall show the horizontal control used to establish ties to the datum, with

type, size, and location, date visited, and the State Plane coordinates for each monument used. At least one (1) monument must be shown for each street in the project.

C. Richland Public Works maintains a Continuously Operating Reference Station (DANP CORS) which can be utilized to establish NAD83 – 2011 epoch 2010.00 (current adjustment). Contact the City Surveyor to obtain data from the network.

D. The Vertical datum for all survey work shall be the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 1988) [Geoid 12B](#). Plans shall show the benchmarks used to establish ties to the datum, with description, location and elevation of each benchmark used.

24.100.350 Monumentation.

A. Right-of-way, street centerline and street intersection monumentation shall be established as described by Public Works Design Standards. In addition, for short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plans, every lot corner shall be marked or referenced in a permanent manner with the registration number of the professional land surveyor in charge of the survey in accordance with state law.

B. Monuments shall be installed as follows:

1. Concrete or iron pipe monuments approved by the City Engineer and installed in a cast-iron monument case shall be set at the centerline of all streets at intersections, at all angle points on street centerlines, at all points of curvature and points of tangent in street centerlines, at the radial points of cul-de-sacs, and at all external corners and block corners of the subdivision.

Commented [DC24]: I've always felt like this was a bit much.

2. The corners of all lots within the subdivision shall be marked by iron pins, not less than one-half of an inch in diameter, and 24 inches in length, firmly driven for their full length into the ground.

24.100.360 Conflicts with other code provisions.

In the event the standards and conditions established by this chapter conflict with other standards and conditions established in this title, the provisions contained in this chapter shall control. In the event the provisions of this chapter conflict with the provisions of Richland Municipal Code Title 23: Zoning, the provisions of Title 23 RMC shall control.

24.100.370 Infrastructure - Permitting

Whenever any public improvements or public works infrastructure are required to support the development, the plans for all public infrastructure improvements shall be submitted to, reviewed, and approved by the Public Works Director or designee before commencement of construction.

24.100.380 Deviation.

A. The owner/developer of property may seek a deviation from the provisions of the municipal code and Public Works Standards or requirements codified by this chapter by submitting a deviation application to the city along with the permit application. A deviation

fee, as set forth in the City of Richland Fee Schedule, shall be due at the time of application. Deviations for short subdivisions and binding site plans shall be reviewed administratively and approved by the Administrator as part of the short subdivision or binding site plan review process. Deviations for subdivisions shall be decided by the hearing examiner during the preliminary subdivision hearing.

B. The basis for such a deviation from the strict application of the requirements of the municipal code and Public Works Standards is undue and unnecessary hardship on the property owner. No deviation from the provisions or requirements of this chapter shall be authorized unless the review authority finds:

1. That exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions exist to the division of the property, or to the intended use of the property, that do not apply generally to other properties similarly situated; and
2. That the deviation is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right of the property owner/developer or is necessary for the reasonable and acceptable development of the property. Financial hardship is not a basis for a deviation from the provisions of this chapter; and
3. That the authorization of the deviation will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property in the vicinity; and
4. That the deviation from the provisions and requirements of the municipal code and Public Works Standards does not grant a special privilege to the applicant.

C. Deviation from those items requiring approval of the Public Works Director may be granted by the review authority only upon written recommendation of the Public Works Director.

24.100.390 Deviation – Conditions.

In authorizing a deviation, the review authority may attach thereto such conditions regarding the features of the deviation as deemed necessary to carry out the spirit and purposes of this title and in the public interest.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect the day following its publication in the official newspaper of the City of Richland.

Section 3. Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, that decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole or any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. The City Clerk and the codifiers of this Ordinance are authorized to make necessary corrections to this Ordinance, including but not limited to the correction of scrivener's errors/clerical errors, section numbering, references, or similar mistakes of

form.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Richland, Washington, at a regular meeting on the ____ day of _____, 2023.

Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Jennifer Rogers, City Clerk

Heather Kintzley, City Attorney

Date Published: _____

DRAFT



PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM COVERSHEET

Meeting Date: 10/25/2023

Agenda Category: New Business - Public Hearing

Prepared By: Mike Stevens, Planning Manager

Subject:

Shoreline Master Program Update

Request:

Core Focus Area 3 - Increase Economic Vitality

Recommended Motion:

The Richland Planning Commission recommends that the Richland City Council adopt the proposed update to the Shoreline Master Program (Title 26) as presented and discussed during the October 25, 2023 Planning Commission Public Hearing.

Summary:

The City of Richland is undertaking a periodic review of its Shoreline Master Program (SMP), as required by the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA), RCW 90.58.080(4). The SMA requires each SMP be reviewed and revised, if needed, on an eight-year schedule established by the Legislature. The review ensures the SMP stays current with changes in laws and rules, remains consistent with other City of Richland plans and regulations, and is responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data.

Attachments:

1. FULL SMP UPDATE STAFF REPORT 10-25-23

STAFF REPORT

TO: Planning Commission

PREPARED BY: MillieAnne VanDevender, AICP &
Nicole Stickney, AICP
AHBL, Inc. – Contract Planners

FILE NO.: CA2020-104

MEETING DATE: October 25, 2023

GENERAL INFORMATION

APPLICANT: City of Richland

REQUEST: Text and map amendments to the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) and RMC Title 26 – Shoreline Management are proposed to fulfill requirements of the SMP Periodic Update Process.

LOCATION: Citywide: Shoreline Jurisdiction

EXHIBITS

1. Draft Amendments to Title 26 – Shoreline Management
2. Public Comment Response Matrix
3. Meeting Minutes from 06/09/2021 Planning Commission Public Hearing
4. Draft Periodic Review Checklist (for future submittal to Ecology)
5. SMP Shoreline Regulatory Reaches Map and SMP Shoreline Environment Designations
6. FEMA Letter of Map Revision Determination

REASON FOR REQUEST

The City of Richland is undertaking a periodic review of its Shoreline Master Program (SMP), as required by the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA), RCW 90.58.080(4). The SMA requires each SMP be reviewed and revised, if needed, on an eight-year schedule established by the Legislature. The review ensures the SMP stays current with changes in laws and rules, remains consistent with other City of Richland plans and regulations, and is responsive to changed circumstances, new information and improved data.

PROCESS TIMELINE

- On October 6, 2020, the Richland City Council passed Resolution 135-20 adopting Richland's 2021 *Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review Public Participation and Work Plan* outlining the anticipated public involvement process for the SMP update.
- On November 18, 2020, the Planning Commission hosted an open-house event to initiate the process and to answer any preliminary questions from the public.
- On March 8, 2021, the City issued the required 60-day notice to the WA Department of Commerce for the proposed amendment to development regulations; thereby fulfilling the requirements of 36.70A.106 (1) RCW.
- The City issued a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) on March 15, 2021, on the proposed update.

- On March 24, 2021, the Richland Planning Commission conducted a workshop meeting to discuss the SMP update.
- The City and the state Department of Ecology (Ecology) issued a joint notice advertising an open public comment period from May 10 to June 8, 2021. The City received many comments from the public and did not receive any comments from State and local agencies.
- On June 9, 2021, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to discuss the SMP update. Two members of the public made comments and Chelsea Benner explained her role as a representative of the Department of Ecology. The Planning Commission decided to postpone action on the SMP update to allow City and State officials time to respond to written and oral comments received on the update. The minutes from the public hearing are included as Exhibit 3.

BACKGROUND

Prior to the public hearing which took place on June 9, 2021, the Richland Planning Department coordinated with the Department of Ecology on public notification of comment periods and hearings to take advantage of Ecology's optional SMP amendment process that allows for a combined state-local comment period (WAC 173-26-104), as noted above in the timeline. The City received many extensive comments on the SMP update during the time between the Planning Commission workshop (March 24, 2021) and the public hearing. City staff compiled all the comments the City received into a comment and response matrix. At the time of the public hearing in June of 2021, staff had not addressed all the comments and the Planning Commission ultimately decided to postpone action on the SMP to allow City and State officials time to respond to written and oral comments received on the update. The City received another set with additional comments from the public after the initial joint public hearing in June of 2021 (but there were no comments from any public agencies). In accordance with RCW 90.58.080(4), the update was on track to conclude on or before June 30, 2021, however, staffing issues caused unforeseen delays to the process and many of the commenters' responses remained unaddressed.

The City asked AHBL to provide responses to the collected comments. AHBL had previously provided contract services to the City early in the SMP update process by reviewing the adopted SMP through the lens of Ecology's Update Checklist and ultimately made many suggestions and recommendations on items to update.

As requested, AHBL conducted a thorough review of the SMP and the public comments and incorporated suggested changes where appropriate into Title 26 of the Municipal Code and the SMP. The proposed updates are included as Exhibit 1 and the changes are indicated through the use of Tracked Changes standards: proposed additions are shown in underlined blue font, and anything deleted is shown in red font with a strikethrough. The Response Matrix (Exhibit 2) now provides a record of who commented, the date of the comment, the comment, and the City's response or action taken due to the comment.

To move the SMP update forward, the Planning Commission must make a recommendation to the City Council. Following that step, staff would present the proposed amendments to City Council. Ecology is processing a large number of SMP reviews currently and would likely not be able to review the City's proposed SMP updates for several months. As a result, the joint review process is no longer being used and the City is using the standard review process (following advisement by Chelsea Benner at Ecology). Accordingly, the Planning Commission public hearing is not a joint public hearing.

Once the recommendation of the Planning Commission is given to the City Council the City Council may **adopt** the SMP and associated documents by Ordinance. However, the ordinance will not take immediate effect, because the Department of Ecology will have its own review (including its own comment period) of the SMP.

Unlike other local regulations, Ecology has final review and **approval** authority over the City's SMP, including the ability to require changes.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

The policy sections of Richland's Shoreline Management Program (SMP) are codified as Title 26 of the Municipal Code. Staff (as supported by the consultant team) proposes several text changes to the various sections of Title 26 – Shoreline Management largely based on a checklist provided by Ecology that details the changes to state laws / rules / guidance that necessitated the need for SMP amendments. Many other updates are based on suggestions from the public.

An inventory of required and proposed SMP amendments is provided in the Department of Ecology Periodic Review Checklist (Exhibit 4). The checklist indicates code sections where the change can be found in the draft code amendments (Exhibit 1). The Response Matrix (Exhibit 2) also provides an inventory of proposed SMP amendments based on comments from the public.

The following is a summary of proposed amendments:

- Edits made throughout to correct typographical and/or grammatical errors and to ensure references to various code sections are correct.
- Updates to specific terms and nomenclature throughout.
- Updates to many sections of Chapter 26.60 to align the critical areas provisions of the SMP with the City's Critical Areas Ordinance (22.10 RMC).
- Additions, deletes, or revisions to various term definitions.
- Revisions to section RMC 26.60.042 to better explain riparian buffers and other required buffers and simplification of RMC 26.60.045.J so that it refers to the section that explains riparian buffers.
- Updates made to comply with recently adopted Washington State policies and laws and/or Ecology's clarifications:
 - Changes to the language that allows an exemption from Shoreline Substantial Development Permits for new construction that is under a certain cost threshold so that it now refers to RCWs and WACs instead of listing a specific amount that must be perpetually updated.
 - The definition of "development" was updated to add the suggested Ecology language: "Development does not include dismantling or removing structures if there is no other associated development or re-development."
 - There were small changes to the list of exemptions found in RMC 26.50.020.B and Section 26.50.021 was added to list exceptions to local review that would not require a shoreline exemption. These include exceptions like remedial hazardous substance cleanup actions, boatyard improvements to meet NPDES requirements, and certain WSDOT maintenance and safety projects and activities.
 - This also moved areas and uses in federal jurisdiction from an exemption to an exception.
 - A new exemption was created to include certain projects that are for ADA retrofitting.
 - Non-conforming uses or development were addressed by adding certain requirements and a definition.
 - RMC 26.01.040 added clarifications on future updates to the SMP.
 - To eliminate issues arising from future updates to the federal /local wetlands delineation manual, RMC 26.60.024.B was updated to refer to the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements.

PUBLIC NOTICE/ COMMENTS

The SMP periodic update process integrates multiple opportunities for interested parties, including the public, to provide comments or any general feedback on the proposed changes to the SMP.

MAP AMENDMENTS

Staff has proposed a few minor amendments to the maps to depict the approximate SMP jurisdiction more accurately and improve the legibility of the maps. The proposed changes affect the map showing the regulatory reaches and the map showing the shoreline environments (Exhibit 5). The proposed map amendments do not propose substantive changes but are intended to clarify the information provided. As always, the SMP maps are intended to be a guide only and information is subject to field verification; however, there were a few items that were not depicted correctly and needed to be revised.

The proposed map changes include the following:

1. An update to the location of the shoreline environment located along the Marina at Columbia Point to reflect the accurate location of the ordinary high-water mark. The existing map titled *Shoreline Reaches* depicted the shoreline environment along the edge of the marina, and in the water, rather than along the shoreline. The image below (Figure 1) shows the existing (“Removed”) and proposed (“Added”) locations for the shoreline jurisdiction. Note that the shorelands that are present waterward of the marina are still shown as being in shoreline jurisdiction.

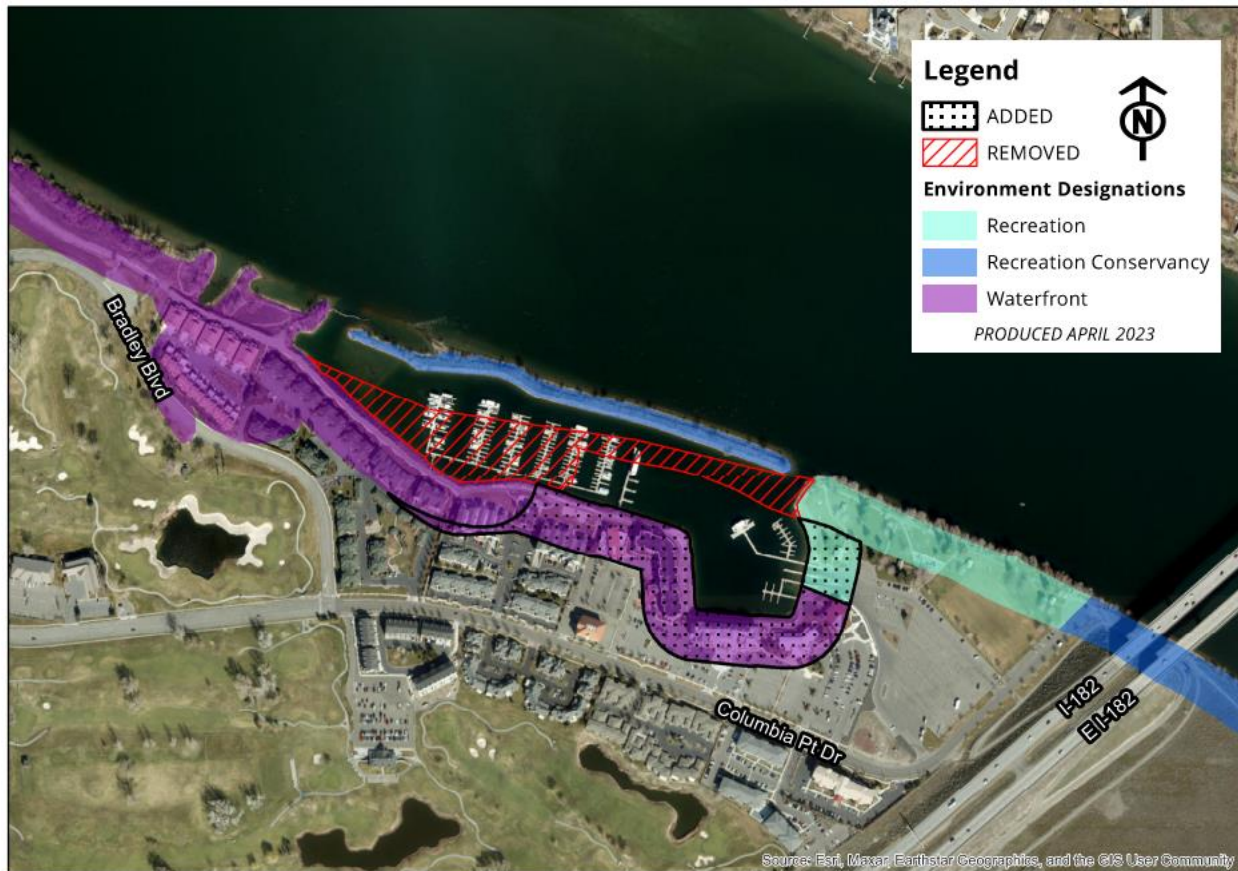


Figure 1

2. The SMP maps should accurately depict city limits. Staff proposes an update to accurately represent the current extent of the city limits, the UGA, and the location of the shoreline environment to reflect where the City annexed land on the east side of Stevens (and adjusted the boundaries of the UGA north of the City limits). Figure 2 shows the proposed adjustments to the adopted city limits and UGA and also shows that two islands in the Columbia River, Susan, and Barb Islands, are not part of the City of Richland SMP jurisdiction. These islands are technically within the boundaries of Franklin County. Although the islands are not technically being removed from Richland SMP jurisdiction (because they were never a part of it), staff has included the islands in this proposed change because some maps include the islands, and some do not.

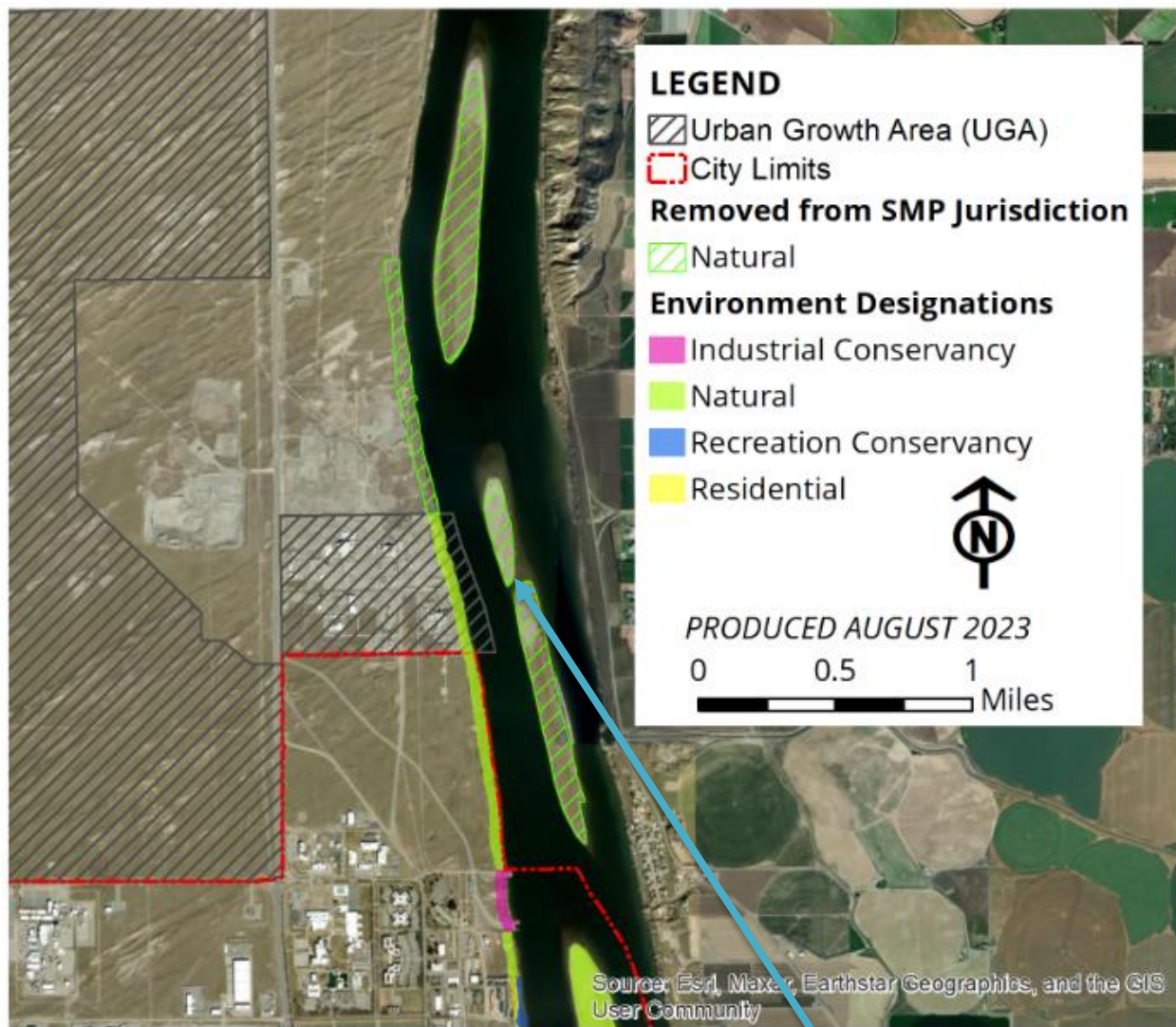


Figure 2

SUSAN & BARB ISLANDS

3. A change to the map is proposed to reflect some regulatory changes to the area near the Duportail Bridge. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) issued a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) with an effective date of January 12, 2023 (Exhibit 6). Figure 3 shows proposed map changes to match the refined locations of the regulatory floodway and floodplain per the LOMR.

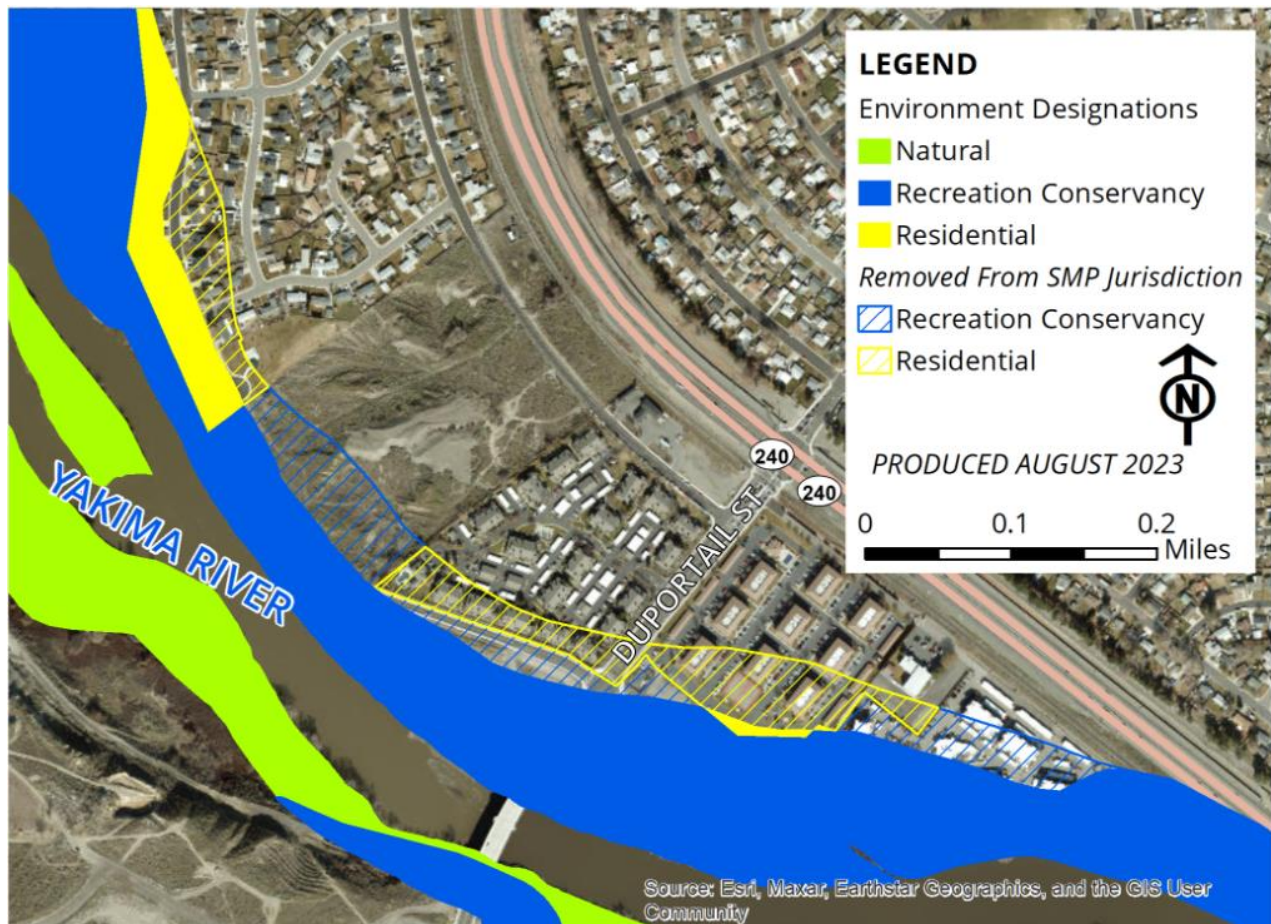


Figure 3

SEPA

The City of Richland followed the Optional DNS Process as outlined in WAC 197-11-355. A Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) was issued on March 15, 2021.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Over time, laws and plans governing shoreline environments change. Anticipating this, the Shoreline Management Act integrates the requirement for periodic updates to each jurisdiction's shoreline management program every ten years [RCW 90.58.080(4)].
2. On October 6, 2020, the Richland City Council passed Resolution 135-20 adopting Richland's 2021 Shoreline Master Program Periodic Review Public Participation and Work Plan outlining the anticipated public involvement process.

3. On November 18, 2020, the City held an open-house event to generally advise the Planning Commission and the public of the SMP update process.
4. On March 8, 2021, the City issued the required 60-day notice to the WA Department of Commerce of the proposed amendment to development regulations; thereby fulfilling the requirements of 36.70A.106 (1) RCW.
5. The City issued a SEPA Threshold Determination of Non-Significance on March 15, 2021.
6. On March 24, 2021, the Richland Planning Commission conducted a workshop meeting to discuss the SMP update.
7. The joint public comment period for the proposed code amendments was held for thirty days and ended on Tuesday, June 8, 2021.
8. On June 9, 2021, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to discuss the SMP update and decided to postpone action on the SMP update to allow City and State officials time to respond to written and oral comments received on the update.
9. Amendments proposed to 26.60 RMC create consistency between the City's Shoreline Master Program and the City's Critical Areas provisions (22.10 RMC).
10. Notice of the proposed amendment was provided to local and state agencies. Notice was also published in the Tri-Cities Herald, posted at the official posting places and on the city's official website.
11. Local parties and groups known to be interested in the SMP update process were directly notified of the opportunities to comment as they periodically occurred.
12. Several public comments were received wherein additional changes to Title 26 are proposed.
13. The joint review process is no longer being used and the City is using the standard review process (following advisement by Chelsea Benner at Ecology).

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Planning Commission has jurisdiction to hold an open record public hearing and issue a recommendation on the proposed ordinance amendment to the City Council.
2. The proposed code amendments are consistent with the goals and policies of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
3. As proposed, revised code language achieves minimal compliance with all updates required by Shoreline Management Act and the Growth Management Act.
4. Comments by the public may be further considered after the Planning Commission public hearing.
5. Ecology has final approval authority of the SMP.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Planning Commission concur with the findings and conclusions set forth in Staff Report (CA2020-104) and recommend the City Council adopt the proposed code amendments to RMC Title 26 as proposed or as further modified by the Department of Ecology.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Recommend approval of the amendment as proposed;
2. Recommend approval of the amendment, as modified by the Planning Commission;
3. Recommend denial of the amendment.

RECOMMENDED MOTION

I move that the Planning Commission recommend approval of the proposed amendment to RMC Title 26 based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as provided in the written staff report.

Title 26

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT

Chapters:

- 26.01 General Provisions
 - 26.10 [Shoreline Jurisdiction and](#) Shoreline Environment Designations
 - 26.20 General Regulations
 - 26.30 Use Regulations
 - 26.40 Shoreline Modification Regulations
 - 26.50 Permit Administration and Enforcement
 - 26.60 [Sensitive Critical](#) Areas
 - 26.70 No Special Duty Created
 - 26.71 Severability
 - 26.80 Definitions
-

Chapter 26.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 26.01.010 Short title.
- 26.01.020 Purpose.
- 26.01.030 [Shoreline](#) Master program adopted.
- 26.01.040 Shoreline [master](#) program review.
- 26.01.050 Annexations.
- 26.01.060 Amendments.

26.01.010 Short title.

This title shall be known and may be cited as the “Richland shoreline master program” and is sometimes hereinafter referred to as the “shoreline [master](#) program.”

26.01.020 Purpose.

The purpose of the shoreline [master](#) program is to implement the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 as now or hereafter amended (Chapter 90.58 RCW); and to provide for wise and proper management of ~~shorelands, wetlands, and water bodies~~ [shorelines of the state](#) in a manner that will allow present and future generations of users the opportunity to enjoy water resources, consistent with the goals, policies and stated purposes of the shoreline program while, ~~at the same time,~~ recognizing and protecting private property rights consistent with the public interest. This title carries out the responsibilities imposed on the city of Richland by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 as now or hereafter amended by adopting the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.010, the Richland shoreline master program, and in implementation thereof, the regulations and administrative provisions contained herein.

26.01.030 [Shoreline](#) Master program adopted.

The Richland shoreline master program consists of the following ~~elements~~ [components](#) which are subject to review and approval by the Washington State Department of Ecology pursuant to RCW 90.58.090:

A. Comprehensive plan policies [in the](#) shoreline section of the land use element [of the Comprehensive Plan](#).

B. Regulations in this title, Shoreline Management.

C. ~~Sensitive area~~ [Critical Areas](#) regulations ~~in Chapter 22.10 RMC as amended and incorporated into this program as part of this title, specifically~~ [which apply within Shoreline Jurisdiction, located at](#) Chapter 26.60 RMC.

D. The [Shoreline Restoration and Protection Plan](#) ~~shoreline restoration element of the shoreline master plan~~, of which one printed copy in book form is on file in the office of the city clerk and made available for examination by the general public, shall not be considered to contain regulations but shall be utilized as a guideline for capital improvements planning by the city and other jurisdictions undertaking ecological restoration activities within Shoreline Management Act jurisdiction.

E. Maps, including the shoreline environment designation and regulatory reaches map and the map folio in the ~~SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report~~Shoreline Inventory, Analysis, and Characterization Report, of which one original copy is on file in the office of the city clerk and made available for examination by the general public, and another original copy of which is available at the community development department. Electronic copies may also be posted online at the city's website.

26.01.040 Shoreline ~~master~~ program review.

The planning commission shall ~~conduct an annual~~ review proposed changes to ~~of~~ the ~~master~~-shoreline master program and shall recommend to city council any changes or modifications deemed appropriate. After a public hearing, the city council shall adopt, adopt with modifications, or deny, ~~or adopt with modifications~~ the recommendations of the planning commission. ~~The~~ Following local adoption, the shoreline master program is then sent to the Department of Ecology for final review and approval.

The City shall conduct a review of the shoreline master program at regular intervals as required by RCW 90.58.080(4)(b). Following the review, the City shall, if necessary, revise the master program. The purpose of the review is:

A. To assure that the SMP complies with applicable laws and guidelines in effect at the time of the review; and

B. To assure consistency of the SMP with the comprehensive plan and development regulations adopted under RCW 36.70A, if applicable, and other local requirements.

26.01.050 Annexations.

It is anticipated that future annexations to the city of Richland may include water bodies, shorelines, and wetlands which are subject to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, as amended. Areas outside of the city limits but within the city's urban growth area are assigned pre-designated shoreline environmental designations in accordance with WAC 173-26-150. Policies and regulations of this program shall take effect concurrent with annexation. No additional procedures are required by the city or the Department of Ecology for these provisions to have full force and effect.

26.01.060 Amendments.

It is recognized that future amendments to the ~~master~~-shoreline master program may be necessary in the interest of the health, safety, and general welfare of the ~~citizens-~~ residents of Richland and the state of Washington. In addition to the requirements in WAC 173-26-100, the following procedure shall be observed in amending the ~~master-~~ shoreline master program:

A. Proposed amendments to the regulations and boundaries set forth in this program shall follow the procedures outlined in RMC 23.70.180 through 23.70.250 and shall be submitted on forms provided by the administrator.

B. There shall be established a mailing list of interested agencies, associations and organizations to be notified of any proposed amendments to the ~~master~~-shoreline master program. It shall be the responsibility of the agency, association, or organization

to indicate in writing their interest in being included on the mailing list and their official mailing address.

C. Fees as set forth in the schedule of fees referenced in Chapter 19.80 RMC shall accompany applications for an amendment to the ~~master~~-shoreline master program.

D. No amendment to the ~~master~~-shoreline master program shall take effect without Department of Ecology review and approval.

Chapter 26.10
SHORELINE JURISDICTION AND
SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

Sections:

- 26.10.000 [Shoreline jurisdiction and](#) environment designations [established](#).
- 26.10.005 Environment designation – Official map.
- 26.10.010 Natural environment.
- 26.10.011 [Natural environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.012 [Natural environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.013 [Natural environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.020 Recreation conservancy environment.
- 26.10.021 [Recreation conservancy environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.022 [Recreation conservancy environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.023 [Recreation conservancy environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.030 Recreation environment.
- 26.10.031 [Recreation environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.032 [Recreation environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.033 [Recreation environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.040 Rural environment.
- 26.10.041 [Rural environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.042 [Rural environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.043 [Rural environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.050 Residential environment.
- 26.10.051 [Residential environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.052 [Residential environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.053 [Residential environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.060 Waterfront ~~use~~ environment.
- 26.10.061 [Waterfront environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.062 [Waterfront environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.063 [Waterfront environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.070 Industrial conservancy [environment](#).
- 26.10.071 [Industrial conservancy environment-](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.072 [Industrial conservancy environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.073 [Industrial conservancy environment -](#) Management policies.
- 26.10.090 Aquatic environment.
- 26.10.091 [Aquatic environment -](#) Purpose.
- 26.10.092 [Aquatic environment -](#) Designation criteria.
- 26.10.093 [Aquatic environment -](#) Management policies.

26.10.000 [Shoreline jurisdictions and](#) environment designations [established](#).

[A. The City of Richland's shoreline jurisdiction includes segments of streams or rivers within the city limits where the mean annual flow is more than twenty \(20\) cubic feet per second and shorelands adjacent to those water bodies. Shorelands means those lands extending landward for 200 feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas](#)

landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams or rivers.

B. Shoreline areas are classified into specific shoreline environment designations based on the existing use pattern, the biological and physical character of the shoreline, and the goals and aspirations of the community as expressed through the city of Richland comprehensive plan. ~~Lands~~ Areas landward of the ordinary high water mark not designated are assigned a recreation conservancy environment designation.

26.10.005 Environment designation – Official map.

The shoreline environment designation and regulatory reaches map, and all amendments thereto adopted as a part of the ~~master~~-shoreline master program in RMC 26.01.030, shall be filed in the office of the administrator and may be viewed in the development services division. When uncertainty exists as to the exact location of an environment boundary line, the rules of construction in RMC 23.08.050 shall apply.

26.10.010 Natural environment.

26.10.011 Natural environment - Purpose.

The designation of natural environment on Richland's shorelines is to protect those shoreline areas that are relatively free of human influence or that include intact or minimally degraded shoreline functions intolerant of human use. These systems require that only very low intensity uses be allowed in order to maintain the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes. Consistent with the policies of the designation, the city will control the type and range of uses allowed and plan for restoration of degraded shorelines within this environment.

26.10.012 Natural environment - Designation criteria.

The natural environment designation in Richland is assigned to shoreline areas that are relatively ecologically intact due to a low level of human disturbance, or areas which have been disturbed in the past but either have been isolated from human activity in the near past or are subject to a restoration program designed to restore natural ecological processes and functions. These areas are relatively free of structural shoreline modifications, structures, and intensive human uses.

26.10.013 Natural environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~-table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. A use with associated levels of human activity that would degrade the ecological functions or natural character of the shoreline area shall not be allowed.

B. The following new uses are not allowed in the natural environment:

1. Commercial uses;
2. Industrial uses;

3. Residential uses;

4. Non-water-oriented recreation other than public access, or water-oriented recreation uses resulting in more than minor modification of shoreline vegetation and topography or in-stream structure; and

5. Roads, parking areas and utility corridors and utility facilities that can be feasibly located outside of “natural” designated shorelines.

C. Scientific, historical, cultural, educational, research uses, and very low intensity water-oriented recreational access uses may be allowed; provided, that no significant ecological impact on the area will result.

D. Any activity or significant vegetation removal that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal ecological functions is not allowed.

26.10.020 Recreation conservancy environment.

26.10.021 Recreation conservancy environment - Purpose.

The recreation conservancy environment on Richland’s shorelines seeks to satisfy some of the needs of the community for low intensity recreation uses with minimal modification of the shoreline character. The intensity of recreational uses should be designed or mitigated to avoid alteration of existing vegetation as much as feasible and introduce low levels of human use.

26.10.022 Recreation conservancy environment - Designation criteria.

A recreation conservancy environment designation is assigned to public lands on the shoreline which have been modified by past human uses or activities but retain a range of ecological functions such that low intensity uses are most appropriate.

26.10.023 Recreation conservancy environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~ table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. Management plans for these lands shall strike an appropriate balance between enjoyment of these areas and limiting potential adverse effects to aquatic areas, the land, associated vegetation, and wildlife. Some areas have the character of natural open space and shall receive a higher level of protection.

B. A use with associated levels of human activity that would degrade the ecological functions or natural character of the shoreline area should not be allowed.

C. The following new uses are not allowed in the recreation conservancy environment:

1. Commercial uses, except for low intensity activities which enhance public enjoyment of the land;

2. Industrial uses;

3. Residential uses;
4. Recreation uses requiring more than minor modification of shoreline vegetation and topography;
5. In-stream structures of a magnitude that would alter natural geohydraulic processes or be a substantial visual intrusion to users of the area; and
6. Roads, parking areas and utility corridors and facilities that can be feasibly located outside of shorelines.

D. Scientific, historical, cultural, educational, research, and low intensity recreational access uses, including paved trails for regional trail systems or ADA access may be allowed; provided, that no significant ecological impact on the area will result. For the most part, soft surface trails should be employed.

E. All activities or significant vegetation removal that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal ecological functions is not allowed.

F. Utility facilities should be located and designed to minimize impact on scenic views or aesthetic qualities and minimize environmental impact.

26.10.030 Recreation environment.

26.10.031 Recreation environment - Purpose.

The recreation environment on Richland's shorelines is ~~designed~~established to satisfy the needs of the community for higher intensity recreation uses including both water-oriented and non-water-oriented uses. This environment includes existing and planned parks where native vegetation has been replaced by introduced species for aesthetic enjoyment as well as for active areas such as informal lawn areas, picnic areas and sports fields. The local community makes extensive use of developed parks along the shoreline for a variety of recreation uses and strongly supports these areas. Water-oriented uses are preferred, but non-water-oriented uses are allowed as long as the location and configuration does not substantially interfere with enjoyment of the shoreline.

26.10.032 Recreation environment - Designation criteria.

A recreation environment designation is assigned to public and private lands on the shoreline which have been modified by past human uses or activities and are devoted primarily to the public enjoyment of the shoreline and a variety of recreational activities.

26.10.033 Recreation environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. A use with associated levels of human activity that would substantially degrade existing ecological functions of the shoreline area should not be allowed.

B. The intensity of uses within the shoreline should generally follow a gradation with lower intensity uses nearer the shoreline and higher intensity uses at a greater distance, except for uses such as boat launches that require a shoreline location.

C. The following new uses are not allowed in the recreation environment:

1. Industrial uses;
2. Commercial uses, except for franchises granted by the city which enhance public enjoyment of the shoreline and the overall recreational setting; and
3. In-stream structures of a magnitude that would alter natural geohydraulic processes or be a substantial visual intrusion to users of the area.

D. A wide variety of recreation uses are appropriate with a preference for water-oriented uses and activities including beaches, in-water structures, boat launches and other facilities that enhance the public enjoyment of the shoreline, including active and passive uses such as boating, fishing, bird watching, and similar uses.

E. Non-water-oriented recreation uses such as lawn areas and picnic areas that are enhanced by the ability to enjoy the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline are the next priority.

F. Active recreation uses such as sports fields may be located within shoreline jurisdiction, provided they do not displace opportunities for water-oriented uses. In general, such uses shall be located more than 100 feet from the OHWM, unless specific site conditions justify a closer location.

G. Structures that serve recreation and community uses, including gymnasias and community centers, should be located outside shoreline jurisdiction unless specific site conditions justify a closer location.

H. Roads and parking areas should be located as far from the water as feasible, preferably outside of shoreline jurisdiction.

I. Utility facilities should be located and designed to minimize impact on scenic views or aesthetic qualities and minimize environmental impact.

26.10.040 Rural environment.

26.10.041 Rural environment - Purpose.

The designation of rural environments on Richland's shorelines seeks to protect agricultural land and other historically rural areas from pressures of urban expansion, provide buffer areas between urban areas, protect ecological functions of the shoreline, and maintain open spaces and opportunities for recreational and other uses compatible with agricultural activities.

26.10.042 Rural environment - Designation criteria.

The rural environment designation is applied to shoreline areas inside urban growth areas that are designated by the comprehensive plan as agricultural or zoned agriculture, suburban agriculture, or floodplain.

26.10.043 Rural environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~ table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. Uses in the rural environment are limited to those which sustain the shoreline area's physical and biological resources, and uses of a nonpermanent nature that do not substantially degrade ecological functions or the rural or natural character of the shoreline area.

B. Commercial and industrial uses are not allowed, except as directly related to agricultural use or products, including sale of products grown on the premises.

C. Water-dependent and water-enjoyment recreation facilities are a preferred use, provided they do not deplete the resource over time. Boating facilities, angling, wildlife viewing trails, and swimming beaches are preferred uses.

D. Residential subdivisions, including short plats, shall maintain an overall maximum density of one dwelling unit for every five acres.

26.10.050 Residential environment.

26.10.051 Residential environment - Purpose.

The residential environment on Richland's shorelines is designed to accommodate residential development and appurtenant structures at a variety of housing types and population densities consistent with the city's comprehensive plan and zoning. Protection is provided against hazards, objectionable influences, traffic, building congestion, and lack of light, air, and privacy. Certain compatible public service installations are permitted in residential use districts. An additional purpose is to provide appropriate public access and recreational uses, particularly associated with multifamily residential development~~use~~.

26.10.052 Residential environment - Designation criteria.

The residential environment designation is applied to shoreline areas inside urban growth areas that are designated by the comprehensive plan as predominantly single-family or multifamily residential development or are planned for residential development.

26.10.053 Residential environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~ table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. Standards for density or minimum frontage width, setbacks, lot coverage limitations, buffers, shoreline stabilization, vegetation conservation, ~~sensitive~~ critical area protection, and water quality are provided in this program and in zoning regulations to

assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, taking into account the environmental limitations and sensitivity of the shoreline area, the level of infrastructure and services available, and other comprehensive planning considerations.

B. Residential areas isolated from the shoreline by levees or by intervening land in public ownership will have limited impact on shoreline resources and are not subject to standards such as buffers if the use of the intervening land interrupts natural ecological functions.

26.10.060 Waterfront ~~use~~-environment.

26.10.061 Waterfront environment - Purpose.

The waterfront ~~use~~-environment is a special commercial and residential classification providing for the establishment of such uses as marinas, boat docking facilities, resort motel and hotel facilities, offices, and other similar commercial, apartment, and multifamily uses which are consistent with waterfront-oriented development. This environment encourages mixed special commercial and high-density residential uses to accommodate a variety of lifestyles and housing opportunities, and enhances and maintains existing ecological functions of the shoreline and provides for maximum public access and circulation.

26.10.062 Waterfront environment - Designation criteria.

The waterfront ~~use~~-environment designation is applied to shoreline areas ~~inside urban-growth areas~~ that are designated by the comprehensive plan for waterfront use.

26.10.063 Waterfront environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~ table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. Water-oriented uses shall be given highest priority for waterfront sites.

B. Mixed use, resort motel and hotel facilities, special commercial and similar uses are encouraged to maximize public access and provide for aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use, and, through location, design, and operation, ensure the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.

C. Physical public access should be provided by the shoreline trail system.

D. Visual access should be provided by the shoreline trail system and by open space that provides congregating areas for people to enjoy the aesthetic qualities of the shoreline, including seating areas and compatible commercial uses.

26.10.070 Industrial conservancy environment.

26.10.071 Industrial conservancy environment - Purpose.

The industrial conservancy environment is applied to the Port of Benton barging facilities in north Richland to provide for transfer of waterborne cargoes to land while

maintaining the current generally undeveloped condition of the shoreline area outside of those areas needed for port facilities.

26.10.072 Industrial conservancy environment - Designation criteria.

The industrial conservancy environment designation is applied to the Port of Benton site on the Columbia River in north Richland.

26.10.073 Industrial conservancy environment - Management policies.

In applying the use ~~chart~~ table in this program (RMC 26.30.011), and the zoning allowed uses, the following shall guide the liberal interpretation of these regulations:

A. Water-dependent uses shall be given highest priority, but should occupy only the area needed for the water-related elements of the use.

B. Other industrial uses should be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction.

C. The shoreline trail should be maintained and enhanced through the site with provisions for interruption of use only when the site is actively used for transfer of waterborne cargoes.

D. The open space and ecological functions of the site, particularly the area between the shoreline trail and the water, should be maintained and enhanced.

26.10.090 Aquatic environment.

26.10.091 Aquatic environment - Purpose.

The purpose of the aquatic environment is to protect, restore, and manage the unique characteristics and resources of the areas waterward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

26.10.092 Aquatic environment - Designation criteria.

The aquatic environment is defined as the area waterward of the ordinary high water mark of all streams, rivers, and other water bodies constituting shorelines of the state, together with their underlying lands and their water column; but does not include associated wetlands and other shorelands shoreward of the ordinary high water mark. This designation is not found on the shoreline environment map, but shall be assigned based on the description above.

26.10.093 Aquatic environment - Management policies.

A. Water-dependent uses and a limited range of water-oriented uses are allowed in the aquatic environment as necessary to meet other objectives of this program, subject to allowed uses in adjacent upland shoreline environment designations and provision of shoreline ecological preservation and enhancement and public access.

B. New over-water structures are allowed only to serve water-dependent uses, public access, or ecological restoration, and should be limited to the minimum necessary to support the structure's intended use. Multiple use of such structures may be required.

C. Transportation, utility facilities, and essential public facilities may be allowed subject to demonstration that no alternative location is feasible.

D. All uses should minimize interference with surface navigation, allow for the safe, unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly those species dependent on migration, prevent water quality degradation, avoid alteration of natural hydrographic conditions, and consider impacts to public views.

E. Ecological enhancement is an allowed and preferred use.

Chapter 26.20 GENERAL REGULATIONS

Sections:

- 26.20.010 Shorelines of statewide significance.
- 26.20.020 Ecological functions and, no net loss.
- 26.20.030 Sensitive Critical areas.
- 26.20.040 Shoreline vegetation conservation.
- 26.20.050 Public access.
- 26.20.060 Signs.
- 26.20.070 Archaeological areas and historic sites.
- 26.20.080 Water quality, stormwater, and nonpoint pollution.
- 26.20.090 Boat and vessel facilities.

26.20.010 Shorelines of statewide significance.

A. Applicability.

1. The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 designated certain shoreline areas as shorelines of statewide significance. Within Richland's jurisdiction are shorelines of statewide significance. Shorelines ~~thus so~~ designated are important to the entire state of Washington. Because these shorelines are major resources from which all people in the state derive benefit, this jurisdiction gives preference to uses which favor long-range goals and support the overall public interest.

B. Decision Criteria. Every project located on a shoreline of statewide significance shall address the following criteria in order of preference in all permit reviews, in addition to other criteria provided by this program:

1. Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interests by:

- a. Recognizing and taking into account state agencies' policies, programs, and recommendations in developing and administering use regulations and in approving shoreline permits.
- b. Recognizing the following statewide interest specific to the Columbia River:
 - i. Protect, preserve and restore natural resources and ecological functions, including, but not limited to, those associated with endangered species or state priority species, commercial and recreational fisheries, and tribal fishing rights;
 - ii. Promote recreational use and public access;
 - iii. Promote water-dependent port uses consistent with other goals of the program.
- c. Recognizing the following statewide interest specific to the Yakima River:

- i. Preserve and restore ecological functions, particularly those associated with endangered species, commercial and recreational fisheries, and tribal fishing rights;
 - ii. Promote recreational use and public access.
- 2. Preserve the natural character of the shoreline.
 - a. Designate and administer shoreline environments and use regulations to minimize damage to the ecology and environment of the shoreline as a result of manmade intrusions on shorelines.
 - b. Upgrade and redevelop those areas where intensive development already exists in order to reduce adverse impact on the environment, and to accommodate future growth rather than allowing high intensity uses to extend into low intensity use or underdeveloped areas.
 - c. Protect, preserve, and enhance diversity of vegetation and habitat values, wetlands, and riparian corridors associated with shoreline areas.
- 3. Result in long-term over short-term benefit.
 - a. Evaluate the short-term economic gain or convenience of developments relative to the long-term potential for impairment of natural shoreline functions.
 - b. In general, preserve resources and values of shorelines of statewide significance for future generations, and restrict or prohibit development that would irretrievably damage shoreline resources. Actions that would convert resources into irreversible uses or detrimentally alter natural conditions characteristic of shorelines of statewide significance should be severely limited. Restoration should be required where natural resources of statewide importance are diminished over time by cumulative impacts.
 - c. Actively promote aesthetic considerations when contemplating new development, redevelopment of existing facilities, or general enhancement of shoreline areas.
- 4. Protect the resources and ecology of the shoreline.
 - a. Minimize development activity that will interfere with the natural functioning of the shoreline ecosystem, including, but not limited to, stability, drainage, aesthetic values, and water quality.
 - b. All shoreline development should be located, designed, constructed, and managed to avoid disturbance of and minimize adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources, including migratory routes and areas used for spawning, nesting, rearing, and habitat.
 - c. Restrict or prohibit public access onto areas with high ecological value which cannot be maintained in a natural condition under intensive human use.

d. Shoreline materials including, but not limited to, bank substrate, soils, beach sands and gravel bars should be left undisturbed by shoreline development. Gravel mining should be severely limited in shoreline areas.

e. Preserve environmentally ~~sensitive~~-critical wetlands for use as open space or buffers and encourage restoration of currently degraded areas.

5. Increase public access to publicly owned areas of the shoreline.

a. Retain and enhance public access to the shoreline, including passive enjoyment, recreation, fishing, and other enjoyment of the shoreline and public waters consistent with the enjoyment of property rights of adjacent lands.

b. Give priority to developing a system of linear access consisting of paths and trails for pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles along the shoreline areas, providing connections across current barriers such as highways and railroads, and connecting to upland parking that enhances access to the community as a whole.

c. Provide multi-purpose nonmotorized trail facilities also serving the mobility impaired wherever feasible.

6. Increase recreational opportunities for the public on the shoreline.

a. Plan for and encourage development of facilities for recreational use of the shoreline, including boat launches, while preserving or mitigating ecological functions.

b. Retain and enhance public open space and parks along the shoreline to maximize public enjoyment while preserving ecological functions.

26.20.020 Ecological functions, ~~and~~ no net loss.

A. Shoreline land uses and activities that may have adverse impacts on the environment should be minimized or mitigated during all phases of development (e.g., design, construction, management, and use) to ensure no net loss of ecological functions and processes. Permitted uses are designed and conducted to minimize, insofar as feasible, any resultant damage to the ecology and environment. Shoreline ecological functions that shall be protected include, but are not limited to, fish and wildlife habitat, food chain support, and water temperature maintenance. Shoreline processes that shall be protected include, but are not limited to, water flow; erosion and accretion; infiltration; ground water recharge and discharge; sediment delivery, transport, and storage; large woody debris recruitment; organic matter input; nutrient and pathogen removal; and stream channel formation/maintenance. ~~In recognition of the importance of shorelines in an arid environment to a wide range of bird species, new construction and major renovation projects shall incorporate bird-friendly building materials and design features, including, but not limited to, those recommended by the American Bird Conservancy Guidelines for Bird-Friendly Design.~~

B. An application for any permit or approval shall demonstrate all reasonable efforts have been taken to provide sufficient mitigation such that the activity does not result in net loss of ecological functions. Mitigation shall occur in the following prioritized order:

1. Avoiding the adverse impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, or moving the action.
2. Minimizing adverse impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation by using appropriate technology and engineering, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.
3. Rectifying the adverse impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
4. Reducing or eliminating the adverse impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
5. Compensating for the adverse impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing similar substitute resources or environments. Preference shall be given to measures that replace the impacted functions on site or in the immediate vicinity of the impact. However, alternative compensatory mitigation within the watershed that addresses limiting factors or identified critical needs for shoreline resource conservation based on watershed or comprehensive resource management plans may be authorized.
6. Monitoring the adverse impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.

C. Applicants for permits have the burden of proving that the proposed development is consistent with the criteria set forth in the shoreline master program and the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, including demonstrating all reasonable efforts have been taken to provide sufficient mitigation such that the activity does not result in net loss of ecological functions.

26.20.030 ~~Sensitive~~-Critical areas.

~~Sensitive~~-Critical areas within the shoreline jurisdiction shall be regulated in accordance with Chapter 26.60 RMC ~~and include:~~

~~Article I. General Provisions;~~

~~Article II. Wetlands;~~

~~Article III. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas~~Habitat conservation areas;

~~Article IV. Geologic Hazard Areas;~~

~~Article V. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Protection;~~

~~Article VI. Flood Hazard Areas;~~

~~Article VII. General Information.—~~

26.20.040 Shoreline vegetation conservation.

In addition to the ~~sensitive areas~~ Critical Areas standards of Chapter 26.60 RMC, the following shall apply to development on the shoreline:

A. A vegetation management plan for city parks and recreation areas, including both developed and undeveloped lands, that protects ecological functions and results in no net loss of these functions through operations, maintenance, or restoration actions in these areas shall be developed and implemented in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Include integrated vegetation management for control of invasive weeds, and replace existing invasive species with native or compatible species that perform ecological functions similar to native species. Native species are preferred in underdeveloped areas of the shoreline.

B. A vegetation management plan shall be required for all ~~sensitive area~~ Critical Area buffers ~~s areas~~ with degraded native vegetation within SMA jurisdiction and shall:

1. Maintain adequate cover of native vegetation including trees and understory. If a portion of the buffer has been cleared, or if tree cover is substantially less than a native climax community, enhancement plantings shall be installed.
2. Provide a dense screen of native trees at the perimeter of the buffer to provide and protect ecological functions and prevent viewing of adjacent development from within the buffer. If existing vegetation or topographic features are not sufficient for these purposes, planting shall be required. Fencing may be required if needed to block headlights or other sources of light or to provide an immediate effective visual screen.
3. Provide an integrated vegetation management plan for control of invasive weeds, and replace existing invasive species with native or compatible species.
4. Provide a monitoring and maintenance plan. This provision may be waived by the Shoreline Administrator (or other applicable approval authority) for single-family residential lots.

C. In cases where approved development results in unavoidable adverse impacts to existing shoreline vegetation, mitigation shall be required to ensure that there will be no net loss of the ecological functions. Mitigation shall take place on site to the maximum extent feasible. A guarantee, in the form of a bond or other security device, shall be required to assure successful establishment, including an appropriate monitoring period.

D. Mitigation plans shall be completed before initiation of other permitted activities, unless a phased or concurrent schedule assuring completion prior to occupancy is approved.

E. Lawns and other nonnative vegetation maintained within shoreline jurisdiction shall minimize use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, or other similar substances. Such chemical treatments shall be applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and associated local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Applications in solid time release form shall be preferred over liquid or concentrate

application. Best management practices (BMPs) shall be implemented in all chemical applications.

F. Aquatic weed management by prevention is the first priority. Where active removal or destruction is necessary, it should be the minimum required to allow water-dependent activities to continue, minimize negative impacts to native plant communities, and include appropriate handling or disposal of weed materials.

1. Aquatic weed control shall only occur when native plant communities and associated habitats are threatened, or where an existing water-dependent use is restricted by the presence of weeds. Aquatic weed control shall occur in compliance with all other applicable laws and standards.
2. The control of aquatic weeds by derooting, rotovating or other method which disturbs the bottom sediment shall be considered development for which a shoreline permit is required, unless it will maintain existing water depth for navigation in an area covered by a previous permit for such activity, in which case it shall be considered normal maintenance and repair, and therefore exempt from the requirement to obtain a shoreline permit.
3. Use of herbicides to control aquatic weeds shall be prohibited except where no reasonable alternative exists and weed control is demonstrated to be in the public's interest.

26.20.050 Public access.

A. Public access on the Columbia River is currently provided by a nearly continuous riverfront trail system developed by the city on public and private lands. Future public access on public and private lands should be consistent with the overall strategy for providing continuous trails along the shoreline. Future development may be required to reconfigure the existing trail to provide enhanced public access and fit with specific development plans, including public and private open space.

B. Public access on the Yakima River should be guided by the adopted city and regional trail plans. Future public access on public and private lands should be consistent with the overall strategy for providing continuous trails along the shoreline while taking into consideration the range of ecological functions and sensitivities of different areas. Future development shall provide public access consistent with the trail plan, and may provide additional trails subsidiary to the main trail, where such opportunities are available to provide enhanced public access and fit with specific development plans, including public and private open space.

C. Physical public access is preferred to solely visual access. Where physical public access is determined not feasible, the applicant shall incorporate visual public access. Visual public access may consist of view corridors, viewpoints, or other means of visual approach to public waters. Physical public access may consist of a dedication of land or easement and a physical improvement in the form of a trail, park, or other area serving as a means of physical approach to public waters.

D. All developments requiring shoreline substantial development or [shoreline](#) special use permits, and all subdivision or development of more than four lots or residential units, shall provide public access to the shoreline unless criteria in subsections (D)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

1. The applicant demonstrates one or more of the following provisions apply:
 - a. Unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public would accompany public access that cannot be avoided by application of alternative design features or other solutions;
 - b. Inherent security requirements of the use cannot be satisfied through the application of alternative design features;
 - c. The cost of providing the access, easement, or an alternative amenity, or mitigating the impacts of public access, is unreasonably disproportionate to the total long-term cost of the proposed development;
 - d. Unacceptable environmental harm will result from the public access that cannot be mitigated;
 - e. Significant undue and unavoidable conflict between any access provisions and the proposed use and/or adjacent uses would occur and cannot be mitigated; or
 - f. Public access is provided by a public entity through implementation of a public access plan incorporated into its master plan, developed through a public participation process and incorporated into this program.
2. Based on documentation provided by the applicant, the city determines that all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Limiting the size or placement of public access facilities;
 - b. Regulating access by such means as maintaining a gate and/or limiting hours of use;
 - c. Designing separation of uses and activities (e.g., fences, terracing, use of one-way glazing, hedges, landscaping, etc.); and
 - d. Providing for access at a site geographically separated from the proposal, including contribution to regional trail or public access plans.

E. The following activities generally are not required to provide public access, except as determined on a case-by-case basis as part of development review:

1. Single-family development of four or fewer units;
2. Dredging;
3. Landfill and excavation;

4. Mining;
5. Private docks serving four or fewer units;
6. Minor additions or changes to an existing use that do not change the configuration of the existing use or add substantial facilities; or
7. Ecological restoration or enhancement activities not associated with a development.

F. Specific provisions for public access shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure that they are of the kind, quality and scope to provide a substantial public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives, and do not create a disproportionate impact on landowners.

G. The amount and configuration of public access required shall depend on the proposed use(s), the range of ecological functions and sensitivities of different areas on a site, the shoreline environmental designation, and the following criteria:

1. Any development or use that creates increased demand for public access to the shoreline shall provide public access to mitigate this impact.
2. Any development or use that interferes with an existing public access shall provide public access to mitigate this impact.
3. Development within the waterfront environment is encouraged to provide public access in the form of a public plaza meeting the criteria in RMC 26.30.040(F)(2).
4. Uses and developments that utilize aquatic lands shall provide public access consistent with maintaining the use and public safety. Public access shall be provided generally equivalent to 10 to 20 percent of the public harbor land or aquatic land utilized. Where over-water access is found to be infeasible pursuant to subsection (D) of this section, upland on- and off-site facilities may be approved as an alternative. Single-family residential uses or uses that are developed with public funding or other public resources are exempt from this criterion.
5. New or expanded dikes and levees shall provide linear public access trails along the facility.
6. Public roads or other public facilities parallel to or crossing shorelines shall provide public access trails or sidewalks within the right-of-way. Additional right-of-way acquisition may be required to provide public access.
7. Public utilities within the shoreline, other than distribution facilities, shall provide public access consistent with maintaining the use and public safety.

H. Public access shall be consistent with the shoreline environmental designation and may consist of a physical improvement in the form of a walkway, trail, bikeway, corridor, viewpoint, park, deck, observation tower, pier, boat-launching ramp, dock or pier area, or other area serving as a means of view and/or physical approach to public waters, and

may include interpretive centers and displays. Public access improvements shall meet the following location and design criteria:

1. Public access shall be provided as close (horizontally and vertically) as feasible to the water's edge to provide the general public with opportunity to reach, touch, view, and enjoy the water's edge; provided, that public access does not adversely affect ~~sensitive~~-critical ecological features or lead to an unmitigated reduction in ecological functions.
2. If open space is provided along the shoreline in the form of ~~sensitive~~-critical area buffers, and public access can be provided in a manner that will not result in a loss of ecological function, a public pedestrian access walkway along and parallel to the waterfront of the property is the preferred design. The walkway shall be set back from ~~sensitive~~-critical features and may provide only limited and controlled access to the water's edge. Fencing may be provided to control damage to plants and other ecologically sensitive features and shall provide for wildlife movement. Soft surface trails of limited width should be specified, where appropriate, to reduce impacts to ecologically sensitive resources.
3. Public access shall be connected directly to the nearest public street; shall include provisions for physically impaired persons where feasible and where additional impact on ecological functions will not occur; and shall be located adjacent to and connect with other public areas, accesses, and connecting trails.
4. Where physical access to the water's edge is not present or appropriate, a public viewing area shall be provided in cases where views of the water or shoreline are available.
5. In natural open space zones, the need for trails for ADA access should be balanced with the extent of alteration of the natural environment required to accommodate such facilities.
6. Design shall minimize intrusions of privacy for both site users and public access users by avoiding locations adjacent to windows and/or outdoor private open spaces, or by screening or other separation techniques.
7. Design shall provide for the safety of users, including the control of offensive conduct through providing public visibility (not including removal of buffer vegetation), or provision of specific oversight. The administrator may authorize public access to be temporarily closed to develop a program to address offensive conduct. If offensive conduct cannot be reasonably controlled, alternative facilities may be approved as a permit revision.
8. Public amenities appropriate to the use of the public access space shall be provided. These amenities may include, but are not limited to, benches, picnic tables, public docks and sufficient public parking.

9. Public restrooms and facilities for animal waste may be required as part of public access amenities for developments by public entities or commercial developments that attract a substantial number of persons.

I. View Protection.

1. Shoreline development shall be designed to avoid blocking, reducing, or adversely interfering with the public's existing visual access to the water and shorelines.

2. Development and uses on public lands such as parks, open space, street ends, rights-of-way and utilities shall provide visual access corridors where views of water bodies are available from public roadways and public viewpoints to the extent feasible, consistent with facilities for water-dependent use or recreation use and maintenance of native vegetation within required buffers ~~for sensitive areas~~.

J. Public access shall be maintained over the life of the use or development. Future actions by the applicant, successors in interest, or other parties shall not diminish the usefulness or value of the public access provided.

1. Required public access sites shall be fully developed and available for public use at the time of occupancy of the use or activity, or in accordance with provisions for guaranteeing installation through a performance assurance.

2. Public access provisions shall be recorded as an easement or a dedication to the public on the face of a plat or short plat. Said recording with the Benton County auditor's office shall occur at the time of building permit approval or plat recordation, whichever comes first.

3. Maintenance of the public access shall be the responsibility of the owner unless expressly accepted by a public or nonprofit agency.

4. The minimum width of public access easements shall be 15 feet, unless the city determines that undue hardship would result. In such cases, easement width may be reduced only to the minimum extent necessary to relieve the hardship.

5. Public access shall be available to the public 24 hours per day unless specific exceptions are granted through the shoreline substantial development permit process where safety hazards to users or adjacent uses are substantiated.

6. Public access signs bearing the standard state-approved logo or other approved design shall be installed and maintained by the applicant and owner. The sign(s) must indicate the public's right of access and hours of access, and shall be installed in conspicuous locations at public access sites. Signs may display restrictions of public access as approved by a specific condition of permit approval.

K. Public access afforded by shoreline street ends, public utilities and rights-of-way shall be preserved, maintained and enhanced pursuant to RCW 35.79.035 and 36.87.130.

26.20.060 Signs.

A. All signs shall be located and designed to be compatible with the aesthetic quality of the existing shoreline and adjacent land and water uses. Signs shall minimize interference with vistas, viewpoints, and visual access to the shoreline.

B. All signs shall be permitted in accordance with the procedures of RMC Title 27 in addition to this ~~program~~[SMP](#).

C. Freestanding commercial signs are prohibited between buildings and the shoreline, except for public information signs.

D. Except where no feasible location outside of SMA jurisdiction is available, signs placed in SMA jurisdiction should be limited to public information signs directly relating to a shoreline use or activity, water navigational signs, and legally required highway and railroad signs necessary for operation, safety and direction.

E. Over-water signs or signs on floats or pilings shall be allowed only when serving a related water-dependent use, and only when the primary users of the facility approach by water and would not be served by land-mounted signs.

F. Lighted signs shall be hooded, shaded, or aimed so that lighting will not result in glare when viewed from public access facilities or watercourses.

G. Conceptual sign plans and design guidelines shall be submitted for review and approval at the time of shoreline permit application, and shall be utilized in future review of sign permits for the property.

H. Signs shall not be permitted where their location or design obstructs or otherwise interferes with traffic movement, or where the location or orientation unnecessarily interferes with upland users.

26.20.070 Archaeological areas and historic sites.

Included on Richland's shorelines are areas known to be of significant archaeological and historic value. The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is recognized as the authority on matters concerning areas recorded as important archaeological or historic sites. In addition, memoranda of understanding with tribes should apply in accordance with the terms of such agreement(s).

A. Prior to approval of any permit requests, city of Richland staff shall consult with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for the purpose of identifying potentially valuable archaeological data, and for recommendations concerning preservation or salvage of the data identified.

B. Developers and property owners shall, in the event of discovery of archaeological resources during excavation, immediately stop work and notify the city of Richland and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Development may resume only after approval by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The city or DAHP will notify tribes if the nature of the resource so warrants.

C. Where a professional archaeologist or historian recognized by the state of Washington has identified an area or site as having significant cultural value, or where such area is listed on a national, state, or local historic register, the city may require evaluation of the resource and application of appropriate mitigation measures as a condition of permit issuance.

D. Permits for development in shoreline areas documented to contain archaeological resources shall require inspection of the site prior to and during construction by a professional archaeologist in coordination with potentially affected Indian tribes.

26.20.080 Water quality, stormwater, and nonpoint pollution.

A. All development activities approved under this title shall be designed and maintained in a manner consistent with the city's stormwater management plan and adopted engineering design standards. All proposed stormwater control and stormwater discharges shall be in compliance with the latest Department of Ecology Stormwater [Management](#) Manual for Eastern Washington [adopted by the City](#).

B. Shoreline development shall be designed and maintained to minimize the need for chemical treatments, including application of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, in order to prevent contamination of surface and ground water resources.

C. All structures placed within water bodies or that may come in contact with water shall be constructed of materials that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants and animals. Materials treated with creosote are prohibited in the shoreline environment.

26.20.090 Boat and vessel facilities.

A. All boating uses, development, and facilities shall protect the rights of navigation, shall demonstrate that they result in no net loss of ecological functions, and may be required to provide on-site and off-site mitigation.

B. Shared moorage serving single-family uses consisting of docks and piers with more than four berths, commercial moorage available to the general public, and moorage related to clubs or other groups not associated with a particular residential development are regulated as marinas under RMC 26.30.060.

C. Joint-use/shared docks and piers with four or fewer berths or any number of mooring buoys are regulated under this section.

D. Boating facilities shall avoid:

1. Braided or meandering river channels where the channel is subject to change in alignment or on point bars or other accretion beaches;
2. Areas where shoreline modification is required for approach and other upland facilities;
3. Locations where they would adversely impact upland riparian or nearshore habitat for aquatic species;

4. Locations where they would adversely affect flood channel capacity or create a flood hazard; and

5. Locations where water depths for vessels are not adequate without dredging.

E. Boating facilities, except those accessory to single-family residences, shall provide public access in accordance with RMC 26.20.050, Public access, and shall be located and designed such that existing public access to public shorelines is not obstructed nor made hazardous.

F. All in- and over-water structures shall be constructed of materials that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants and animals over the long term. Wood treated with creosote, pentachlorophenol, or other similarly toxic materials is prohibited. Docks generally shall be constructed of untreated materials, such as untreated wood, approved plastic composites, concrete, or steel.

G. Vessels shall be restricted from extended mooring on waters of the state except when such mooring is allowed by state regulations, a lease or other permission is obtained from the state, and impacts to navigation and public access are mitigated.

H. Boat Launches.

1. Boat launches accessory to single-family and multifamily residential uses are prohibited.

2. Private boat launches shall be allowed only for water-dependent uses and marinas, and only when it is demonstrated that public boat launches will not feasibly serve the use. Rail and track systems shall be preferred over concrete ramps.

3. New public boat launches for general public use, or expansion of public boat launches by adding launch lanes, shall demonstrate that:

a. Water depths are adequate to avoid the need for dredging and eliminate or minimize potential loss of shoreline ecological functions or other shoreline resources from offshore or foreshore channel dredging.

b. Adjacent residential properties will not be adversely affected by adverse proximity impacts such as noise, light and glare, or scale and aesthetic impacts. Fencing or landscape areas may be required to provide a visual screen.

c. Exterior lighting will not adversely impact aquatic species.

d. Adequate provisions are made for restroom, sewage, and solid waste disposal facilities in compliance with applicable health regulations.

e. Access and parking shall not produce traffic hazards, shall not result in excessive noise or other impacts, shall minimize traffic impacts on nearby streets, and shall include adequate parking for boat trailers. Parking on public streets may be allowed for peak periods if it is demonstrated that such parking will not adversely impact through traffic or residential uses.

I. New moorage to serve a single-family residence may be allowed only if:

1. An applicant demonstrates that existing facilities (boat launches and public and private marinas) are not reasonably available to meet demand.
2. The lot does not have access to shared moorage in an existing subdivision and there is no homeowners' association or other corporate entity capable of developing shared moorage.
3. In cases where a new dock or pier is approved, the city may require an agreement to share with nearby residences with water frontage and provide for expansion to serve such additional users.

J. A dock or pier serving a single-family residence shall meet the following standards:

1. Piers and Ramps.

a. To prevent damage to shallow-water habitat, piers and/or ramps shall extend at least 40 feet perpendicular from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). In some instances and sites, it may not be practical to extend a ramp 40 feet from the OHWM (for instance, where this could conflict with navigation). The city may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis based on documentation of specific limitations that exist, and in coordination with other permitting agencies.

b. Piers and ramps shall be no more than four feet in width.

2. The bottom of either the pier or landward edge of the ramp shall be elevated at least two feet above the plane of the OHWM.

a. Grating shall cover the entire surface area (100 percent) of the pier and/or ramp. The open area of grating shall be at least 50 percent, as rated by the manufacturer.

b. Skirting shall not be placed on piers, ramps, or floats. Protective bumper material will be allowed along the outside edge of the float as long as the material does not extend below the bottom edge of the float frame or impede light penetration.

c. Shoreline concrete anchors must be placed at least 10 feet landward from the OHWM, and shall be sized no larger than four feet wide by four feet long, unless otherwise approved by the city, NOAA Fisheries, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The maximum anchor height shall be only what is necessary to elevate the bottom of either the pier or landward edge of the ramp at least two feet above the plane of the OHWM. The intent of this criterion is to limit impacts to riparian vegetation along the shoreline. The city may grant exceptions from the 10-foot landward requirement on a case-by-case basis if site conditions warrant based on documentation of specific limitations that exist, and in coordination with other permitting agencies.

3. Preservatives.

- a. The dock shall be built with materials that do not leach preservatives or other materials.
- b. No treated wood of any kind shall be used on any over-water structure (float, pier, or ramp).
- c. No paint, stain, or preservative shall be applied to the over-water structure.

4. General.

- a. No electricity shall be provided to, or on, the over-water structure.
- b. No boat lifts or watercraft lifts (e.g., jet ski lifts) of any type will be placed on, or in addition to, the over-water structure. The city may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis in coordination with other permitting agencies if the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed boat lift meets the intent of the criteria to minimize structure, maximize light penetration, and maximize depth. However, these structures must meet the size criteria of the plan (total 160 square feet).
- c. Shoreline armoring (i.e., bulkheads, rip-rap, and retaining walls) shall not occur in association with installation of the over-water structure.
- d. Construction of the over-water structure shall be completed during the in-water work window (November 1st to February 28th).

5. Piling and Float Anchors.

- a. Piling shall not exceed eight inches in diameter. The intent of this criterion is not to require existing pilings to be removed, cut, or capped, but to place limits on the size of new pilings. The city may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis in coordination with other permitting agencies in areas where safety considerations merit larger pilings.
- b. Pilings shall be spaced at least 18 feet apart on the same side of any component of the over-water structure. The pier/ramp and float are separate components.
- c. Each over-water structure shall utilize no more than four piles total for the entire project. A combination of two piles and four helical anchors may be used in place of four piles.
- d. All pilings shall be fitted with devices to prevent perching by piscivorous (fish-eating) birds.
- e. Submerged float anchors will be constructed from concrete, and shall be horizontally compressed in form, by a factor of five or more, for a minimum profile above the stream bed (the horizontal length and width will be at least five times the vertical height). A helical screw anchor may be utilized where

substrate allows. The owner shall be responsible for demonstrating feasibility and for proper installation such that anchor displacement does not occur.

f. No in-water fill material will be allowed, with the exception of pilings and float anchors. Uncured concrete or its by-products shall not be allowed.

6. Floats.

a. Float components shall not exceed the dimensions of eight by 20 feet, or an aggregate total of 160 square feet, for all float components.

b. Flotation materials shall be permanently encapsulated to prevent breakup into small pieces and dispersal in water (e.g., rectangular float tubs).

c. Grating shall cover 100 percent of the surface area of the float(s). The open area of the grating shall be no less than 50 percent, as rated by the manufacturer.

d. Functional grating will cover no less than 50 percent of the float.

e. Floats shall not be located in shallow-water habitat where they could ground or impede the passage or rearing of any salmonid life stage.

f. Nothing shall be placed on the over-water structure that will reduce natural light penetration through the structure.

g. Floats shall be positioned at least 40 feet horizontally from the OHWM and no more than 100 feet from the OHWM, as measured from the landward-most edge of the float. Adjustments to this requirement may be made on an individual basis where strict compliance with this standard may present safety issues or be excessive for site conditions.

h. Project construction shall cease under high flow conditions that could result in inundation of the project area, except for efforts to avoid or minimize resource damage.

K. Shared residential docks and piers shall generally meet the standards for single-family docks above, except that the number of floats and the size of piers and other facilities may be increased to serve additional slips to provide one moorage space per residence served.

L. Docks and piers shall be set back a minimum of 10 feet from side property lines, except that joint-use facilities may be located closer to, or upon, a side property line when agreed to by contract or covenant with the owners of the affected properties. This agreement shall be recorded with the Benton County auditor, and a copy filed with the shoreline permit application.

M. Moorage Related to Subdivision.

1. New subdivisions and short plats shall contain a restriction on the face of the plat prohibiting individual docks. A site for community or shared moorage shall be designated on the plat and owned in undivided interest by property owners within the subdivision. Shared moorage facilities shall be available to lots with water frontage in the subdivision. The over-water area of the dock shall be made available to other lots and the public for community access, and may be required to provide public access depending on the scale of the facility.

2. Approval of a shared moorage for a subdivision shall be subject to the following criteria:

a. There is no reasonably available public or private moorage that can serve the moorage needs of the residences or the subdivision.

b. Shared moorage to serve new development shall be limited to the amount of moorage needed to serve lots with water frontage. One moorage space per lot may not be presumed.

c. The size of a dock must consider the use of mooring buoys for some or all moorage needs, and the use of all or part of the dock to allow tender access to mooring buoys.

d. Public access shall be provided in all shared docks utilizing public aquatic lands that accommodate five or more vessels.

3. If a community or shared dock is not developed at the time of subdivision, a community association shall be established with the authority to levy assessments within the subdivision to construct and maintain a community dock in the future. The failure of a subdivision to develop a community or shared dock shall not affect the prohibition on individual docks.

N. Multifamily residences, hotels, motels, and other commercial developments proposing to provide moorage facilities shall meet the criteria for a marina. Use of the moorage must be open to the general public on the same basis as residents or occupants and shall provide public access. If approved, no more than one joint-use moorage facility may be provided for a parcel or development.

O. Applications for docks or piers serving single commercial or industrial enterprises shall demonstrate that:

1. The facility serves a water-dependent use;

2. The facility is the minimum size required to serve the proposed use; provided, that provisions for expansion or future joint use may be provided; and

3. The facility minimizes impacts to the extent feasible. Where impacts are unavoidable, the facility mitigates impacts to navigation, aquatic habitat, upland habitat, public access to the water for recreation, fishing and similar use, and public access to publicly accessible lands below the OHWM.

P. Commercial or industrial moorage facilities shall demonstrate that:

1. The dock or pier shall be the minimum length required to serve the use.
2. Access from the shore to piers or floats shall minimize water cover in order to minimize impacts to shallow-water habitat.
3. Piers and ramps shall be elevated to provide the maximum feasible light penetration.
4. Grating, or clear translucent material, shall be utilized to the maximum extent feasible to provide light penetration.
5. Floats shall be constructed and attached so that they do not ground out on the substrate.
6. Pile spacing shall be the maximum feasible to minimize shading and avoid a "wall" effect that would block or baffle wave patterns, currents, littoral drift, or movement of aquatic life forms, or result in structure damage from driftwood impact or entrapment.
7. Pile diameter shall be minimized while meeting structural requirements.
8. Covered structures may be permitted only to serve a water-dependent use where it is demonstrated that adequate upland sites are not feasible, and it is demonstrated that the area covered is the minimum necessary to serve the use.

Chapter 26.30 USE REGULATIONS

Sections:

26.30.010	Use and dimensional standards.
26.30.011	Use table.
26.30.012	Bulk and dimension chart table .
26.30.013	Provisions for additional height in the waterfront environment.
26.30.020	Agriculture.
26.30.030	Aquaculture.
26.30.040	Commercial development.
26.30.050	Industrial development and port facilities.
26.30.060	Marinas.
26.30.070	Mining.
26.30.080	Recreation.
26.30.090	Residential development.
26.30.100	Transportation facilities.
26.30.110	Utilities.

26.30.010 Use and dimensional standards.

26.30.011 Use table.

The following use activity-shoreline environment compatibility ~~chart~~[table](#) shall be consulted as a general guide to determine permitted uses in the various shoreline environments. Use activities permitted or requiring a [shoreline](#) special use permit must be developed in accordance with all policies and regulations of the shoreline [master](#) program.

A. All land uses allowed are subject to the preference for water-oriented uses and subject to specific criteria for uses included in these regulations.

B. Uses allowed in the aquatic environment are those allowed in the adjacent upland environment, limited to water-dependent use, ecological enhancement, and those transportation and utility facilities and essential public facilities for which no alternative location is feasible.

C. If a use is prohibited in the underlying zoning district, it is also prohibited in the shoreline.

D. KEY: X = Prohibited, P = Permitted, A = Permitted as an Accessory Use, SU = [Shoreline](#) Special Use Permit.

Land Use	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Resource Uses							
Agricultural Use	X	X	X	P	X	X	X
Raising Crops, Trees, Vineyards	X	X	X	P	X	X	X
Limited Raising or Keeping of Small and Large Livestock	X	X	X	P	X	X	X
Roadside Stands and On-Farm Markets for Marketing Fruit or Vegetables	X	X	X	P	X	X	X
Animal Feeding Operations/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (AFO/CAFOs)	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Mining	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Automotive, Marine and Heavy Equipment							
Automotive Repair Shops/Service Stations/Part Sales	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Boat Building	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Car Wash – Automatic or Self- Service	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Large Equipment Sales/Rental/Repair/Service	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marinas	X	X	SU	X	X	SU	X
Marine Equipment Rentals	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Marine Gas Sales	X	X	X	X	X	SU	X
Marine Repair	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Outdoor Sales/Rentals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Warehousing, Wholesale Use	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Business and Personal Services							
Animal Shelter	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Commercial Kennel	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Contractors' Offices	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Funeral Establishments	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
General Service and Personal Services Businesses	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Health/Fitness Facility	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
Health Spa	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Animal Hospital/Clinic	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Laundry/Dry Cleaning, Retail	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Mini-Warehouse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Land Use	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Photo Processing, Copying, Mailing and Printing Services	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Video Rental Store	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Cafeterias	X	X	A	X	X	A	X
Delicatessen	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Drinking Establishments/Breweries/Wineries	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Portable Food Vendors	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
Restaurants/Drive-Through	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Restaurants	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Industrial/Manufacturing Uses							
Port Facilities for Transferring Materials from Vessels to the Shore and Temporary Staging Prior to Transportation Off Site	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Excavating, Processing, Removal of Topsoil, Sand, Gravel, Rock or Similar Natural Deposits	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Manufacturing Uses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Research, Development and Testing Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wholesale Facilities and Operations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wineries – Production	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Office Uses							
Office	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Schools, Commercial	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Travel Agencies	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Public/Quasi-Public Uses							
Churches/Clubs or Cultural Institutions	X	X	X	SU	P	P	X
Public Park	SU	P	P	P	P	P	P
Golf Course	X	X	SU	SU	P	P	X
General Park O&M Facility	X	X	SU	SU	P	X	X
Hospitals	X	X	X	X	SU	X	X
Passive Open Space Use	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Power Transmission and Irrigation Wasteway Easements and Utility Uses	SU	SU	SU	P	P	P	P

Land Use	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Electrical Substations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Agency Buildings or Facilities	X	X	X	P	P	P	X
Public Campgrounds	X	X	P	SU	P	P	X
Schools	X	X	X	P	P	P	X
Schools, Alternative	X	X	X	P	P	X	X
Special Events Including Concerts, Tournaments and Competitions, Fairs, Festivals and Similar Public Gatherings	X	X	P	P	P	P	X
Trail Head Facilities for Equestrian, Pedestrian, or Nonmotorized Vehicle	X	P	P	P	P	P	P
Trails for Pedestrian Use Only	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Trails for Equestrian or Nonmotorized Vehicle Use	SU	P	P	P	P	P	P
Recreational Uses							
Art Galleries or Arcades	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Boat Mooring Facilities	X	X P	X P	X P	X P	P	X SU
Cinema, Indoor	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Commercial Recreation, Indoor	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Commercial Recreation, Outdoor	X	X	X	SU	X	P	X
House Banked Card Rooms	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Recreational Vehicle Campgrounds	X	X	X	SU	X	X	X
Recreational Vehicle Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stable, Public	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Theater	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Residential Uses							
Accessory Dwelling Unit	X	X	X	A	A	A	X
Apartment, Condominium (3 or more units)	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Assisted Living Facility	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Bed and Breakfast	X	X	X	SU	SU	P	X
Day Care Center	X	X	X	SU	SU	P	X
Dormitories, Fraternities, and Sororities	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Dwelling, One-Family	X	X	X	P	P	X	X

Land Use	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Dwelling, Two-Family Detached	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Dwelling Units for a Resident Watchman or Custodian	X	X	X	A	A	A	X
Emergency Housing	X	X	X	P	P	X	X
Emergency Shelters	X	X	X	P	P	X	X
Houseboats	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hotels or Motels	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Nursing or Rest Home	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Permanent Supportive Housing	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Temporary Residence	X	X	X	P	P	P	X
Transitional Housing	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Retail Uses							
Adult Use Establishments	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Apparel, Book, Drug, Florist or Other Specialty Retail	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Building, Hardware, Garden Supply, Nursery, Feed Stores or Outdoor Sales	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Food Stores	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Miscellaneous Uses							
Bus Station, Transfer Station or Terminal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Festivals and Street Fairs	X	X	P	P	P	P	X
Convention Center	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Macro-Antennas	SU	SU	SU	SU	P	P	SU
Storage in an Enclosed Building	X	X	X	X	A	A	X
Transportation							
Roads and Railroads Serving Shoreline Uses	X	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Roads and Railroads Not Serving Shoreline Uses	X	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Parking Areas Serving Primary Use within the Shoreline	X	P	P	P	P	P	P
Parking Areas Not Serving Primary Use within the Shoreline	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Parking as a Principal Use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utilities							

Land Use	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Public and Private Utility Distribution Serving Shoreline Uses, Water, Sewer, Electrical, Gas, and Communication	X	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public and Private Utility Distribution Serving Uses within the City	X	P	P	P	P	P	P
Utility Facilities Serving Uses Not within the City	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Electrical Transmission of Greater Than 50 Kilovolts	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Electric Transmission/Distribution Substations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utility Buildings Including Pump Stations	X	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Communication Antennas	X	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Monopole	X	SU	SU	SU	SU	X	SU
Other							
Structures for Flood Management, Including Drainage or Storage and Pumping Facilities	X	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Fish and Wildlife Resource Enhancement	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Essential Public Facilities	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
USES NOT SPECIFIED	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU

26.30.012 Bulk and dimension ~~chart~~table.

Standard	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Sensitive Critical Area Buffer Water-Dependent Use	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹
Sensitive Critical Area Buffer Non-Water-Dependent Use	As provided by Table 26.60.024(D), Wetland Buffer Widths, Table 26.60.042, Riparian Buffer Width Subject to applicable requirements in Chapter 26.60.						
Minimum Building Setback from OHWM Water-Dependent Use	NA ²	NA ^{1,2}	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA ¹
Minimum Building Setback	NA ²	15 feet (except for residential, which is 25 feet) from the edge of the applicable riparian buffer any buffers required by Chapter 26.60, or 15 feet (except for residential, which is 25 feet) from the landward edge of a					

Standard	Natural	Recreation Conservancy	Recreation	Rural	Residential	Waterfront	Industrial Conservancy
Non-Water-Dependent Use		roadway, canal, levee, paved trail or parking area, as applicable, as provided in Table 26.60.042²					
Minimum Front Yard Setback	As provided by zoning						
Minimum Side Yard Setback	As provided by zoning						
Minimum Rear Yard Setback	As provided by zoning						
Minimum Lot Width – One-Family Attached Dwellings	As provided by zoning						
Minimum Lot Area	As provided by zoning						
Maximum Density – Multifamily Dwellings (units/square feet)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:1,500	NA
Maximum Lot Coverage	0%	5%	10%	10%	40%	NA	20%
Maximum Building Height	NA ²	16 feet	35 feet	25 feet	35 feet	35/55 feet ³	35 feet
Maximum Building Height – Detached Accessory Buildings	NA ²	16 feet	16 feet	16 feet	16 feet	35 feet	35 feet

1. No ~~sensitive~~-critical area buffer or building setback applies to water-dependent elements of a water-dependent use.
2. Buildings are not allowed in locations designated with the natural ~~open space-zoning district~~environment shoreline environment designation.
3. Building height may be increased to up to 55 feet in the waterfront environment subject to the provisions of RMC 26.30.013.

26.30.013 Provisions for additional height in the waterfront environment.

Structures in the waterfront environment may exceed a height of 35 feet based upon a review of the site plan and structure and compliance with the following criteria:

A. Additional open space or a plaza is provided on the site that earns bonus floor area in accordance with RMC 26.30.040(F)(2).

B. The hearing examiner finds that:

1. The increased building height will not obstruct the view of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines;
2. Overriding considerations of the public interest will be served by providing additional public open space and facilities that enhance public enjoyment of the shoreline;
3. The proposed building is aesthetically pleasing in relation to buildings and other features in the vicinity; and
4. The building is located a sufficient distance from the Columbia River to avoid creating a visual barrier.

26.30.020 Agriculture.

A. This program shall not restrict lawfully existing agriculture activities that have been discontinued for less than five years. An agricultural use shall not be considered discontinued if it is allowed to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowed to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; or allowed to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program.

B. All new agricultural activities and facilities on land not meeting the definition of agricultural land are governed by this program and shall observe the ~~sensitive~~-critical area standards and buffer requirements of this program and the criteria in this section.

C. Agricultural activities shall follow recognized best management practices (BMPs) that improve or maintain water quality and quantity, reduce soil erosion, maintain or improve soil conditions, and provide for wildlife habitat. These BMPs include applicable best management practices (BMPs) contained in the latest editions of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Field Office Technical Guide.

The applicant is encouraged to coordinate with the Benton County conservation district and the natural resources conservation service in the development of best management practices for their agricultural activity.

D. New intensive agricultural activities such as animal feeding operations/concentrated animal feeding operations (AFO/CAFOs) and row cropping requiring intensive application of fertilizers, animal waste, herbicides and pesticides shall be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction, unless the proposed use is within an established agricultural area and no alternative agricultural activity is feasible. New intensive agricultural activities shall be implemented in accordance with a farm conservation plan including a monitoring program that assures no net loss of ecological functions.

E. New facilities for liquid manure storage shall be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction unless no alternative location is feasible and a shoreline special use permit is obtained. New liquid manure storage facilities shall be implemented in accordance with a farm conservation plan including a monitoring program that assures no net loss of ecological functions.

F. New manure spreading operations shall be carried out so that animal wastes do not enter water bodies, wetlands, or ground water recharge areas.

G. The construction of a barn or similar agricultural structure is exempt from obtaining a [shoreline](#) substantial development permit, but [nonetheless](#) must comply with the regulations of this program.

26.30.030 Aquaculture.

Aquaculture is the culture of farming of foodfish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Potential locations for aquacultural enterprises are relatively restricted due to specific requirements for water quality, temperature, flows, and oxygen content. Policies and regulations for aquaculture, therefore, recognize the necessity for some latitude in the development of this emerging economic water use, as well as its potential impact on existing uses and natural systems.

A. Aquaculture is a preferred water-dependent use, but may be permitted only if impacts to ecological resources and existing land uses can be mitigated. Aquacultural facilities should be designed and located so as not to spread disease to native aquatic life, or establish new nonnative species which cause significant ecological impacts.

B. Aquaculture activities shall be located so as to not unduly restrict navigation.

C. Aquaculture structures shall be placed in such a manner as to minimize interference with, or danger to, surface navigation, and so as not to impair the aesthetic quality of the shorelines.

D. Aquaculture development shall make reasonable provisions to control nuisance factors such as excessive noise or odor.

E. Aquaculture wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that will prevent degradation of associated upland, wetland, shoreline, or water environments.

F. Aquaculture activities shall make all feasible provisions to maintain the general aesthetic quality of the shoreline.

26.30.040 Commercial development.

Shoreline commercial uses, including offices, restaurants, general retail sales, hotels, motels and convention centers, are recognized as being most suitable in the waterfront environment already developed at urban intensities. Policies and regulations for these uses encourage developments having a functional dependency on shoreline location and water orientation, and which afford maximum public access, use, and circulation along the waterfront.

A. Commercial development in shoreline areas shall be designed, located, and constructed to achieve no net loss of ecological functions.

B. Preference shall be given to water-dependent commercial uses over non-water-dependent commercial uses. Water-related uses shall be given priority over non-water-related uses.

C. Commercial development that is not water-dependent shall not be allowed over water except where it is located within the same building and is accessory to and necessary for a water-dependent use.

D. Non-water-oriented commercial development shall be allowed only when:

1. The use is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-dependent uses and provides a significant public benefit with respect to provision of public access and/or ecological restoration; or
2. Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site, and the commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to provision of public access and/or ecological restoration.

E. In areas of the shoreline designated for commercial use, non-water-oriented commercial uses may be allowed on sites physically separated from the shoreline by another property in separate ownership or public road right-of-way.

F. Uses within the waterfront environment shall be designed to provide multiple uses that enhance cultural and related commercial facilities to enhance and diversify the public's experience of the shoreline, including tourists, by providing water-oriented and enjoyment uses and community recreational resources and providing public access and view corridors. Uses in this area must meet the following additional criteria:

1. Development is subject to Chapter 23.48 RMC, Site Plan Review, as adopted or subsequently amended.
2. Public open space for public access and to accommodate water-enjoyment uses and other uses allowing public visual access to the waterfront, such as restaurants, is a preferred use and may earn bonus floor area in buildings between 35 and 55 feet in height, subject to the following criteria:
 - a. Public open space in excess of 15 percent of the area of shoreline jurisdiction on a site may earn one square foot of building floor area for each square foot of open space, up to 20,000 square feet, provided the following criteria are met:
 - i. The open space area must abut the Riverside Trail on at least half its total width;
 - ii. The open space must be at the elevation of the Trail;
 - iii. The open space may extend no further than 50 feet from the edge of the Trail;
 - iv. The open space must be accessible to the public at all times;
 - v. The open space must consist of grass turf or other surface that will accommodate pedestrian foot traffic;

- vi. At least one bench or table with chairs open to the public must be provided for every 2,000 square feet of open space; and
 - vii. Planting areas for ornamental vegetation not allowing foot traffic are excluded from the area qualifying for bonus floor area.
- b. Public open space plazas may earn additional bonus floor area, of four square feet of building floor area for each square foot of open space, up to 10,000 square feet, in addition to any area earned by subsection (F)(2)(a) of this section, if the facility meets the following criteria:
- i. The open space area must abut the Waterfront Trail on at least 20 percent of its total perimeter;
 - ii. The open space must be at the elevation of the Trail;
 - iii. The open space may extend no further than 75 feet from the edge of the Trail;
 - iv. The open space must be accessible to the public at all times;
 - v. The open space must consist of a hard surface of concrete, brick, pavers, or similar materials. Permeable surfaces are encouraged to the extent feasible;
 - vi. Shade shall be required by trees planted in grates at grade level allowing pedestrian passage over grates at a minimum ratio of one tree per 1,600 square feet of plaza area;
 - vii. At least one bench or table with chairs open to the public must be provided for every 2,000 square feet of open space;
 - viii. The open space must be abutted by building frontage at the same elevation as the plaza, and with ground floor clear vision glass and door access at a spacing of no less than 50 feet on at least 50 percent of its total perimeter;
 - ix. At least 50 percent of the building perimeter must be retail or restaurant use; and
 - x. Planting areas for ornamental vegetation at the perimeter of the plaza in areas without clear glass building frontage may be allowed on up to 10 percent of the plaza area if the beds of such landscaping are within 18 inches of the plaza elevation.
 - xi. Additional bonus area of two square feet of building floor area for each square foot of open space, up to 2,000 square feet in addition to any area earned by the provisions above, may be earned by dedication of an area of outside seating at a restaurant, coffee shop, or similar use. Up to 50 percent of the qualifying bonus area may be devoted to sale of liquor.

c. The administrator may allow interim use of retail or restaurant building frontage for office or other compatible use if the building owner documents a good faith effort to procure retail or restaurant tenants. Such interim use may be approved for a period of up to three years, and may be renewed upon demonstration of meeting the same criteria.

3. Public view corridors that provide the public with an unobstructed view of the water from adjacent public streets to the Columbia River shall be provided in the waterfront environment subject to the following criteria:

a. View corridors shall extend from the public street providing access to the site and shall extend to the water's edge.

b. Preferred locations for view corridors are along property lines.

c. Width of view corridors shall be determined based on the potential for providing views in new development and redevelopment, and shall be based on topography, parcel size, and effects on development potential.

d. Development and uses within view corridors shall be limited to prevent obstruction of the corridor.

e. Establishment of a view corridor shall not allow for clearing or removal of ~~shoreline buffer~~ vegetation required in buffers as provided in critical area regulations.

f. View corridors shall be recorded as an easement in accordance with the provisions of RMC 26.20.050, Public access.

26.30.050 Industrial development and port facilities.

Policies and regulations for ports and water-associated industrial development are intended to accommodate the particular dependence of those uses on shoreline siting, and to ensure that development occurs in a manner that maximizes compatibility with the water and shoreline resources.

A. The area of industrial use designated in this program which is accessible to navigable water is the Port of Benton site in north Richland. This program provides for continued operation of barging facilities, and may permit additional water-dependent use directly related to transfer of materials from waterborne conveyance to the land. The portions of the site not used for said water-dependent use shall preserve the generally undeveloped nature of adjacent shoreline areas. Public access shall be provided through the shoreline portion of the site for use when it does not interfere with barge loading or unloading. An alternative route to the west shall be provided for conducting nonmotorized traffic around the site when water-dependent use interrupts transit on the Trail.

B. Industrial and port development shall be located, designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that minimizes impacts to shoreline resources and avoids unnecessary interference with shoreline use by adjacent property owners.

C. Cooperative use of existing port facilities, including docks and piers, shall be encouraged to reduce additional disruption to the shoreline.

26.30.060 Marinas.

Marinas are recognized as a use dependent on waterfront location and generally requiring shoreline modification for construction and operation. Marina activities may include facilities for boat launching, moorage, storage, and servicing as well as boat and accessories sales and display and restaurant facilities.

A. These provisions apply to all vessel moorage facilities serving five or more vessels.

B. Proposals for new marinas must provide sufficient evidence that existing public boat launches, dry storage and existing and permitted moorage are not adequate to meet regional demand for recreational boating and that development of new marinas would result in fewer environmental impacts than expansion of existing facilities.

C. In order to protect shoreline ecological functions, efficiently use shoreline space, and minimize consumption of water surfaces, boat facilities, in order of preference, are as follows:

1. Mooring buoys with a small lighter dock to provide access to the buoy.
2. In-water mooring docks. These may be approved only where it is demonstrated that more preferred options are not feasible, and/or it can be demonstrated that in-water mooring docks would result in fewer impacts to shoreline ecological functions and/or enhance public use of the shoreline.

D. Applications for marinas with in-water moorage may be approved by [a shoreline](#) special use permit if it is demonstrated that:

1. Public navigation will not be impeded.
2. The location will not result in displacement of wetlands or interrupt natural processes, erosion or deposition.
3. Water depths will be adequate without initial or maintenance dredging.
4. The location will not require shoreline armoring to compensate for fluvial processes.
5. The location will not reduce existing public use of the water or shoreline, including fishing, swimming, and boating.
6. Adverse water quality impacts will not result from inadequate flushing of moorage or enclosed water areas.
7. Impacts to riparian buffers and nearshore aquatic habitat will be minimized. Impact minimization may require provision of ~~upland buffers~~ [buffers established upland](#) with limited corridors for movement between upland and in-water facilities.

8. Setbacks from adjacent noncommercial properties will be adequate to attenuate proximity impacts such as noise and light and glare, and may address scale and aesthetic impacts. Fencing or landscape areas may be required to provide a visual screen.

9. Facilities including piers, floats, boat launches and other elements will be located and designed to minimize changes in hydraulic and fluvial processes, minimize potential flood hazards, and to not limit channel migration in areas where such processes are not currently constrained.

10. Exterior lighting will avoid illuminating nearby properties used for noncommercial purposes and to prevent hazards for public traffic. Methods of controlling spillover light include, but are not limited to, limits on height of structure, limits on light levels of fixtures, light shields, and screening.

11. Exterior lighting will not adversely impact aquatic species.

12. Adequate provisions are made for restroom, sewage, and solid waste disposal facilities in compliance with applicable health regulations.

13. Access and parking shall not produce traffic hazards, shall not result in excessive noise or other impacts, and shall minimize traffic impacts on nearby streets.

14. On-site parking supply shall be adequate to meet peak demands. Location of parking shall be in accordance with parking standards in this program.

E. Covered moorage is prohibited.

F. Marinas shall provide public access amenities over public aquatic lands equivalent to a minimum 10 percent of over-water coverage, shall provide public walkway access to a public street, and may be required to provide public parking, including ADA access.

G. If a marina includes gas and oil handling facilities, such facilities shall be separate from main centers of activity in order to minimize the fire and water pollution hazard, and to facilitate fire and pollution control. Fail safe facilities and procedures for receiving, storing, dispensing, and disposing of oil or hazardous products, as well as a spill response plan, shall be required of new marinas and expansion or substantial alteration of existing marinas. Handling of fuels, chemicals, or other toxic materials must be in compliance with all applicable federal and state water quality laws as well as health, safety, and engineering requirements. Rules for spill prevention and response, including reporting requirements, shall be posted on site.

H. Live-aboard vessels may occupy up to 10 percent of the slips at a marina and shall be connected to utilities that provide potable water and wastewater conveyance to an approved disposal facility. Accommodation of additional live-aboard vessels may be approved only by [a shoreline](#) special use permit with demonstration that accommodation of live-aboard vessels will not displace moorage otherwise available for recreational use or lead to a demand for additional moorage facilities.

26.30.070 Mining.

Surface mining is the removal of rock, sand, gravel, and/or minerals from shoreline areas for economic purposes. Excavations are permitted in accordance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act and with RMC 23.42.070.

A. The location, design, and development of any mining operation shall include:

1. Demonstration that mining is dependent on a shoreline location based on evaluation of geologic factors such as the distribution and availability of mineral resources for that jurisdiction, as well as evaluation of need for such mineral resources, economic, transportation, and land use factors.
2. Assurance of no net loss of ecological functions and processes. Application of this standard shall include avoidance and mitigation of adverse impacts during operation and evaluation of the reclamation plan required for the site.
3. Allowance of mining on shorelines shall require a finding that the benefits from mining, including the long-term use of the site, outweigh adverse impacts on other users or resources taken together.
4. Avoidance of interference with public recreation on the shoreline.
5. Location and operation to provide long-term protection of water quality, fish and wildlife, and their habitats.

B. A reclamation plan shall be submitted with each application, and shall provide for reclamation of the site compatible with existing and proposed land use as indicated in [RMC 23.42.070\(E\)](#) the Richland comprehensive plan and with the shoreline environment designation. Preference shall be given to mining proposals that result in the creation, restoration, or enhancement of habitat for priority species and/or public access and recreation.

C. Regulations applicable to the shoreline environment in which the proposed development is located shall be complied with.

26.30.080 Recreation.

Recreation is ~~the refreshment of strength and spirits through activities involving physical participation or passive relaxation~~ an activity done for enjoyment when one is not working. Water-related recreation accounts for a significant percentage of all recreational activities in the city of Richland and the state of Washington. Recreational activities intended for public use shall be encouraged at intensities appropriate for the various environments. Priority will be given to those recreational uses which provide appropriate public access to the shoreline.

A. Only those ~~public and private~~ recreational uses that allow general public use shall be permitted on public shorelines of Richland. Recreational development shall be designed to locate non-water-oriented uses upland of water-oriented uses whenever possible.

B. A variety of recreation opportunities and associated facilities are encouraged on the shoreline. Passive uses are most appropriate in areas with more intact natural conditions, including facilities for interpretation of natural features and habitat, bird watching and similar uses. Water-dependent and water-enjoyment recreation facilities are a preferred use, including boating facilities, water sports, angling, and swimming beaches for areas with less intact ecological functions.

C. Access, circulation, and parking for recreational developments shall comply with the following regulations:

1. Vehicular access points shall be limited to the minimum number necessary for the proposed recreational facility, and shall be configured to minimize disturbance of ~~sensitive-critical~~ natural resources. Nonmotorized access points shall be provided where feasible.

2. Access to the water's edge from parking areas shall be limited to pedestrian movement, except that marinas and boat launching facilities may be provided with access drives or roads.

3. Circulation within recreational areas shall, as appropriate, include provisions for ~~all-various~~ modes of transportation. Roadways for motorized vehicles shall be designed and located to take advantage of scenic views, vistas, and points of interest in ~~nonsensitivenon-critical areas~~ outside of critical areas, and shall be designed and constructed with consideration of, and sensitivity for, natural features and amenities of the shorelines.

4. Access and circulation shall conform to provisions for road and railroad design and construction as set forth in RMC 26.30.100.

5. Parking areas shall be located on the ~~inland~~ landward side of all buildings, structures, and recreational uses, and shall be developed in accordance with applicable city of Richland parking and landscaping standards.

D. Development plans shall include provisions for the protection and preservation of ecological functions, natural resources, and scenic views and vistas of the shoreline.

E. Recreational facilities shall be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner consistent with the intent of the shoreline environment in which they are located, and which does not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

F. Applications for recreational uses that require the use of fertilizers, pesticides, or other chemical treatments shall include plans demonstrating best management practices to be used to minimize the potential for contamination of surface water and ground water resources. Nonchemical methods of vegetation management shall be preferred wherever feasible.

G. New over-water structures for recreation use shall be allowed only when:

1. They accommodate water-dependent recreation uses or facilities; or

2. They allow opportunities for substantial numbers of people to enjoy the shorelines of the state; and

3. They are not located in or adjacent to areas of ecological sensitivity, especially aquatic and wildlife ~~habitat areas~~ [habitat conservation areas](#); and

4. No net loss of ecological functions will be achieved.

H. Private recreation uses and facilities that utilize public aquatic lands shall provide public access as provided in RMC 26.20.050, or shall provide improved, compensating public access at other locations.

I. Motorized vehicular use outside of designated roadways and driveways, including the use of all-terrain and off-road vehicles, in the shoreline area is prohibited, except for boat launching and maintenance activities, and except where specific areas for such use are set aside and controlled by a public entity.

J. In natural open space areas, the need for trails for ADA access should be balanced with the extent of alteration of the natural environment required to accommodate such facilities.

K. Recreational developments shall comply with all local and state health regulations.

26.30.090 Residential development.

Policies and regulations for residential development are intended to promote use of the shoreline that acknowledges existing residential patterns and allows residential utilization of shoreline areas without resulting in a net loss of ecological function.

A. Single-family residential development is a priority use on the shoreline when developed in a manner consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment.

B. Residential development in the shoreline shall meet the criteria of no net loss of ecological functions in RMC 26.20.020 and the preferred sequence for mitigation of impacts [shall be used](#). The use shall be located and designed to maintain required buffers, and maintain or enhance shoreline ecological functions including shoreline geomorphic processes, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and the aquatic food chain in general.

C. New residential development shall cluster dwelling units to provide as little alteration to the natural environment as feasible, and shall utilize low impact development (LID) techniques to reduce physical and visual impacts on shorelines.

D. Multifamily residential use is not a priority for location on the shoreline under the Shoreline Management Act and is subject to the preference for water-dependent and water-oriented use. It therefore must meet requirements for providing public benefit through ecological restoration and public access. Multifamily development may not be approved if it displaces existing water-dependent uses. Multifamily development uses

may be permitted only where it provides significant public benefit with respect to the objectives of the Act by:

1. Restoration of ecological functions, both in aquatic and upland environments, that shall provide native vegetation ~~buffers~~ according to the standards provided for ~~sensitive-critical~~ areas or in accordance with the ~~restoration element of this program~~ City of Richland Shoreline Restoration and Protection Plan; and
2. Provision of public access is required in accordance with RMC 26.20.050.

E. Over-water residences are prohibited.

F. New residential development shall assure that the development will not require shoreline stabilization. Prior to approval, geotechnical analysis of the site and shoreline characteristics shall demonstrate that shoreline stabilization is unlikely to be necessary, setbacks from steep slopes, bluffs, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas, and riparian erosion areas shall be sufficient to protect structures during the life of the lots, and impacts to adjacent, downslope, or down-current properties are not likely to occur during the life of lots created.

G. New residential development shall meet all ~~sensitive-critical~~ area provisions of this program. Filling of, or into, water bodies or their associated wetlands for the purpose of subdivision or multifamily construction shall not be permitted. New subdivisions, short plats, and large lots shall preserve the required buffer in a protective tract, public or private land trust dedication, or be similarly preserved through an appropriate permanent protective mechanism. Each lot owner within the subdivision, short plat, or other land division shall have an undivided interest in the tract(s) or protective mechanism created.

H. Residential developments, including subdivisions, and planned unit developments of five or more lots/units shall provide improved public access for all residents of the development and the general public, in compliance with public access standards contained in RMC 26.20.050.

I. All new divisions of land shall record a prohibition on new private individual docks on the face of the plat. An area reserved for shared moorage may be designated if it meets all requirements of this program.

J. All development shall be in compliance with all codes and ordinances of the city of Richland, including applicable subdivision, ~~sensitive-critical~~ area and zoning regulations.

26.30.100 Transportation facilities.

A. Roads and Bridges.

1. Development of new roads or substantially expanded existing roads shall demonstrate the need for a shoreline location and that no feasible upland alternative outside the shoreline is available.

2. Roads shall cross shoreline areas by the shortest, most direct route feasible to minimize impacts, unless such route would cause significant adverse impacts based on specific local features.

3. The project configuration, design, and related features will minimize alteration of ~~sensitive~~-critical area buffers, avoid impacts on bird and wildlife movement as much as is feasible, fit the existing topography as much as feasible, and minimize alterations to the natural or existing vegetation.

4. New transportation facilities shall be located and designed to avoid the need for shoreline stabilization where feasible. Where demonstrated to be necessary to protect an existing facility that is in imminent danger of loss or substantial damage, new or expanded structural shore stabilization shall provide mitigation of impacts resulting in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. In cases where substantial shore stabilization is required, relocation of roads further from the shoreline may be required.

5. New or expanded roads will provide public access in accordance with RMC 26.20.050 and, where they afford scenic vistas, pedestrian viewpoints will be provided.

6. Wetlands shall be avoided whenever feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, bridges shall be utilized when crossing wetlands to avoid obstructing movement of surface and ground water unless it can be demonstrated that fill and compensatory mitigation will produce equal or greater ecological functions.

7. Road crossings of streams shall utilize bridges rather than culverts to the maximum extent feasible.

8. Private access roads or driveways providing ingress and egress for individual single-family residences or lots shall be limited to the minimum allowed by the fire code.

9. Bridges shall be designed and built of sufficient lateral and vertical clearance to allow the unimpeded passage of flood flows and debris. In wide streamways, bridges shall employ the maximum length of clear spans feasible with pier supports that produce the minimum deflection feasible. Bridge approaches in floodways of any stream shall be constructed on open piling or other measures to allow free water movement.

10. Landscape planting is required along all shoreline roads, parking, and turnout facilities to:

- a. Provide buffers between pedestrian and auto users;
- b. Enhance the shoreline driving experience; and
- c. Enhance and complement potential views of shoreline areas.

11. The city shall not vacate any public right-of-way in a shoreline location until adopting a comprehensive public access plan for the area showing that the subject right-of-way cannot be used as a contributing element in that plan. The city shall vacate a public right-of-way abutting a body of water only in compliance with RCW 35.79.035, ~~which allows vacations of streets abutting bodies of water only when:~~

- ~~a. The vacation will enable acquisition of the property for public purposes;~~
- ~~b. The street or alley is not suitable for certain purposes (e.g., port, park, education); or~~
- ~~c. The vacation will enable implementation of a public access plan.~~

12. In order to improve public access to the shoreline, the city shall acquire and/or retain abandoned or unused road or railroad rights-of-way for public access to and/or along the water.

B. Nonmotorized Facilities.

1. Nonmotorized facilities shall comply with provision for public access facilities in RMC 26.20.050.
2. Trails shall be developed consistent with adopted city and regional system plans.
3. Nonmotorized facilities shall avoid ~~sensitive-critical~~ areas ~~features of the shoreline~~ to the extent feasible, including wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas. Facilities shall be placed outside of or in the outer portions of buffers. Elevated walkways shall be utilized where feasible to cross wetlands and streams.

C. Railroads.

1. Railroad improvement requiring right-of-way expansion within the shoreline shall demonstrate that there is no feasible alternative outside of shoreline jurisdiction.
2. Expansion of existing railroad facilities within existing rights-of-way (additional track or other features) must demonstrate the need for a shoreline location and that no feasible upland alternative outside shoreline jurisdiction is feasible. New tracks shall be placed upland of existing tracks if feasible and may require relocation of existing tracks.
3. The project shall be designed to minimize alteration of ~~sensitive-critical~~ area buffers, to fit the existing topography as much as feasible, and to minimize alterations to the natural or existing topography.
4. Wetlands shall be avoided whenever feasible. Bridges shall be utilized when crossing wetlands to avoid obstructing movement of surface and ground water unless it can be demonstrated that fill and compensatory mitigation will produce equal or greater ecological functions.

5. Trails and shoreline access should be provided with facilities to safely cross railroads, to enhance regional nonmotorized circulation, and improve public access to the shoreline. Any proposal to add tracks to an existing corridor shall include additional crossings of the rail corridor to make a proportional contribution to meeting an ultimate goal of at least one crossing every 2,500 feet.

6. Criteria for road crossings of streams and shoreline stabilization shall apply to railroads.

D. Parking.

1. Parking facilities in shorelines are not a preferred use and shall be allowed only as necessary to support an authorized use. Parking facilities shall be located outside shoreline jurisdiction where possible. Parking in shoreline jurisdiction shall directly serve a permitted shoreline use and shall be located outside of ~~sensitive~~critical area buffers and as far from the water/land interface as possible.

2. Parking facilities serving individual buildings on the shoreline shall be located landward from the principal building being served. The only exceptions to this would be when the parking facility is within or beneath the structure and adequately screened, or in cases when an alternate location would have less environmental impact on the shoreline and in all cases is prohibited over the water.

3. Parking facilities shall be designed and landscaped to minimize adverse impacts upon adjacent shoreline and abutting properties. Landscaping shall comply with Chapter 23.54 RMC and, in addition, landscaping between parking areas and public access shall provide effective screening within three years of project completion.

26.30.110 Utilities.

A. New or substantially expanded utilities serving uses within the city may be located within shoreline jurisdiction only if:

1. The facility is needed within the shoreline jurisdiction to support permitted shoreline activities; and
2. No feasible upland alternative exists based on analysis of system options that assess the potential for alternative routes outside shoreline jurisdiction or is set back further from the land/water interface.

B. Regional facilities that serve uses outside the city and all electric transmission facilities with a capacity greater than 50 kW shall demonstrate, based on an analysis of alternative routes and technology, that:

1. No upland alternative route is feasible;
2. Utilization of existing corridors is not feasible, including expansion or replacement of existing facilities, if new corridors are proposed;
3. A location within designated industrial environments or existing transportation corridors is not feasible;

4. The proposal has the least ~~feasible~~-adverse impact on the natural environment_ which is feasible; and

5. The location and design of the facility has the least ~~feasible~~-change in the existing character of the shoreline views enjoyed by residences or from public access facilities as is feasible, and will not obstruct scenic vistas.

C. Linear facilities consisting of pipelines, sewers, cables and other facilities roughly parallel to the shoreline shall be discouraged except where no other feasible alternative exists. At the time of replacement of such facilities that are close to their lifespan, or when such facilities are expanded, relocation outside of the shoreline may be required as if they were new facilities. When permitted, design shall assure that maintenance of the facilities does not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions or significant impacts to other shoreline resources and values.

D. Utilities shall be located in the least ~~sensitive~~ environmentally sensitive portions of a site and outside of natural open space areas, where feasible, and be designed to minimize environmental impact, avoid significant natural, historic, archaeological, or cultural sites to the maximum extent feasible, and mitigate unavoidable impacts.

E. Utilities, where permitted, shall meet the following design criteria:

1. Facilities should occupy as little of the shoreline as feasible and should be located in existing rights-of-way and, if possible, should share existing facilities where feasible. Utility installation parallel to the shoreline should be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. Utilities shall cross the shoreline area by the shortest, most direct route, unless such route would cause substantial significant environmental damage.

2. Utilities shall be located and designed to minimize alterations to the natural environment, be located outside of natural open space areas, where feasible, and fit the existing topography as much as possible, and should be designed to minimize and mitigate environmental impact.

3. Facilities shall be located and designed to minimize introducing elements that change the existing character of the shoreline, obstruct views enjoyed by residences or from public access facilities, or obstruct scenic vistas.

4. Utility crossings of water bodies shall be attached to bridges or located in other existing facilities, if feasible. If new installations are required to cross water bodies or wetlands, they should avoid disturbing banks and streambeds, and shall be designed to avoid the need for shoreline stabilization. Crossings shall be tunneled or bored where feasible. Installations shall be deep enough to avoid failures or need for protection due to exposure due to stream bed mobilization, aggregation, or lateral migration. Underwater utilities shall be placed in a sleeve if feasible to avoid the need for excavation in the event of the need for maintenance or replacement.

F. New electrical distribution lines within the shoreline shall be placed underground. Distribution lines that cross water or other ~~sensitive~~-critical areas may be allowed to be placed above ground if:

1. Underground installation would substantially disrupt ecological functions and processes of water bodies and wetlands, and horizontal drilling or similar technology that does not disturb the surface is not feasible;
2. Visual impacts are minimized to the extent feasible; and
3. If overhead facilities require that native trees and other vegetation in a ~~sensitive~~-critical areas buffer cannot be maintained in a natural condition, compensatory mitigation shall be provided on or off site.

G. Stormwater, wastewater, or water supply pump stations, and stormwater discharge facilities such as dispersion trenches, level spreaders, and outfalls may be located in the shoreline jurisdiction if:

1. Due to topographic or other physical constraints there are no feasible locations for these facilities outside the shoreline;
2. The facility minimizes and compensates for impacts to ~~sensitive~~-critical area buffers; and
3. Any discharge facility is designed and maintained to prevent erosion or other adverse impacts.

H. Construction shall be designed to protect the shoreline against erosion, uncontrolled or polluting drainage and other factors detrimental to the environment, both during and after construction.

I. Roadways or other facilities to access utility installations within ~~sensitive~~-critical area buffers shall be no wider than needed to construct, maintain, or repair the utility.

J. Facilities involving buildings, such as pump stations, electrical substations, or other facilities, ~~when permitted~~, shall be in scale with surrounding development, architecturally compatible and landscaped to assure compatibility with natural features, public access facilities, and adjacent uses.

K. Public Access. Utility development shall provide for compatible, multiple uses of sites and rights-of-way through coordination with local government agencies. Such uses include shoreline access in accordance with RMC 26.20.050, trail systems, and other forms of recreation and transportation, provided such uses will not unduly interfere with utility operations, endanger public health and safety, or create a significant and disproportionate liability for the owner.

Chapter 26.40 SHORELINE MODIFICATION REGULATIONS

Sections:

- 26.40.010 Shoreline stabilization.
- 26.40.020 Breakwaters, jetties, and groins.
- 26.40.030 Flood hazard management.
- 26.40.040 Clearing and grading.
- 26.40.050 Dredging and dredge material disposal.
- 26.40.060 In-stream structures.

26.40.010 Shoreline stabilization.

Shoreline stabilization includes actions taken to address erosion impacts to property and dwellings, businesses, or structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, tides, wind, or wave action. These actions include structural and nonstructural methods.

A. New development, including subdivision, shall be located and designed to avoid the need for future shoreline stabilization to the maximum extent feasible. New lots created by subdivision shall not require shoreline stabilization in order for reasonable development to occur. New development on steep slopes shall be set back sufficiently to ensure that shoreline stabilization is unlikely to be necessary during the life of the structure. Proposed development that would require shoreline stabilization which would cause significant impacts to adjacent or down-current properties and shoreline areas shall not be allowed. In all cases, compliance with this criterion shall be documented by geotechnical analysis by qualified professionals.

B. The construction of shoreline protection [measures](#) for the primary purpose of retaining or creating dry land ~~that is not specifically authorized as a part of the permit~~ is prohibited [unless specifically authorized as a part of a permit](#).

C. Shoreline stabilization shall be designed and constructed to avoid stream channel direction modification, realignment and straightening, or result in increased channelization of normal stream flows.

D. New or enlarged structural shoreline stabilization measures for an existing primary structure, including residences, shall not be allowed unless there is conclusive evidence, documented by a geotechnical analysis, that the structure is in danger from shoreline erosion caused by natural processes rather than from upland conditions such as poorly managed stormwater or vegetation removal. Normal sloughing, erosion of steep bluffs, or shoreline erosion itself, without a scientific or geotechnical analysis, is not demonstration of need. The geotechnical analysis shall evaluate on-site drainage issues and address drainage problems away from the shoreline edge before considering structural shoreline stabilization. The erosion control structure shall not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

E. Alternatives for shoreline stabilization shall be based on the following hierarchy of preference:

1. No action (allow the shoreline to retreat naturally), increase building setbacks, and relocate structures.
2. Stabilization constructed of natural materials incorporating measures such as soft-shore protection and bioengineering, including beach nourishment, protective berms, or vegetative stabilization.
3. Soft-shore stabilization, as described above, in combination with rigid works, as described below, constructed as a protective measure.
4. Rigid works constructed of artificial materials such as riprap or concrete.

F. Shoreline stabilization may be permitted to protect a water-dependent development, or single-family residences, when all of the [following](#) conditions ~~below~~ have been demonstrated to apply and are documented by a report by a qualified professional:

1. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as the loss of vegetation and drainage;
2. Nonstructural measures, such as placing the development further from the shoreline, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient;
3. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report; and
4. The stabilization structure shall not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
5. Where a geotechnical analysis confirms a need to prevent potential damage to a primary structure, but the need is not as immediate as three years, the analysis may still be used to justify more immediate authorization for shoreline stabilization using bioengineering approaches.

G. Shoreline stabilization may be permitted to protect an existing non-water-dependent development when all of the [following](#) conditions ~~below~~ are met as documented by a report by a qualified professional:

1. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as the loss of vegetation and drainage;
2. Nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements are not feasible or not sufficient;
3. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report;
4. The affected structure cannot be feasibly located or relocated outside of the area affected by natural shoreline erosion processes; and

5. The stabilization structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

6. Where a geotechnical analysis confirms a need to prevent potential damage, but the need is not as immediate as three years, the analysis may still be used to justify more immediate authorization for shoreline stabilization using bioengineering approaches.

H. Shoreline protection for the restoration of ecological functions or hazardous substance remediation projects pursuant to ~~Chapter 70.105D RCW~~ Chapter 70A.305 shall meet the following conditions ~~below~~ and be documented by a qualified professional:

1. Nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements are not feasible or not sufficient; and
2. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

I. Replacement of an existing shoreline stabilization structure with a similar structure is permitted if there is a demonstrated need to protect existing primary uses, structures, or public facilities (e.g., roads, bridges, railways, and utility systems) from erosion caused by stream undercutting or wave action. The existing shoreline stabilization structure must be removed from the shoreline as part of the replacement activity. The following conditions must be met and documented by a qualified professional:

1. There is a demonstrated need to protect principal uses or structures from erosion caused by stream geohydraulic processes.
2. The replacement structure is designed, located, sized, and constructed to assure no net loss of ecological functions.
3. Replacement walls or bulkheads shall not encroach waterward of the ordinary high water mark or existing structure unless the residence was occupied prior to January 1, 1992, and overriding safety or environmental concerns exist. In such cases, the replacement structure shall abut the existing shoreline stabilization structure.
4. Soft shoreline stabilization measures that provide restoration of shoreline ecological functions may be permitted waterward of the ordinary high water mark.
5. For purposes of this subsection, "replacement" means the construction of a new structure to perform a shoreline stabilization function of an existing structure which can no longer adequately serve its purpose. Additions to or increases in size of existing shoreline stabilization measures shall be considered new structures.

J. A publicly funded shoreline stabilization project shall include appropriate provisions for public access to the shoreline, not create barriers to public access if in existence, and incorporate ecological restoration measures if feasible.

K. Gabions (wire mesh filled with concrete or rocks) shall not be used in bulkhead construction where alternatives more consistent with this program are feasible, because of their limited durability and the potential hazard to shore users and the shoreline environment.

26.40.020 Breakwaters, jetties, and groins.

A. Breakwaters, jetties, rock weirs, and groins shall only be permitted by [a shoreline](#) special use permit for navigational purposes, water-dependent uses, and marinas where water-dependent uses are located waterward of the OHWM, and where protection from strong wave action is essential.

B. Breakwaters, jetties, rock weirs, and groins may be approved only if analysis by a qualified professional demonstrates that erosion and accretion processes, riparian habitat, channel migration, and floodplain functions will not be adversely affected or are mitigated by a specific program implemented over the lifespan of the effect.

C. The design of new breakwaters, groins, and jetties shall incorporate provisions for public access and public fishing if such access is feasible and safe.

26.40.030 Flood hazard management.

A. New or substantially altered structural flood hazard reduction measures, such as dikes, levees, berms and similar flood control structures, shall be consistent with basin-wide flood control strategies in regional flood hazard management plans.

B. Flood control structures shall be permitted for the following purposes only, as documented through a geotechnical or geofluvial analysis:-

1. They are necessary to protect existing development.
2. Nonstructural flood hazard reduction measures are infeasible.
3. Impacts to ecological processes and functions, priority fish and wildlife species and habitats, and the aquatic food chain can be successfully mitigated to assure no net loss of [ecological](#) functions.
4. Measures are consistent with an adopted comprehensive flood hazard management plan that evaluates cumulative impacts to the watershed system.

C. Public access shall be provided in accordance with public access policies and ~~regulations of~~ RMC 26.20.050. If the project is publicly funded, the design must provide appropriate public access to the shoreline, improve public access to the shoreline, and provide ecological restoration where feasible.

D. Dike and levee design shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be:

1. Limited in size to the minimum height required to protect adjacent lands from the predicted flood stage as identified in the applicable comprehensive flood control management plan or as required by FEMA for dike recertification;

2. Placed landward of fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and wetland buffers unless there is no other feasible alternative to reduce flood hazard to existing development;

3. Located and designed so as to protect and restore the natural character of the stream, avoid the disruption of channel integrity, and provide the maximum opportunity for natural floodway functions to take place. Design must consider including levee setbacks to allow for more natural function of floodplains, channel migration zones, off channel habitat and associated wetlands directly interrelated and interdependent with the stream; and

4. Designed to incorporate appropriate vegetation management.

E. All flood protection measures shall demonstrate that downstream flooding will not be increased and the integrity of downstream ecological functions will not be adversely affected, including disruption of natural drainage flows and stormwater runoff.

F. Removal of materials from the river channel for flood management purposes may be allowed only as part of an adopted integrated flood control management program, and after biological and geomorphological study demonstrates that other flood hazard reduction strategies would not be effective in the absence of gravel removal. Specific studies accompanying the application must demonstrate that adverse flooding, erosion, or other environmental impacts either upstream or downstream of extraction sites would not occur or would be mitigated, including analysis of the natural processes of gravel transportation for the river system as a whole.

26.40.040 Clearing and grading.

A. Clearing and grading activities in shoreline areas shall be allowed only in association with a permitted shoreline development, and shall be limited to the minimum extent necessary to accommodate shoreline development. Clearing and grading shall retain natural features and functions, including natural topography, to the maximum extent feasible.

B. Fill is restricted in wetlands or fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas in accordance with ~~sensitive~~critical areas regulations.

C. Fill may not be placed in floodways. Fill may be placed in other ~~flood hazard areas~~frequently flooded areas only where it is demonstrated that adverse impacts to hydrogeologic processes will be avoided and the provisions of Chapter 26.60 RMC are met.

D. Fill below, or waterward, of the ordinary high water mark for any use except ecological restoration requires a shoreline special use permit. Fill may be placed below the OHWM only when it is demonstrated as necessary to:

1. Accomplish an aquatic habitat restoration plan;

2. Correct the adverse results of past shoreline modification that has disrupted natural stream geomorphic conditions and adversely affected aquatic or terrestrial habitat;
3. Provide for clean-up and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of an interagency environmental clean-up plan;
4. Expand or alter transportation facilities of statewide significance currently located on the shoreline, and then only upon a demonstration that alternatives to fill are not feasible; or
5. Create water-dependent recreational facilities open to the public.

26.40.050 Dredging and dredge material disposal.

A. Dredging shall be permitted only:

1. For flood control purposes, as part of an adopted regional flood control plan;
2. In conjunction with a water-dependent use of water bodies or adjacent shorelands where channel modification is essential to the water-dependent use;
3. As part of an approved habitat improvement project; or
4. In conjunction with a bridge, navigational structure, water, or wastewater treatment facility for which there is a documented public need and where other ~~feasible~~ sites or methods are not feasible.

B. New dredging shall be permitted only where it is demonstrated by a report prepared by a qualified professional that it will avoid adverse impacts to water quality, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and other ~~sensitive~~critical areas, flood holding capacity, natural drainage and water circulation patterns, significant plant communities, prime agricultural land, and public access to shorelines. When such impacts are unavoidable, they shall be minimized and mitigated such that they result in no net loss of ecological functions.

C. New development siting and design should avoid the need for new and maintenance dredging.

D. During a low water season, removal of a portion of an accretion point bar below the OHWM but above the water level at the time of operation may be permitted as a special use for flood control purposes as follows:

1. It is identified as an element of an adopted integrated flood control management program that demonstrates that other flood hazard reduction strategies would not be effective in the absence of material removal, and is in accordance with RMC 26.40.030(F).
2. Specific studies accompanying the application must demonstrate that adverse flooding, erosion, or other environmental impacts would not occur or would be

mitigated either upstream or downstream of extraction sites, including the natural processes of gravel transportation for the river system as a whole.

E. Dredge material disposal shall be permitted only at locations where it is demonstrated by analysis by a qualified professional that the disposal will not result in significant or ongoing adverse impacts to water quality, ~~sensitive~~-critical areas, flood holding capacity, natural drainage and water circulation patterns, prime agricultural land, or public access to shorelines. When such impacts are unavoidable, they shall be minimized and mitigated such that they result in no net loss of ecological functions.

F. Disposal of dredge material within fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (FWHCA), wetlands, within a floodplain or within a river's channel migration zone shall be allowed only where alternative disposal sites are not feasible. In the limited instances where it is allowed, such disposal shall require a shoreline special use permit. Applicants shall demonstrate that:

1. The proposed dredge materials disposal site is subject to an allowed use under this program that:
 - a. Is an element of an approved restoration plan for aquatic or upland fish and wildlife habitat;
 - b. Will create, expand, rehabilitate, or enhance a beach that provides public recreation opportunities that is permitted under this program;
 - c. If on private land, the site will ultimately be suitable for a use permitted by this program or will be subject to buffer or other open space restrictions; and
 - d. Will affect the smallest feasible land.
2. Sites will be adequately screened from view of local residents or passersby on public rights-of-way to the maximum extent practicable (e.g., a combination of fencing and vegetation).
3. Sites will be revegetated with appropriate native species as soon as possible to retard erosion and restore wildlife habitat and other ~~sensitive~~-critical areas functions.
4. Shoreline ecological functions and processes will be preserved, including protection of riparian buffers and surface and ground water.

26.40.060 In-stream structures.

A. In-stream structures may be allowed only when the public benefits of such facilities clearly outweigh any loss of ecological processes and functions, and only when an analysis of alternatives demonstrates that the proposed location and design would result in less adverse impact than alternative locations and designs.

B. In-stream structures may be approved only for:

1. Water-dependent use where the in-stream structure is essential to operation of the use.

2. A project that has received Governor's certification pursuant to Chapter 80.50 RCW, Energy Facility Siting.

3. A project that has received approval and licensing by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

4. Projects that are part of an approved irrigation district plan or are private or corporate irrigation facilities approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

5. A fish or wildlife habitat restoration project approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

C. All applications for in-stream structures shall demonstrate that they result in no net loss of ecological functions, and ~~applications~~ shall detail all mitigation measures, include detailed mitigation plans, timetables for implementation, and a monitoring program.

D. In-stream structures and their support facilities shall be located and designed to minimize the need for shoreline defense structures. When shoreline defense structures are demonstrated as necessary, they shall be approved in accordance with RMC 26.40.010, Shoreline stabilization.

E. In-stream structures and associated facilities shall be designed and constructed to avoid, and where avoidance is not feasible shall mitigate, adverse land use impacts, including impacts to public access facilities, publicly owned lands or waters used for recreation, and public and private recreation facilities. Impacts to be avoided include the visual impact of the structure or facilities, the intrusion of roads or utility corridors into undeveloped area used for recreation, noise, and impacts from reduced water flows.

F. In-stream structures shall be designed and constructed to provide public access to and along the shoreline in accordance with the public access policies and regulations contained in RMC 26.20.050. Existing public access and recreational opportunities should be retained, enhanced, or replaced.

Chapter 26.50 PERMIT ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Sections:

26.50.001	Administrator.
26.50.010	Permit requirements.
26.50.011	Coordination with other agencies.
26.50.012	Development compliance.
26.50.020	Exemptions from shoreline substantial development permit.
26.50.021	Exemption procedures. Exemptions Exceptions to local review.
26.50.025	Exemption procedures.
26.50.030	Shoreline permit application procedures.
26.50.040	Approval criteria.
26.50.050	Shoreline Special use permit.
26.50.060	Shoreline Variances.
26.50.070	Time requirements for shoreline permits.
26.50.080	Land division.
26.50.090	Construction permit compliance.
26.50.100	Rulings to state.
26.50.110	Appeals.
26.50.120	Rescission of permits.
26.50.121	Violations – Penalties.
26.50.140	Restoration project relocation of OHWM.
26.50.150	Shoreline moratorium.
26.50.160	Non-conforming development.

26.50.001 Administrator.

The community development director or designee shall administer and be responsible for the enforcement of the Richland shoreline master program, [and is referred to as the administrator or shoreline administrator in this title.](#)

26.50.010 Permit requirements.

A. ~~Substantial d~~Developments proposed ~~on shorelines~~[within the shoreline jurisdiction](#) of Richland shall be allowed subject to the issuance of a [shoreline](#) permit from the city of Richland. Applications for a [shoreline](#) substantial development permit, [shoreline](#) special use permit, and [shoreline](#) variance are required to comply with the permit review provisions established by the state of Washington (Chapter 173-27 WAC) and the city of Richland, and shall be accompanied by a standard fee as set forth in the schedule of fees referenced in Chapter 19.80 RMC. Application forms containing the information required by WAC 173-27-180 shall be provided by the shoreline administrator.

B. Shoreline permits shall be classified as Type I or Type II permit applications according to the criteria established in RMC 19.20.010.

1. Decision authority for shoreline substantial development permits meeting the criteria for Type I permit applications shall rest with the administrator.

2. Decision authority for shoreline substantial development permits classified as Type II permit applications and all [shoreline](#) special use permits shall rest with the hearing examiner.

3. Decision authority for shoreline variances shall rest with the hearing examiner.

C. ~~Application~~ [Applications](#) for a [shoreline](#) substantial development permit or [shoreline](#) special use permit shall be considered a request for site plan approval as outlined in Chapter 23.48 RMC.

26.50.011 Coordination with other agencies.

The city will coordinate on issues relating to ecological conditions, functions and processes, and on wetland and ordinary high water delineations with the Washington State Department of Ecology, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, as well as other agencies with permit authority over a project, to the extent that agencies are timely in their response and coordination does not unduly extend review times.

26.50.012 Development compliance.

A. All uses and developments within the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act shall be planned and carried out in a manner that is consistent with this program and the policies of the Act as required by RCW 90.58.140(1), regardless of whether a shoreline substantial development permit, statement of exemption, shoreline variance, or shoreline special use permit is required. The city shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this program for all permits and approvals processed by the city.

B. Regulation of private property to implement any program goals such as public access and protection of ecological functions must be consistent with all relevant constitutional and other legal limitations. These include, but are not limited to, property rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Washington State Constitution, applicable federal and state case law, and state statutes such as RCW 34.05.328 and 43.21C.060. An applicant requesting specific accommodation of constitutional or other legal limits in the application of standards and criteria of this program must do so in the application materials. The decision maker shall address such requests in specific findings.

C. Policies and provisions of this program and Chapter 90.58 RCW, including the permit system, shall apply to all nonfederal developments and uses undertaken on federal lands and on lands subject to nonfederal ownership, lease or easement, even though such lands may fall within the external boundaries of a federal ownership.

D. In reviewing all [shoreline](#) permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of existing development, approved but not yet constructed development, and the likelihood of additional requests for like actions to the extent such uses are allowed in an area and development trends indicate a reasonable likelihood of occurrence. The city shall track and periodically evaluate the cumulative effects of all project review actions in shoreline areas.

E. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter does not constitute compliance with other federal, state, and local regulations and permit requirements that may be required (for example, Hydraulic Permit Act (HPA) permits, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits, Washington State Department of Ecology water quality certification (Section 401) national pollution discharge elimination system permits). The applicant is responsible for complying with these requirements apart from the process established in this chapter.

26.50.020 Exemptions from [shoreline](#) substantial development permit.

A. A [shoreline](#) substantial development permit shall be required for all proposed use and development of shorelines unless the proposal is specifically exempt pursuant to RCW 90.58.140(1).

B. The following shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this shoreline program and are exempt from obtaining a shoreline substantial development permit (SSDP); provided, that any additional exemptions established by legislative amendment of the statute shall constitute exemptions without amendment to this code. An exemption from an SSDP is not an exemption from compliance with the Act or the shoreline master program, or from any other regulatory requirements. To be authorized, all uses and developments must be consistent with the policies and provisions of this shoreline program and the Shoreline Management Act. A use or development exempt from a shoreline substantial development permit may require a [shoreline](#) special use permit or a [shoreline](#) variance.

1. Governor's Certification. Any project with a certification from the Governor pursuant to Chapter 80.50 RCW.

2. Projects valued at or below ~~\$6,416~~, [the current dollar amount](#) established by RCW 90.58.030(3)(e) [and WAC 173.27.040](#), as [periodically](#) amended for Consumer Price Index inflations.

3. Maintenance and Repair. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire, or elements.

a. "Normal maintenance" includes those usual acts to prevent a decline, lapse, or cessation from a lawfully established condition.

b. "Normal repair" means to restore a development to a state comparable to its original condition, including, but not limited to, its size, shape, configuration, location and external appearance, within a reasonable period after decay or partial destruction, except where repair causes substantial adverse effects to the shoreline resource or environment.

c. Replacement of a structure or development may be authorized as repair where such replacement is the common method of repair for the type of structure or development, and the replacement structure or development is comparable to the original structure or development, including, but not limited to, its size, shape, configuration, location and external appearance, and the

replacement does not cause substantial adverse effects to shoreline resources or environment.

4. Emergency Construction. Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements.

a. An “emergency” is an unanticipated and imminent threat to public health, safety, or the environment which requires immediate action within a time too short to allow for full compliance with the shoreline master program.

b. Emergency construction does not include development of new permanent protective structures where none previously existed. Where new protective structures are deemed to be the appropriate means to address the emergency situation, upon abatement of the emergency situation, the new structure shall be removed or any permit which would have been required, absent an emergency, pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW, Chapter 173-27 WAC, or this shoreline program shall be obtained.

c. All emergency construction shall be consistent with the policies of Chapter 90.58 RCW and the shoreline master program.

d. In general, flooding or other seasonal events that can be anticipated and may occur, but that are not imminent, are not an emergency.

5. Agricultural Construction or Practices. Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation and ranching activities, including agricultural service roads and utilities on shorelands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation structures, including, but not limited to, head gates, pumping facilities and irrigation channels. A feedlot of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, and alteration of the contour of the shorelands by leveling or filling, other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities. A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed, but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock wintering operations.

6. Construction of Single-Family Residence and Accessory Buildings. Construction on shorelands by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single-family residence for his own use or for the use of his family, which residence does not exceed a height of 35 feet above average grade level as defined in WAC 173-27-030, and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this section.

a. “Single-family” residence means a detached dwelling designed for and occupied by one family, including those structures and developments within a contiguous ownership which are a normal appurtenance. An “appurtenance” is

necessarily connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence and is located landward of the OHWM and the perimeter of a wetland.

b. Construction authorized under this exemption shall be located landward of the OHWM.

7. Construction of Noncommercial Docks. Construction of a dock, including a community dock designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of single and multifamily residences. This exception applies if:

a. The fair market value of the dock does not exceed ~~\$20,000~~ the current dollar amount established by RCW 90.58.030(3)(e) and WAC173.27.040, as periodically amended for Consumer Price Index inflations, for docks that are constructed to replace existing docks and are of equal or lesser square footage than the existing dock being replaced; or

b. Ten thousand dollars for all other docks constructed in fresh waters. However, if subsequent construction occurs within five years of completion of the prior construction, and the combined fair market value of the subsequent and prior construction exceeds the amount specified in this subsection, the subsequent construction shall be considered a substantial development for the purpose of this chapter.

c. A dock is a landing and moorage facility for watercraft and does not include recreational decks, storage facilities, or other appurtenances.

d. The dock meets all requirements of this code. A private dock generally is prohibited.

8. Construction Authorized by the Coast Guard. Construction or modification, by or under the authority of the Coast Guard or a designated port management authority, of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys.

9. Operation, Maintenance, or Construction Related to Irrigation. Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals, waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that now exist or are hereafter created or developed as part of an irrigation system for the primary purpose of making use of system waters, including return flow and artificially stored ground water for the irrigation of lands.

10. Marking of Property Lines on State-Owned Lands. The marking of property lines or corners on state-owned lands when such marking does not interfere with the normal public use of the surface of the water.

11. Operation and Maintenance of Agricultural Drainage or Dikes. Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches, drains, or other facilities existing as of September 8, 1975, which were created, developed, or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or diking system.

12. Activities Necessary for Permit Application. Site exploration and investigation activities that are prerequisites to preparation of an application for development authorization under the shoreline master program, if:

- a. The activity does not interfere with the normal public use of the surface waters;
- b. The activity will have no significant adverse impact on the environment, including, but not limited to, fish, wildlife, fish or wildlife habitat [conservation areas](#), water quality, and aesthetic values;
- c. The activity does not involve the installation of a structure, and, upon completion of the activity, the vegetation and land configuration of the site are restored to conditions existing before the activity;
- d. A private entity seeking development authorization under the shoreline master program first posts a performance bond or provides other evidence of financial responsibility to the administrator to assure that the site is restored to preexisting conditions; and
- e. The activity is not subject to the permit requirements of RCW 90.58.550.

13. Removal or Control of Noxious Weeds. The process of removing or controlling an aquatic noxious weed, as defined in RCW 17.26.020, through the use of an herbicide or other treatment methods applicable to weed control that are recommended by a final environmental impact statement published by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Ecology jointly with other state agencies under Chapter 43.21C RCW.

14. Watershed Restoration Projects. Watershed restoration projects as defined below:

- a. "Watershed restoration project" means a public or private project authorized by the sponsor of a watershed restoration plan that implements the plan or a part of the plan and consists of one or more of the following activities:
 - i. A project that involves less than 10 miles of stream reach, in which less than 25 cubic yards of sand, gravel, or soil is removed, imported, disturbed, or discharged, and in which no existing vegetation is removed except as minimally necessary to facilitate additional plantings.
 - ii. A project for the restoration of an eroded or unstable stream bank that employs the principles of bioengineering, including limited use of rock as a stabilization only at the toe of the bank, and with primary emphasis on using native vegetation to control the erosive forces of flowing water.
 - iii. A project primarily designed to improve fish and wildlife habitat, remove or reduce impediments to migration of fish, or enhance the fishery resource available for use by all of the citizens of the state; provided, that any structure

other than a bridge or culvert or in-stream habitat enhancement structure associated with the project is less than 200 square feet in floor area and is located above the OHWM of the stream.

b. "Watershed restoration plan" means a plan developed or sponsored by a state department, a federally recognized Indian tribe, a city, or a conservation district, for which agency and public review has been conducted pursuant to Chapter 43.21C RCW, the State Environmental Policy Act. The watershed restoration plan generally contains a general program and implementation measures or actions for the preservation, restoration, re-creation, or enhancement of the natural resources, character, and ecology of a stream, stream segment, drainage area, or watershed.

15. Projects to Improve Fish and Wildlife Passage or Habitat. A public or private project, the primary purpose of which is to improve fish or wildlife habitat or fish passage, when all of the following apply:

a. The project has been approved in writing by the Department of Fish and Wildlife as necessary for the improvement of the habitat or passage, and appropriately designed and sited to accomplish the intended purpose;

b. The project has received hydraulic project approval ([HPA](#)) by the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to Chapter 75.20 RCW; and

c. The administrator has determined that the project is consistent with this shoreline [master](#) program.

~~16. Hazardous Substance Remediation. Hazardous substance remedial actions pursuant to WAC 173-27-040(3).~~

~~17.~~16. Projects on Lands Not Subject to Shoreline Jurisdiction Prior to Restoration. Actions on land that otherwise would not be under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act except for a change in the location of the OHWM or other criteria due to a shoreline restoration project approved in accordance with RMC 26.50.140 that creates a landward shift in the ordinary high water mark that brings the land under the jurisdiction of the Act.

17. The external or internal retrofitting of an existing structure with the exclusive purpose of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.) or to otherwise provide physical access to the structure by individuals with disabilities.

C. All of the above exemptions are subject to the following regulations:

1. Exemptions shall be construed narrowly. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of one or more of the listed exemptions may be granted exemption from the [shoreline](#) substantial development permit process.

2. The burden of proof that a development or use is exempt is on the applicant/proponent of the exempt development action.
3. If any part of a proposed development is not eligible for exemption, then a [shoreline](#) substantial development permit or [shoreline](#) special use permit is required for the entire project.

26.50.021 ~~Exemptions~~Exceptions to local review.

A. While Shoreline Substantial Development Permit exemptions listed in RMC 26.50.020 remain subject to compliance with Shoreline Master Program standards, the Act allows for Exceptions to Local Review which exempts the following activities from compliance with Shoreline Master Program standards:

1. Remedial hazardous substance cleanup actions.
2. Boatyard improvements to meet NPDES requirements.
3. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) facility maintenance and safety improvements. Pursuant to RCW 90.58.356, Washington State Department of Transportation projects and activities meeting the conditions of RCW 90.58.356.
4. Projects consistent with an environmental excellence program agreement pursuant to RCW 90.58.045.
5. Projects authorized through the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council process, pursuant to chapter 80.50 RCW.
6. Areas and uses in those areas that are under exclusive federal jurisdiction as established through federal or state statutes are not subject to the jurisdiction of Chapter 90.58 RCW.

26.50.~~021~~025 Exemption procedures.

A. A project requiring a permit from the city and subject to an exemption to a shoreline substantial development permit shall be reviewed under the criteria of the underlying permit with an additional finding recorded by the administrator addressing the grounds under which the permit is exempt.

B. Any person claiming exemption from the permit requirements of this shoreline program as a result of the exemptions specified in this ~~section~~[chapter](#) may make application for an ~~n exemption certificate permit~~ [shoreline exemption permit](#) to the administrator in the manner prescribed by the city, including payment of a fee as provided in the city's posted fee schedule.

C. For projects where Ecology is designated as the coordinating agency for the state with regard to permits issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the city shall transmit an ~~n exemption certificate~~ [shoreline exemption permit](#) addressed to the applicant and the Department of Ecology whenever a development is subject to one or more of the following federal permit requirements:

1. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 10 permit under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, which generally applies to any project occurring on or over navigable waters. Specific applicability information should be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; or
2. A Section 404 permit under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which generally applies to any project which may involve discharge of dredge or fill material to any water or wetland area. Specific applicability information should be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The ~~letter~~ [shoreline exemption permit](#) shall indicate the specific exemption provision from WAC 173-27-040 that is being applied to the development and provide a summary of the local government's analysis of the consistency of the project with the shoreline program and the Act.

D. The city may attach conditions to the approval of exempted developments and/or uses as necessary to ensure consistency of any project with the Shoreline Management Act and this shoreline master program.

26.50.030 Shoreline permit application procedures.

In addition to the public notice requirements of RMC Title 19, Development Regulation Administration, the following notice shall be provided for each application for a shoreline substantial development permit, [shoreline](#) special use permit, or [shoreline](#) variance-~~permit~~:

A. Within 14 days after the city has made a determination of completeness on the project permit application, the city shall issue public notice, including:

1. The date of application, the date of the notice of completion for the application, and the date of the notice of application;
2. A description of the proposed project action and a list of the project permits included in the application and, if applicable, a list of any studies requested under RCW 36.70B.070, 36.70B.090, and WAC 173-27-180;
3. The identification of other permits not included in the application to the extent known by the city;
4. The identification of existing environmental documents that evaluate the proposed project, and, if not otherwise stated on the document providing the notice of application, such as a city land use bulletin, the location where the application and any studies can be reviewed;
5. A statement of the public comment period, which shall be not less than 30 days following the date of notice of application;
6. A statement of the right of any person to comment on the application, receive notice of and participate in any hearings, request a copy of the decision once made, and any appeal rights. Public comments shall be accepted at any time prior to the

closing of the record of an open record hearing, if any, or, if no open record hearing is provided, prior to the decision on the project permit;

7. The date, time, place and type of hearing, if applicable and scheduled as of the date of notice of the application;

8. A statement of the preliminary determination, if one has been made at the time of notice, of those development regulations that will be used for project mitigation and consistency; and

9. Any other information determined appropriate by the administrator.

B. Public notice shall include:

1. Mailing of the notice to all latest recorded real property owners, as shown by the records of the county assessor, located within at least 300 feet of the boundary of the property upon which the development is proposed;

2. Posting on the property;

3. Publication at least once in the official newspaper of the city; and

4. If an open record public hearing is required, a notice shall be provided at least 15 days prior to the hearing.

26.50.040 Approval criteria.

In order to approve any development within shoreline master program jurisdiction, the city must find that a proposal is consistent with the following criteria in addition to the requirements of RMC Title 19, Development Regulation Administration.

A. Conformance with the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, as amended;

B. General conformance with the goals ~~for~~^{of} the shoreline master program, the general development policies for the plan elements, and the applicable policy statements for the use activity and the shoreline environment;

C. Compliance with use regulations of the shoreline master program appropriate to the shoreline designation and the type of use or development proposed, particularly the preference for water-oriented uses, subject to liberal construction to give full effect to the objectives and purposes for which they have been enacted. If a non-water-oriented use is approved, the decision maker shall enter specific findings documenting why water-oriented uses are not feasible;

D. Compliance with bulk and dimensional regulations of the shoreline master program appropriate to the shoreline designation and the type of use or development proposed, except those bulk and dimensional standards that have been modified by approval of a shoreline variance;

E. Consideration of the recommendations and comments of the Richland parks and recreation commission, ~~as if~~ the proposed development will affect and be affected by the goals and objectives of city plans for parks, trails, and open space;

F. General conformance with the provisions of the Richland comprehensive plan;

G. Consideration of provisions for facilities and improved designs to accommodate and encourage use by the physically disabled;

H. Compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Chapter 43.21C RCW; and

I. Compliance with applicable provisions of the Richland Municipal Code.

26.50.050 Shoreline Special use permit.

A. Certain uses are indicated in the use ~~chart~~ table as being permitted subject to the granting of a shoreline special use permit. The purpose of a shoreline special use permit is to provide greater flexibility in administering the use regulations of the shoreline program to accommodate certain uses which, by nature of use, intensity, or impact on an area, cannot be permitted outright within a shoreline environment in a manner consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020. In authorizing a shoreline ~~special conditional-use~~ permit, special conditions may be attached to the permit by the city or the Department of Ecology to prevent undesirable effects of the proposed use, and/or to ensure consistency of the project with the Act and the shoreline master program. Note: A shoreline special use permit is the same as a shoreline conditional use in WAC 172-27-160.

B. Applications for shoreline special use permits ~~for development on shorelines~~ shall be considered a request for site plan approval, ~~and shall also be required to observe~~ the permit application review procedure set forth in this program shall apply.

C. Applicants shall disclose ~~as part of the~~ with permit ~~process~~ applications:

1. Any applicable federal, state or local regulatory permit requirements; and
2. The status of any contact with those agencies having permit jurisdiction over the proposed project, and the status of any permit applications that may have been applied for.

D. Uses ~~which are~~ classified in this shoreline program as special uses may be authorized; provided, that the applicant demonstrates all of the following:

1. That the proposed use is consistent with the policies, regulations and standards of RCW 90.58.020 and this shoreline master program;
2. That the proposed use will not interfere with the normal public use of public shorelines;

3. That the proposed use of the site and design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under Richland's comprehensive plan and shoreline master program;

4. That the proposed use will cause no significant adverse effects to the shoreline environment in which it is to be located; and

5. That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.

E. In the granting of all [shoreline](#) special use permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example, if [shoreline](#) special use permits were granted for other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the special uses shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020, and shall not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.

F. Other uses which are not classified or set forth in the shoreline master program may be authorized as special uses, provided the applicant can demonstrate consistency with the requirements of this section and the requirements for special uses contained in the shoreline program.

G. Uses which are specifically prohibited by the shoreline [master](#) program may not be authorized ~~pursuant to either subsection (A) or (B) of this section.~~

26.50.060 [Shoreline](#) Variances.

A. A development ~~may be granted~~ which is at variance with the specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards established in the shoreline master program [may be allowed](#) where, owing to extraordinary circumstances relating to the physical character or configuration of property, the literal interpretation and strict application of the criteria established in the shoreline master program would cause undue and unnecessary hardship or thwart the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances, the applicant must demonstrate that extraordinary circumstances are present. ~~A variance permit may be required for a use that does not require a substantial development permit but which may not be approved because it does not comply with the provisions of the shoreline master program.~~

B. Review of a [shoreline](#) variance permit shall be in accordance with RMC 26.50.050, [Shoreline](#) Special use permit.

C. Decision Criteria. The hearing examiner must find each of the following:

1. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the shoreline [master](#) program precludes, or significantly interferes with, reasonable use of the property;

2. That the hardship described in subsection ~~(A)~~ [\(C\)\(1\)](#) of this section is specifically related to the property, and is the result of unique conditions such as irregular lot shape, size, or natural features and the application of the shoreline [master](#) program, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions;

3. That the design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the comprehensive plan and shoreline master program, and will not cause adverse impacts to the shoreline environment;

4. That the variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area;

5. That the variance requested is the minimum necessary to afford relief; and

6. That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.

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

26.50.070 Time requirements for shoreline permits.

A. The time requirements of this section shall apply to all [shoreline](#) substantial development permits, and to any development authorized pursuant to a [shoreline](#) variance permit or [shoreline](#) special use permit authorized under the shoreline master program.

B. No construction pursuant to such permit shall begin or be authorized, and no building, grading or other construction permits or use permits shall be issued by the city, until 21 days from the date a [shoreline](#) substantial development permit was filed with the Department of Ecology and the Attorney General, or until all review proceedings are completed as were initiated within the 21 days immediately following the date of filing. Filing shall occur in accordance with RCW 90.58.140(6) and WAC 173-27-130.

C. No permits and construction pursuant to a [shoreline](#) special use permit or [shoreline](#) variance shall begin or be authorized until 21 days from the date of notification of approval by the Department of Ecology, or until all review proceedings are completed as were initiated within the 21 days immediately following the date of filing. Filing shall occur in accordance with RCW 90.58.140(6) and WAC 173-27-130.

D. Unless a different time period is specified in the shoreline permit as authorized by RCW 90.58.143, construction activities, or a use or activity for which a permit has been granted pursuant to this shoreline program, must be commenced within two years of the effective date of a shoreline permit, or the shoreline permit shall terminate and a new permit shall be necessary. However, the administrator may authorize a single extension for a period not to exceed one year based on reasonable factors if a request for extension has been filed with the city before the expiration date and notice of the proposed extension is given to parties of record and the Department of Ecology. "Construction activities" or "commencement of construction" means that construction applications must be submitted, permits must be issued, and foundation inspections must be approved and completed.

E. A permit authorizing construction shall extend for a term of no more than five years after the effective date of a shoreline permit, unless a longer period has been specified pursuant to RCW 90.58.143 and subsection (F) of this section. If an applicant files a request for an extension prior to expiration of the shoreline permit, the administrator shall review the permit, and upon a showing of good cause may authorize a single extension of the shoreline permit for a period of up to one year. Otherwise, said permit shall terminate. Notice of the proposed permit extension shall be given to parties of record and the Department of Ecology. To maintain the validity of a shoreline permit, it is the applicant's responsibility to maintain valid construction permits in accordance with adopted building codes.

F. If it is determined that standard time requirements of subsections (D) and (E) of this section should not be applied, the decision maker, upon a finding of good cause, may establish shorter time limits; provided, that as a part of action on a special use or variance, the approval of the Department of Ecology shall be required. "Good cause" means that the time limits established are reasonably related to the time actually necessary to perform the development on the ground and complete the project that is being permitted.

G. For purposes of determining the life of a shoreline permit, the effective date of a shoreline substantial development permit, shoreline special use permit, or shoreline variance permit shall be the date of filing as provided in RCW 90.58.140(6). The permit time periods do not include the time during which a use or activity was not actually pursued due to the pendency of appeals or legal actions, or due to the need to obtain any other government permits and approvals for the development that authorize the development to proceed.

H. It is the responsibility of the applicant to inform the administrator of the pendency of other permit applications filed with agencies other than the city, and of any related administrative or legal actions on any permit or approval. If no notice of the pendency of other permits or approvals is given to the city prior to the expiration date established by the shoreline permit or the provisions of this section, the expiration of a permit shall be based on the effective date of the shoreline permit.

I. If the granting of a shoreline permit by the city is appealed to the Shorelines Hearings Board, and the Shorelines Hearings Board has approved the granting of the permit, and an appeal for judicial review of the Shorelines Hearings Board decision is filed, construction authorization may occur subject to the conditions, time periods, and other provisions of RCW 90.58.140(5)(c).

26.50.080 Land division.

Prior to approval of any land division, such as short subdivisions, preliminary long plats, and boundary line adjustments within shoreline jurisdiction, the city shall document compliance with bulk and dimensional standards as well as policies and regulations of the shoreline master program, and attach appropriate conditions and/or mitigating measures to such approvals to ensure the design, development activities, and future use associated with such lands are consistent with the shoreline master program. A prohibition on individual private docks shall be imposed on all land divisions.

26.50.090 Construction permit compliance.

For all development within shoreline jurisdiction, the building official shall not issue a construction permit for such development until compliance with the shoreline master program has been documented. If a shoreline substantial development permit is required, no permit shall be issued until all comment and appeal periods have expired. Any permit issued by the building official for such development shall be subject to the same terms and conditions that apply to the shoreline permit.

26.50.100 Rulings to state.

Any ruling on an application for a permit or permit revision under authority of this shoreline program, whether it is an approval or denial, shall, with the transmittal of the ruling to the applicant, be filed concurrently with the Department of Ecology and the Attorney General by the administrator. Filing shall occur in accordance with RCW 90.58.140(6) and WAC 173-27-130.

26.50.110 Appeals.

Any person aggrieved by the granting, denying, or rescinding of a permit on shorelines of the state pursuant to RCW 90.58.140 may seek review from the Shorelines Hearings Board by filing a petition for review within 21 days of the date of receipt of the decision as provided for in RCW 90.58.140(6).

26.50.120 Rescission of permits.

A. Any shoreline permit issued under the terms of this shoreline [master](#) program may be rescinded or suspended upon a finding that a permittee has not complied with conditions of the permit.

B. Such rescission and/or modification of an issued permit shall be initiated by serving written notice of noncompliance on the permittee, which shall be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address listed on the application, or to such other address as the applicant or permittee may have advised the city; or such notice may be served on the applicant or permittee in person or on his agent in the same manner as service of summons as provided by law.

C. Before any such permit can be rescinded, a public hearing shall be held by the administrator. Notice of the public hearing shall be made in accordance with Chapter 19.40 RMC. The decision of the administrator shall be the final decision of the city on all rescinded applications. A written decision shall be transmitted to the Department of Ecology, the Attorney General's office, the applicant, and such other departments or boards of the city as are affected thereby and the city council.

D. The Department of Ecology may petition the Shorelines Hearings Board for a rescission of the permit if Ecology is of the opinion that the noncompliance continues to exist 30 days after the date of the notice, and the city has taken no action to rescind the permit, as provided by RCW 90.58.140(8).

26.50.121 Violations – Penalties.

A. Violation of this chapter is subject to the procedures and penalties of Chapter 10.02 RMC, Violations and Procedures.

B. In addition to the provisions of RMC Title 10, the city attorney may bring action pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW and other applicable statutes, including such injunctive, declaratory, or other actions as are necessary to ensure that no uses are made of the shorelines of the state within the city's jurisdiction which are in conflict with the provisions and programs of this shoreline program or the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, and to otherwise enforce provisions of this program and the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, including the cease and desist provisions of WAC 173-27-270.

C. Any person who shall fail to conform to the terms of a permit issued under this chapter, or who shall undertake development on the shorelines of the state without first obtaining any permit required under this chapter, shall also be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation. Each permit violation or each day of continued development without a required permit shall constitute a separate violation.

D. In addition to incurring civil liability, any person found to have willfully engaged in activities on the shorelines of the state in violation of the provisions of this chapter or any of the shoreline master program rules or regulations adopted pursuant thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that the third and all subsequent violations in any five-year period shall constitute a gross misdemeanor punishable by up to 364 days of imprisonment and a fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$5,000.

E. In addition to subsections (A) through (D) of this section, any person subject to this shoreline program who violates any provision of this shoreline program or the provisions of a permit issued pursuant thereto shall be liable for all damages to public or private property arising from such violation, including the cost of restoring the affected area to its condition prior to such violation. The city attorney shall bring suit for damages under this subsection on behalf of the city. Private persons shall have the right to bring suit for damages under this subsection on their own behalf and on behalf of all persons similarly situated. If liability has been established for the cost of restoring an area affected by violation, the court shall make provision to assure that restoration will be accomplished within a reasonable time at the expense of the violator. In addition to such relief, including monetary damages, the court in its discretion may award attorney's fees and costs of the suit to the prevailing party.

26.50.140 Restoration project relocation of OHWM.

The city may grant relief from shoreline master program development standards and use regulations when the following apply:

A. A shoreline restoration project causes, or would cause, a landward shift in the ordinary high water mark, resulting in the following:

1. Land that had not been regulated under this title prior to construction of the restoration project is brought under shoreline jurisdiction; or

2. Additional regulatory requirements apply due to a landward shift in required ~~shoreline~~ buffers or other regulations of the shoreline master program; and

3. Application of shoreline master program regulations would preclude or interfere with use of the property permitted by local development regulations, thus presenting a hardship to the project proponent.

B. The proposed relief meets all of the following criteria:

1. The proposed relief is the minimum necessary to relieve the hardship;

2. After granting the proposed relief, there is net environmental benefit from the restoration project; and

3. Granting the proposed relief is consistent with the objectives of the shoreline restoration project and consistent with the shoreline master program.

4. Where a shoreline restoration project is created as mitigation to obtain a development permit, the project proponent required to perform the mitigation is not eligible for relief under this section.

C. The application for relief must be submitted to the Department of Ecology for written approval or disapproval. This review must occur during Ecology's normal review of a shoreline substantial development permit, [shoreline](#) special use permit, or [shoreline](#) variance. If no such permit is required, then Ecology shall conduct its review when the city provides a copy of a complete application and all supporting information necessary to conduct the review.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (D) of this section, the Department of Ecology shall provide at least 20 days' notice to parties that have indicated interest to Ecology in reviewing applications for relief under this section, and post the notice on Ecology's website.

2. The Department of Ecology shall act within 30 calendar days of close of the public notice period, or within 30 days of receipt of the proposal from the city if additional public notice is not required.

D. The public notice requirements of subsection (C) of this section do not apply if the relevant shoreline restoration project was included in a shoreline master program or shoreline restoration plan as defined in WAC 173-26-201, as follows:

1. The restoration plan has been approved by Ecology under applicable shoreline master program guidelines; and

2. The shoreline restoration project is specifically identified in the shoreline master program or restoration plan, or is located along a shoreline reach identified in the shoreline master program or restoration plan as appropriate for granting relief from shoreline regulations; and

3. The shoreline master program or restoration plan includes policies addressing the nature of the relief and why, when, and how it would be applied.

26.50.150 Shoreline moratorium.

The city council may adopt moratoria or other interim official controls as necessary and appropriate to implement the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act in accordance with RCW 90.58.590.

26.50.160 Non-conforming development.

A. "Non-conforming use or development" means a shoreline use or development which was lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of the SMA or the SMP, or amendments thereto, but which does not conform to present regulations or standards of the SMP. Nonconforming use and development standards not addressed in RCW 90.58.270(5), 90.58.620, and not addressed by the SMP are found in WAC 173-27-080. In the event of a conflict between WAC 173-27-080 and the standards contained in the RMC, the requirement that most supports the provisions of the SMA as stated in RCW 90.58.020 shall apply, as determined by the City's Shoreline Administrator.

B. Nonconforming development is a shoreline use or structure which was lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of the SMA or the SMP, or amendments thereto, but which does not conform to present regulations or standards of the SMP or policies of the SMA. In such cases, the following standards shall apply:

1) Nonconforming uses and structures may continue provided that it is not enlarged or expanded;

2) A nonconforming use or structure which is moved any distance must be brought into conformance with the SMA and the SMP;

3) If a nonconforming structure is damaged to an extent not exceeding fifty percent (50%) replacement cost of the nonconforming structure, it may be reconstructed to those configurations existing immediately prior to the time the structure was damaged, so long as restoration is completed within one (1) year of the date of damage. Single-family nonconforming development may be replaced if damaged to one hundred percent (100%), if the restoration is completed within three (3) years of the date of damage;

4) If a nonconforming use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months or for twelve (12) months during any two (2) year period, any subsequent use shall be conforming; it shall not be necessary to show that the owner of the property intends to abandon such nonconforming use in order for the nonconforming rights to expire;

5) A nonconforming use shall not be changed to another nonconforming use, regardless of the conforming or nonconforming status of the building or structure in which it is housed;

6) An undeveloped lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which was established prior to the effective date of the SMA and the SMP, but which does not conform to the present lot size or density standards may be developed so long as such development conforms to all other requirements of the SMA and the SMP;

7) A use which is listed as a conditional use but which existed prior to adoption of the SMP for which a shoreline conditional use permit has not been obtained shall be considered a nonconforming use; and

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

Chapter 26.60

~~SENSITIVE~~CRITICAL AREAS

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~~Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.~~
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Article I. General Provisions

26.60.005 ~~Sensitive-Critical~~ areas.

The following sections of this chapter, ~~Sensitive-Critical~~ Areas, apply to ~~sensitive-critical~~ areas within Shoreline Management Act jurisdiction.

26.60.010 General purpose and intent.

A. ~~Sensitive-Critical~~ areas perform many important biological and physical functions that benefit the city of Richland and its residents. The city shall regulate in the shoreline jurisdiction all uses, activities, and development within, adjacent to, or likely to affect one or more ~~sensitive-critical~~ areas, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, ~~Sensitive-Critical~~ Areas.

These functions include, but are not limited to, the following (by type):

1. Wetlands: helping to maintain water quality; storing and conveying stormwater and flood water; recharging ground water; ~~providing important wildlife habitat; and serving as areas for recreation, educational and scientific study, and aesthetic appreciation.~~ Contributing to stream flow during low flow periods; stabilizing stream

banks and shorelines; providing important wildlife habitat providing food, breeding, nesting and/or rearing habitat for fish and wildlife; improving water quality through biofiltration, adsorption and retention and transformation of sediments, nutrients and toxicants and serving as areas for recreation, educational and scientific study, and aesthetic appreciation; such beneficial functions are widely known as ecosystem services.

2. Fish and wildlife ~~habitat areas~~habitat conservation areas: maintaining species diversity and genetic diversity of local flora and fauna; providing opportunities for food, cover, nesting, breeding and movement for fish and wildlife; serving as areas for recreation, educational and scientific study and aesthetic appreciation; helping to maintain air and water quality; controlling erosion; and providing neighborhood separation and visual diversity within urban areas.

3. In addition, certain portions of the city of Richland are characterized by geologic hazards that pose a risk to public and private property, to human life and safety, and to the natural systems that make up the environment of the city of Richland. These lands are affected by natural processes that make them susceptible to landslides, seismic activity, and/or severe erosion. The city of Richland maintains that protection of ~~sensitive~~critical areas and regulation of geologic hazards are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

4. Certain portions of the city are located within critical aquifer recharge areas whose potential contamination poses a risk to public health and safety. These lands are susceptible to the degradation of ground water quality and quantity that could potentially impact potable water systems.

5. Certain portions of the city are subject to frequent flooding. Areas that are subject to flooding perform important hydrologic functions and may present risks to persons and property. Floodplains are regulated by the city under Chapter 22.16 RMC.

B. This chapter contains standards, guidelines, criteria and requirements intended to identify, analyze, and mitigate probable impacts to the city of Richland's ~~sensitive~~critical areas and ~~geologic hazard areas~~geologically hazardous areas within the shoreline jurisdiction and to enhance and restore them when possible. The intent of these regulations, in concert with other shoreline master program provisions, is to achieve no net loss of ecological function. In appropriate circumstances, impacts to ~~sensitive~~critical and ~~geologic hazard areas~~geologically hazardous areas that result from regulated activities may be minimized, rectified, reduced, and/or compensated for, consistent with these requirements. The city of Richland's goal shall be the protection of existing ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes and restoration of degraded ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes to achieve no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, and to avoid probable impacts, to the extent feasible, to all ~~sensitive~~critical areas.

C. It is the intent of this chapter to:

1. Implement the goals and policies of the city of Richland's comprehensive plan, including those goals and policies that pertain to natural features and environmental protection; aesthetics and community character; adequate housing and infrastructure; opportunities for economic development; creation of a balanced transportation system; adequate public facilities; and achievement of a mix of land use types and densities consistent with the city of Richland's land use plan;

2. Protect ~~sensitive~~-critical areas through the application of the most current, accurate, and complete scientific or technical information available as determined according to WAC 173-26-201(2)(a), and in consultation with state and federal agencies and other qualified professionals, and to integrate the full spectrum of state, tribal, and federal programs;

3. Comply with the Shoreline Management Act, Chapter 90.58 RCW, and implementing rules;

4. Serve as a basis for exercise of the city's substantive authority under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and the city's SEPA rules;

5. Comply with the requirements of the Growth Management Act, Chapter 36.70A RCW, and implementing rules; and

6. Coordinate environmental review and permitting of proposals to avoid duplication and delay.

D. The city of Richland has mapping available from a variety of local, state, and federal information sources and based on topographic, geologic, hydrologic, and habitat characteristics that indicate where ~~sensitive~~-critical areas or geologic hazards may exist. Additional study and mapping are needed to verify that such conditions do prevail, and to identify other areas that are potentially ~~sensitive~~-critical areas. Maps and reference documents in the city of Richland's SMP inventory, characterization and analysis report include this information. This mapping helps the city identify the potential presence of ~~sensitive~~-critical areas or the risks associated with developing lands subject to geologic hazards to the public. It should be noted that the boundaries of the ~~sensitive~~-critical areas ~~and geologic hazard areas~~ displayed on these maps are approximate and are not intended to be used for individual site assessment. When differences occur between what is illustrated on these maps and current site conditions, the actual presence or absence of environmentally ~~sensitive~~-critical areas ~~or geologic hazard areas~~ on the site shall determine the action to be taken.

26.60.012 General applicability of these regulations.

The provisions of these regulations shall apply to any activity ~~that affects~~-affecting ~~sensitive~~-critical areas or their established buffers within the city's shoreline jurisdiction, and this provision applies whether or not a shoreline substantial development permit or other type of city approval is being sought or is required.

26.60.015 General relationship of regulations ~~of one type of sensitive area protection~~ to other regulations.

These ~~sensitive-critical~~ area regulations shall apply as an overlay and in addition to shoreline, zoning, land use, and other regulations established by the city of Richland.

Areas characterized as ~~sensitive-critical~~ may also be subject to other regulations established by this title due to the overlap or multiple functions of some ~~sensitive-critical or critical~~ areas. For example, some landslide hazard areas (e.g., steep slopes) adjacent to wetlands may be regulated by buffering requirements according to the wetland management provisions of this title. Wetlands may be defined and regulated according to the wetland section and habitat management provisions of this title.

In the event of any conflict between these regulations and any other regulations of the city of Richland, the regulations which provide greater protection to environmentally ~~sensitive-critical~~ areas shall apply.

Article II. Wetlands

26.60.020 Regulated activities in wetlands.

The following activities ~~which occur in conjunction with a development application~~ within a wetland and its associated buffer, or outside a wetland or buffer but affecting the wetland or buffer, shall be regulated pursuant to the standards of this chapter to achieve, at a minimum, no net loss of wetland area and ecological functions, including lost time when the wetland does not perform the function:

- A. Removing, excavating, disturbing or dredging soil, sand, gravel, minerals, organic matter or materials of any kind;
- B. Dumping, discharging or filling with any material;
- C. Draining, flooding or disturbing the water level or water table;
- D. Driving, piling or placing obstructions;
- E. Constructing, reconstructing, demolishing or altering any structure or infrastructure, or if the activity results in greater impervious surface coverage;
- F. Destroying or altering vegetation, including through clearing, intentional burning, harvesting, shading or planting vegetation that would alter the character of wetland;
- G. Activities that result in significant changes in water temperature, physical or chemical characteristics of wetland water sources, introduction of pollutants, including water quantity and quality as stated in Chapter 90.03 RCW and Chapter 173-201 WAC;
- H. Alteration of natural drainage patterns or any activity that results in a discharge of stormwater runoff into a wetland; and
- I. Any other activities affecting a wetland or wetland buffer not otherwise exempt from the provisions of this article.

26.60.021 ~~Exemptions~~ Exceptions and allowed uses in wetlands.

A. Wetlands. Small, isolated wetlands in arid landscapes often have higher value and perform greater functions than in other settings. However, in certain circumstances, applying the buffers in Table 26.60.024(D) RMC may result in buffer areas larger than the wetland being protected. In these instances, a critical area report for wetlands must be submitted and the City may consult with the Department of Ecology to determine whether ~~exemptions~~ exceptions from mitigation sequencing and/or reduced buffers are warranted. ~~The following wetlands are exempt from the buffer provisions contained in this chapter and the normal mitigation sequencing process in RMC 26.20.020. They may be filled if impacts are fully mitigated based on provisions in RMC 26.60.026, Wetland alteration and mitigation. In order to verify the following conditions, a critical area report for wetlands must be submitted:~~

- ~~1. All isolated Category III and IV wetlands less than 1,000 square feet that:~~
 - ~~a. Are not associated with riparian areas or buffer;~~
 - ~~b. Are not part of a wetland mosaic;~~
 - ~~c. Do not contain habitat identified as essential for local populations of priority species identified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife or species of local importance;~~
 - ~~d. Are not a vernal pool;~~
 - ~~e. Are not an alkali wetland; and~~
 - ~~f. Do not contain aspen stands.~~

B. Activities Allowed in Wetlands. The activities listed below are allowed in wetlands. These activities do not require submission of a ~~sensitive~~ critical area report, except where such activities result in a loss of the functions and values of a wetland or wetland buffer. These activities include:

1. Those activities and uses conducted pursuant to the Washington State Forest Practices Act and its rules and regulations, WAC 222-12-030, where state law specifically exempts local authority, except those developments requiring local approval for Class 4 – general forest practice permits (conversions) as defined in Chapter 76.09 RCW and Chapter 222-12 WAC.
2. Conservation or preservation of soil, water, vegetation, fish, shellfish, and/or other wildlife that does not entail changing the structure or functions of the existing wetland.
3. The harvesting of wild crops in a manner that is not injurious to natural reproduction of such crops, and provided the harvesting does not require tilling of soil, planting of crops, chemical applications, or alteration of the wetland by changing existing topography, water conditions, or water sources.

4. Agricultural activities that are existing and ongoing; provided, that they implement applicable best management practices (BMPs) contained in the latest editions of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Field Office Technical Guide; or develop a farm conservation plan in coordination with the local conservation district. BMPs and/or farm plans should address potential impacts to wetlands from livestock, nutrient and farm chemicals, soil erosion and sediment control and agricultural drainage infrastructure. BMPs and/or farm plans should ensure that ongoing agricultural activities minimize their effects on water quality, riparian ecology, salmonid populations and wildlife habitat.

~~4~~5. Drilling for utilities/utility corridors under a wetland, with entrance/exit portals located completely outside of the wetland buffer; provided, that the drilling does not interrupt the ground water connection to the wetland or percolation of surface water down through the soil column. Specific studies by a hydrologist are necessary to determine whether the ground water connection to the wetland or percolation of surface water down through the soil column will be disturbed.

~~5~~6. Enhancement of a wetland through the removal of nonnative invasive plant species. Removal of invasive plant species shall be restricted to hand removal unless permits from the appropriate regulatory agencies have been obtained for approved biological or chemical treatments. All removed plant material shall be taken away from the site and appropriately disposed of. Plants that appear on the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board list of noxious weeds must be handled and disposed of according to a noxious weed control plan appropriate to that species. Revegetation with appropriate native species at natural densities shall occur in conjunction with removal of invasive plant species.

~~6~~7. Educational and scientific research activities.

~~7~~8. Normal and routine maintenance and repair of any existing public or private facilities within an existing right-of-way; provided, that the maintenance or repair does not expand the footprint or use of the facility or right-of-way.

C. Notwithstanding the ~~exemptions~~exceptions provided by this chapter, any otherwise exempt activities occurring in or near wetlands shall comply with the intent of these standards and shall consider on-site alternatives that achieve no net loss of ecological wetland functions.

26.60.022 Wetland inventory maps.

The approximate location and extent of wetlands within the city of Richland's planning area are shown on the ~~sensitive~~critical areas maps adopted as part of this program, and provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report. These maps shall be used only as a general guide for the assistance of property owners and the public, as the boundaries are generalized. The actual type, extent, and boundaries of wetlands shall be determined in the field by a qualified ~~consultant~~professional according to the procedures, definitions, and criteria established by this title. In the event of any conflict between the wetland location or designation shown on the city of

Richland's maps and the criteria or standards of this title, the results of applying the criteria and standards during the field investigation shall control.

Additional guidance may be obtained from a Department of Ecology publication "Focus on Irrigation Influenced Wetlands, Publication No. 10-06-015." Or as may be amended in the future.

26.60.023 Rating – Categories of wetland.

Wetlands shall be designated Category I, Category II, Category III, or Category IV according to the following criteria:

~~A. Categories I, II, III, and IV are~~ As set forth in the Washington State Department of Ecology's Washington State Wetlands Rating System for Eastern Washington, Publication No. 04-06-030, as may be amended in the future (hereinafter referred to as the Ecology Wetlands Rating System).

26.60.024 Wetland buffer areas.

A. The establishment of wetland ~~buffer areas~~ buffers shall be required for all development proposals and activities adjacent to wetlands to protect the integrity, function, and value of the wetland. Buffers shall consist of an undisturbed area of vegetation established to protect the functions and values of the wetland. The standard buffer widths assume that the buffer is vegetated with a native plant community appropriate for the ecoregion. If the existing buffer is unvegetated, sparsely vegetated, or vegetated with invasive species that do not perform needed functions, the buffer should either be planted to create the appropriate plant community, or the buffer should be widened to ensure that adequate functions of the buffer are provided. Buffers shall be determined in conjunction with considerations of wetland type and quality, approved wetland alterations, and required mitigation measures. Buffers are not intended to be established or to function independently of the wetland they are established to protect; the establishment of a buffer shall not operate to prevent a use or activity that would otherwise be permitted in the wetland subject to mitigation.

B. Buffers shall be measured from the wetland edge as delineated using the ~~1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Arid West Regional Supplement.~~ Approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements as may be amended. Buffers shall be marked in the field. Required buffer widths shall be determined according to the proposed land use (Table 26.60.024(C)) and the wetland category (Table 26.60.024(D)).

C. The following table describes the types of land use:

Table 26.60.024(C) Land Use Intensity Table

Level of Impact from Proposed Change in Land Use	Types of Land Use <u>Types Based on Common Zoning Designations</u>
High	• Commercial

Level of Impact from Proposed Change in Land Use	Types of Land Use <u>Types Based on Common Zoning Designations</u>	
	•	Urban
	•	Industrial
	•	Institutional
	•	Retail sales
	•	Residential (more than 1 unit/acre)
	•	High intensity recreation (golf courses, ball fields, etc.)
	•	Conversion to high intensity agriculture (dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, growing and harvesting crops requiring annual tilling and raising and maintaining animals, etc.)
	•	Hobby farms
Moderate	•	Residential (1 unit/acre or less)
	•	Moderate intensity open space (parks with biking, jogging, etc.)
	•	Paved driveways and gravel driveways serving 3 or more residences
	•	Paved trails
	•	Conversion to moderate intensity agriculture (orchards, hay fields, etc.)
	•	Utility corridor or right-of-way shared by several utilities and including access/maintenance road
Low	•	Low intensity open space (hiking, bird watching, preservation of natural resources, etc.)
	•	Timber management (cutting of trees only)
	•	Gravel driveways serving 2 or fewer residences
	•	Unpaved trails
	•	Utility corridor without a maintenance road and little or no vegetation management

D. The following buffer widths are established:

Table 26.60.024(D) Wetland Buffer Widths

Wetland Characteristics	Buffer Width by Impact of Proposed Land Use	Other Measures Recommended for Protection
<i>Category IV Wetlands (For wetlands scoring less than 16 points for all functions)</i>		

Wetland Characteristics	Buffer Width by Impact of Proposed Land Use	Other Measures Recommended for Protection
Score for all 3 basic functions is less than 16 points	Low – 25 ft Moderate – 40 ft High – 50 ft	No recommendations at this time None
<i>Category III Wetlands (For wetlands scoring 16 – 18 points for all functions)</i>		
Moderate level of function for habitat (score for habitat 5 – 7 points)	Low – 75 ft Moderate – 110 ft High – 150 ft	No recommendations at this time None
*If wetland scores 8 – 9 habitat points, see Category II buffers	–	–
Score for habitat 3 – 4 points	Low – 40 ft Moderate – 60 ft High – 80 ft	No recommendations at this time None
<i>Category II Wetlands (For wetlands that score 19 – 21 points for all functions or having the “special characteristics” identified in the rating system)</i>		
High level of function for habitat (score for habitat 8 – 9 points)	Low – 100 ft Moderate – 150 ft High – 200 ft	Maintain connections to other habitat areas habitat conservation areas
Moderate level of function for habitat (score for habitat 5 – 7 points)	Low – 75 ft Moderate – 110 ft High – 150 ft	No recommendations at this time None
High level of function for water quality improvement and low for habitat (score for water quality 8 – 9 points; low for habitat less than 5 points)	Low – 50 ft Moderate – 75 ft High – 100 ft	No recommendations at this time No additional surface discharges of untreated runoff
Riparian forest	Buffer width to be based on score for habitat functions or water quality functions	Riparian forest wetlands need to be protected at a watershed or subbasin scale. Other protection based on needs to protect habitat and/or water quality functions
Not meeting above characteristics	Low – 50 ft Moderate – 75 ft High – 100 ft	No recommendations at this time None
<i>Category I Wetlands (For wetlands that score 22 points or more for all functions or having the “special characteristics” identified in the rating system)</i>		
Wetlands of high conservation value	Low – 125 ft Moderate – 190 ft High – 250 ft	No additional surface discharges to wetland or its tributaries No septic systems within 300 ft of wetland Restore degraded parts of buffer
High level of function for habitat (score for habitat 8 – 9 points)	Low – 100 ft Moderate – 150 ft	Restore degraded parts of buffer

Wetland Characteristics	Buffer Width by Impact of Proposed Land Use	Other Measures Recommended for Protection
	High – 200 ft	Maintain connections to other habitat areas habitat conservation areas
Moderate level of function for habitat (score for habitat 5 – 7 points)	Low – 75 ft Moderate – 110 ft High – 150 ft	No recommendations at this time– None
High level of function for water quality improvement (8 – 9 points) and low for habitat (less than 5 points)	Low – 50 ft Moderate – 75 ft High – 100 ft	No additional surface discharges of untreated runoff
Not meeting any of the above characteristics	Low – 50 ft Moderate – 75 ft High – 100 ft	No recommendations at this time– None

26.60.025 [Wetland](#) Buffer modifications.

A. Buffer averaging to improve wetland protection may be permitted when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The wetland has significant differences in characteristics that affect its habitat functions, such as a wetland with a forested component adjacent to a degraded emergent component or a “dual-rated” wetland with a Category I area adjacent to a lower rated area.
2. The buffer is increased adjacent to the higher functioning area of habitat or more [environmentally](#) sensitive portion of the wetland and decreased adjacent to the lower functioning or less sensitive portion as demonstrated by a critical areas report from a qualified wetland professional.
3. The total area of the buffer after averaging is equal to the area required without averaging.
4. The buffer at its narrowest point is never less than either three-quarters of the required width or 75 feet for Categories I and II, 50 feet for Category III, and 25 feet for Category IV, whichever is greater.

B. Averaging ~~for proposed land~~ [to allow reasonable](#) uses may be allowed when all of the following are met:

1. There are no feasible alternatives to the site design that could be accomplished without buffer averaging.
2. The averaged buffer will not result in degradation of the wetland’s functions and values as demonstrated by a critical areas report from a qualified wetland professional.

3. The total buffer area after averaging is equal to the area required without averaging.

4. The buffer at its narrowest point is never less than either three-quarters of the required width or 75 feet for Categories I and II, 50 feet for Category III, and 25 feet for Category IV, whichever is greater.

C. Reduction in Buffer Width Based on Reducing the Intensity of Impacts from Proposed Land Uses.

1. The buffer widths recommended for proposed land uses with high intensity impacts to wetlands can be reduced to those recommended for moderate intensity impacts under the following conditions:

a. For wetlands that score moderate or high for habitat (five points or more for the habitat functions), the width of the buffer can be reduced if [all three of](#) the following criteria are met:

i. A relatively undisturbed, vegetated corridor at least 100 feet wide is protected between the wetland and any other priority habitats as defined by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. (“Relatively undisturbed” and “vegetated corridor” are defined in the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Eastern Washington – 2014 Update, or latest update.) Priority habitats in eastern Washington include:

(A) Wetlands;

(B) Riparian zones;

(C) Cliffs;

(D) Urban natural open space.

[\(E\) Shrub-steppe habitat](#)

ii. The corridor must be protected for the entire distance between the wetland and the priority habitat by some type of legal protection, such as a conservation easement.

iii. Measures to minimize the impacts of different land uses on wetlands, ~~such as the examples summarized as applicable~~ in Table 26.60.025(D), are applied.

b. For wetlands that score fewer than five points for habitat, the buffer width can be reduced to that required for moderate land use impacts by applying [applicable](#) measures to minimize the impacts of the proposed land uses (see examples in Table 26.60.025(D)).

D. ~~Examples of Measures to Minimize Impacts~~ [Required Mitigation to Minimize Impacts](#) to Wetlands from Changes in Land Uses with High Impacts.

Table 26.60.025(D) Examples of Measures to Minimize Impacts to Wetlands from Changes in Land Uses with High Impacts

Examples of Disturbance Types	<u>Examples of</u> Activities and Uses that Cause Disturbances	Examples of Measures to Minimize Impacts <u>Required Mitigation</u>
Lights	• Parking lots • Warehouses • Manufacturing • Residential areas	• Direct lights away from wetland
Noise	• Manufacturing • Residential areas	• Locate activity that generates noise away from wetland • <u>If warranted, enhance existing buffer with native vegetation plantings adjacent to noise source</u> • <u>For activities that generate relatively continuous, potentially disruptive noise, such as certain heavy industry or mining, establish an additional 10-ft. heavily vegetated buffer strip immediately adjacent to the outer wetland buffer</u>
Toxic runoff*	• Parking lots • Roads • Manufacturing • Residential areas • Application of agricultural pesticides • Landscaping	• Route all new, untreated runoff away from wetland, while ensuring wetland is not dewatered • Establish covenants limiting use of pesticides within 150 ft of wetland • Apply integrated pest management
Stormwater runoff	• Parking lots • Roads • Manufacturing • Residential areas • Commercial • Landscaping	• Retrofit stormwater detention and treatment for roads and existing adjacent development • Prevent channelized flow from lawns that directly enters the buffer • <u>Use low-impact development techniques</u>
Change in water regime	• Impermeable surfaces • Lawns • Tilling	• Infiltrate or treat, detain, and disperse into buffer new runoff from impervious surfaces and new lawns
Pets and human disturbance	• Residential areas	• Use privacy fencing; plant dense vegetation to delineate buffer edge and to discourage disturbance using vegetation appropriate for the ecoregion; place wetland and its buffer in a separate tract
Dust	• Tilled fields	• Use BMPs to control dust

Examples of Disturbance Types	Examples of Activities and Uses that Cause Disturbances	Examples of Measures to Minimize Impacts <u>Required Mitigation</u>
* These examples are not necessarily adequate for minimizing toxic runoff if threatened or endangered species are present at the site.		

E. The ~~minimum~~ buffer width stated in Table 26.60.024(D), Wetland Buffer Widths, shall be increased when the qualified ~~consultant~~ professional determines, based upon a site-specific wetland analysis, that impacts on the wetland from a proposed development can only be mitigated by a greater buffer width. The standard wetland buffer width shall be increased:

1. When the adjacent land is susceptible to severe erosion and erosion control measures will not effectively prevent adverse wetland impacts; or
2. When the standard buffer has minimal or degraded vegetative cover that cannot be improved through enhancement; or
3. When the wetland provides habitat for a species that is particularly sensitive to disturbance (listed by the federal government or the state as endangered, threatened, candidate, monitored or documented priority species or habitat for those species, or has unusual nesting or resting sites such as heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees), the width of the buffer should be increased to provide adequate protection for the species based on its particular life-history needs; or
4. When the minimum buffer for a wetland extends into an area with a slope of greater than 25 percent, the buffer shall be ~~increased by 50 percent.~~ The greater of either:
 - a. The minimum buffer for that particular wetland; or
 - b. Twenty-five (25) feet beyond the point where slopes become 25% or less.

F. Low impact land uses and activities (see Table 26.60.024(C)) that are consistent with the purpose and function of the wetland buffer and do not detract from its integrity may be permitted within the buffer depending on the sensitivity of the wetland. Examples of uses and activities that may be permitted in appropriate cases, based on guidance in the Wetlands ~~and CAO Guidance for Small Cities, Eastern Washington version (dated January 2010, revised October 2012, as may be~~ Guidance for CAO updates, June 2016, publication No. 16-06-002 and as amended in the future), include pervious pedestrian trails, viewing platforms, normal and routine maintenance of existing ~~stormwater management facilities such as grass-lined swales, and~~ utility easements provided the maintenance and repair does not increase the footprint or use of the facility or right-of-way. Uses permitted within the buffer shall be located in the outer portion of the buffer as far as possible from the wetland.

G. A variance from buffer width requirements may be granted by the city of Richland Hearing Examiner following a Type II procedure and payment of a fee as set forth in RMC Title 19 upon a demonstration by the applicant that the shoreline variance criteria are met per RMC 26.50.060.

H. Signs and Fencing of Wetlands and Buffers.

1. Temporary Markers. The outer perimeter of the wetland buffer and the clearing limits identified in an approved permit or land use approval shall be marked in the field with temporary "clearing limits" fencing in such a way as to ensure that no unauthorized intrusion will occur. The marking is subject to inspection by the administrator prior to the commencement of permitted activities. Temporary marking shall be maintained throughout completion of all construction activities.

2. Permanent Signs. As a condition of any permit or land use approval, the administrator may require the applicant to install permanent signs along the boundary of a wetland or its buffer. Permanent signs shall be made of an enamel-coated metal face and attached to a metal post. Signs, when required, shall be posted at an interval of one every 50 feet or one per lot if a lot is less than 50 feet wide and must be maintained by the property owner in perpetuity. Wording of the sign shall note the presence of a protected wetland area and/or wildlife habitat. Specific wording of the sign shall be approved by the administrator.

3. Fencing.

a. The applicant shall be required to install a permanent fence around the wetland or its buffer when domestic grazing animals are present or may be introduced on site.

b. Fencing installed as part of a proposed activity or as required by the administrator shall be designed so as not to interfere with species migration and shall be constructed in a manner that minimizes impacts to the wetland and associated habitat.

26.60.026 Wetland alteration and mitigation.

A. All adverse impacts to wetland functions and values shall be mitigated. Mitigation actions by an applicant or property owner shall occur in the ~~following~~ priority sequence per RMC 26.20.020(B), Ecological functions, no net loss (mitigation sequence).

B. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the applicant or property owner shall seek to implement other appropriate mitigation actions in compliance with the intent, standards, and criteria of this section. These shall include consideration of alternative site plans and building layouts and/or reduction in the density or scope of the proposal.

C. Alteration of wetlands and/or their buffers may be permitted by the ~~city~~-Administrator subject to the following criteria:

1. Category I Wetlands. Alterations of Category I wetlands shall be avoided.
2. Category II, III & IV Wetlands.
 - a. Any proposed alteration and mitigation shall comply with the requirements of this section through RMC 26.60.02830, Mitigation standards, criteria, ~~and~~ plan requirements, and design standards for wetlands mitigation planning; and
 - b. No net loss of wetland function and value will occur due to the alteration; and

~~3. Category III Wetlands.~~

~~a.c. The proposed mitigation complies with the requirements of this section through RMC 26.60.028, Mitigation standards, criteria, and plan requirements, avoids alterations of wetlands previously enhanced or created as mitigation; and~~

~~b.c.~~ Where enhancement is proposed, replacement ratios comply with the requirements of RMC 26.60.028(C), Wetland Replacement Ratios.; and

d. Avoids alterations of wetlands previously enhanced or created as mitigation.

26.60.027 Stormwater runoff.

New development within 150 feet of a wetland buffer shall contain stormwater runoff within the developed portions of the site. No stormwater runoff shall drain into the wetland. Deviations from this standard may be approved by the ~~city~~ Administrator; provided, that a study undertaken by a qualified ~~consultant~~ professional in accordance with the provisions of RMC 26.60.028 indicates that the potential discharge of stormwater runoff from a development site into a wetland is adequately mitigated to protect the functions and values of the wetland. In the case of a Category III or Category IV wetland, stormwater management facilities may be located within the outer 25 percent of the required wetland buffer; provided, that a determination is made that no other location is feasible and the location of such facilities will not have an adverse impact on the functions and values of the wetland.

Streamflows that are influenced by irrigation practices are not considered stormwater runoff for the purposes of this chapter.

26.60.028 Mitigation standards, criteria, and plan requirements.

~~A. Location and Timing of Mitigation.~~

~~1. Location of Compensatory Mitigation. Compensatory mitigation actions shall be conducted within the same subdrainage basin and on the site of the alteration except when all of subsections (A)(1)(a) through (d) of this section apply. In that case, mitigation may be allowed off site within the subwatershed of the impact site. When considering off-site mitigation, preference should be given to using alternative mitigation, such as a mitigation bank, an in-lieu fee program, or advanced mitigation.~~

~~a. There are no reasonable opportunities on-site or within the subdrainage basin (e.g., on-site options would require elimination of high-functioning upland-habitat), or opportunities on-site or within the subdrainage basin do not have a high likelihood of success based on a determination of the capacity of the site to compensate for the impacts. Considerations should include: anticipated replacement ratios for wetland mitigation, buffer conditions and proposed widths, available water to maintain anticipated hydrogeomorphic classes of wetlands when restored, proposed flood storage capacity, and potential to mitigate riparian fish and wildlife impacts (such as connectivity).~~

~~b. On-site mitigation would require elimination of high-quality upland habitat.~~

~~c. Off-site mitigation has a greater likelihood of providing equal or improved wetland functions than the altered wetland.~~

~~d. Off-site locations shall be in the same subdrainage basin unless:~~

~~i. Established watershed goals for water quality, flood storage or conveyance, habitat, or other wetland functions have been established by the city and strongly justify location of mitigation at another site.~~

~~ii. The design for the compensatory mitigation project needs to be appropriate for its location (i.e., position in the landscape). Therefore, compensatory mitigation should not result in the creation, restoration, or enhancement of an atypical wetland. An atypical wetland refers to a compensation wetland (e.g., created or enhanced) that does not match the type of existing wetland that would be found in the geomorphic setting of the site (i.e., the water source(s) and hydroperiod proposed for the mitigation site are not typical for the geomorphic setting). Likewise, it should not provide exaggerated morphology or require a berm or other engineered structures to hold back water. For example, excavating a permanently inundated pond in an existing seasonally-saturated or inundated wetland is one example of an enhancement project that could result in an atypical wetland. Another example would be excavating depressions in an existing wetland on a slope, which would require the construction of berms to hold the water.~~

~~2. Timing of Compensatory Mitigation. It is desirable that compensatory mitigation projects be completed prior to activities that will disturb wetlands. At the least, compensatory mitigation shall be completed immediately following disturbance and prior to use or occupancy of the action or development. Construction of mitigation projects shall be timed to reduce impacts to existing fisheries, wildlife, and flora.~~

~~3. The administrator may authorize a one-time, temporary delay in completing construction or installation of the compensatory mitigation when the applicant provides a written explanation from a qualified wetland professional as to the rationale for the delay. An appropriate rationale would include identification of the environmental conditions that could produce a high probability of failure or significant construction difficulties (e.g., project delay lapses past a fisheries~~

window, or installing plants should be delayed until the dormant season to ensure greater survival of installed materials). The delay shall not create or perpetuate hazardous conditions or environmental damage or degradation, and the delay shall not be injurious to the health, safety, or general welfare of the public. The request for the temporary delay must include a written justification that documents the environmental constraints that preclude implementation of the compensatory mitigation plan. The justification must be verified and approved by the city.

B. Mitigation Performance Standards.

1. Adverse impacts to wetlands functions and values shall be mitigated. Mitigation actions shall be implemented in the preferred sequence identified in RMC 26.20.020, Ecological functions, no net loss. Proposals which include less preferred and/or compensatory mitigation shall demonstrate that:

a. All feasible and reasonable measures will be taken to reduce impacts and losses to the original wetland. Describe how preferred order of wetlands mitigation was followed: (i) restoration (including reestablishment and rehabilitation); (ii) creation (establishment); (iii) enhancement in combination with restoration or creation; and (iv) preservation of high quality, at-risk wetlands.

b. Compensatory mitigation shall be allowed only after mitigation sequencing is applied and higher priority means of mitigation are determined to be infeasible, and shall achieve equivalent or greater wetland ecological functions.

c. No overall net loss will occur in wetland functions and values.

d. The restored, created, or enhanced wetland will be as persistent and sustainable as the wetland it replaces.

C. Wetland Replacement Ratios.

1. Where wetlands alterations are permitted by the city, the applicant shall restore or create equivalent areas of wetlands in order to compensate for wetland losses. Equivalent areas shall be determined according to acreage, function, type, location, timing factors, and projected success of restoration or creation.

2. The following acreage replacement ratios shall be applied:

Table 26.60.028. Mitigation Ratios for Eastern Washington¹–

Category and Type of Wetland Impacts	Reestablishment or Creation	Rehabilitation Only²	Reestablishment or Creation (R/C) and Rehabilitation (RH)²	Reestablishment or Creation (R/C) and Enhancement (E)²	Enhancement Only²
All Category IV	1.5:1	3:1	1:1 R/C and 1:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 2:1 E	6:1
All Category III	2:1	4:1	1:1 R/C and 2:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 4:1 E	8:1

Category and Type of Wetland Impacts	Reestablishment or Creation	Rehabilitation Only²	Reestablishment or Creation (R/C) and Rehabilitation (RH)²	Reestablishment or Creation (R/C) and Enhancement (E)²	Enhancement Only²
Category II Forested	4:1	8:1	1:1 R/C and 4:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 6:1 E	16:1
Category II Vernal Pool	2:1 Replacement must be seasonally ponded wetland	4:1 Replacement must be seasonally ponded wetland	1:1 R/C and 2:1 RH	Case-by-case	Case-by-case
All Other Category II	3:1	6:1	1:1 R/C and 4:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 8:1 E	12:1
Category I Forested	6:1	12:1	1:1 R/C and 10:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 20:1 E	24:1
Category I Based on Score for Functions	4:1	8:1	1:1 R/C and 6:1 RH	1:1 R/C and 12:1 E	16:1
Category I Wetland of High Conservation Value	Not considered possible ³	6:1 Rehabilitation of a natural heritage site	R/C Not considered possible ³	R/C Not considered possible ³	Case-by-case
Category I Alkali	Not considered possible ³	6:1 Rehabilitation of an alkali wetland	R/C Not considered possible ³	R/C Not considered possible ³	Case-by-case
Category I Bog	Not considered possible ³	6:1 Rehabilitation of a bog	R/C Not considered possible ³	R/C Not considered possible ³	Case-by-case

1. — Ratios for rehabilitation and enhancement may be reduced when combined with 1:1 replacement through creation or reestablishment. See Table 1b, Wetland Mitigation in Washington State — Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance — Version 1 (Ecology Publication No. 06-06-011a, Olympia, WA, March 2006, or as revised).

2. — These ratios are based on the assumption that the rehabilitation or enhancement actions implemented represent the average degree of improvement possible for the site. Proposals to implement more effective rehabilitation or enhancement actions may result in a lower ratio, while less effective actions may result in a higher ratio. The distinction between rehabilitation and enhancement is not clear-cut. Instead, rehabilitation and enhancement actions span a continuum. Proposals that fall within the gray area between rehabilitation and enhancement will result in a ratio that lies between the ratios for rehabilitation and the ratios for enhancement.

3. — Natural heritage sites, alkali wetland, and bogs are considered irreplaceable wetlands because they perform some functions that cannot be replaced through

~~compensatory mitigation. Impacts to such wetlands would therefore result in a net loss of some functions no matter what kind of compensation is proposed.~~

~~Reference:~~

~~—Washington State Department of Ecology, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10. March 2006. Wetland Mitigation in Washington State—Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance (Version 1).—~~

~~Washington State Department of Ecology Publication No. 06-06-011a, Olympia, WA.~~

~~3. Credit/Debit Method. To more fully protect functions and values, and as an alternative to the mitigation ratios found in the joint guidance “Wetland Mitigation in Washington State Parts I and II” (Ecology Publication No. 06-06-011a-b, Olympia, WA, March 2006), the administrator may allow mitigation based on the “credit/debit” method developed by the Department of Ecology in “Calculating Credits and Debits for Compensatory Mitigation in Wetlands of Eastern Washington: Final Report” (Ecology Publication No. 11-06-015, August 2012, or as revised).~~

A. Types of Compensatory Mitigation. Mitigation for lost or diminished wetland and buffer functions shall rely on a type listed below in order of preference. A lower preference form of mitigation shall be used only if the applicant’s qualified wetland professional demonstrates to the satisfaction of the administrator that all higher-ranked types of mitigation are not viable, consistent with the criteria in this section.

1. Restoration. Restoration is divided into:

a. Reestablishment.

b. Rehabilitation.

2. Creation (Establishment). If a site is not available for wetland restoration to compensate for expected wetland and/or buffer impacts, the administrator may authorize creation of a wetland and buffer upon demonstration by the applicant’s qualified wetland professional that:

a. The hydrology and soil conditions at the proposed mitigation site are conducive for sustaining the proposed wetland and that creation of a wetland at the site will not likely cause hydrologic problems elsewhere;

b. Adjacent land uses and site conditions do not jeopardize the viability of the proposed wetland and buffer (e.g., due to the presence of invasive plants or noxious weeds, stormwater runoff, noise, light or other impacts); and

c. The proposed wetland and buffer will eventually be self-sustaining with little or no long-term maintenance.

3. Enhancement. Applications proposing to enhance wetland or associated buffers shall demonstrate how the proposed enhancement will increase the wetland’s buffer’s functions, how this increase in function will adequately compensate for the impacts, and how existing wetland functions at the mitigation site will be protected.

4. Protection/Maintenance (Preservation). Permanent protection of a Category I or II wetland and associated buffer at risk of degradation can be used only if:

- a. The administrator determines that the proposed preservation is the best mitigation option;
- b. The proposed preservation site is under threat of undesirable ecological change due to permitted, planned, or likely actions that will not be adequately mitigated under existing regulations;
- c. The area proposed for preservation is of high quality or critical for the health of the watershed or basin due to its location. Some of the following features may be indicative of high-quality sites:
 - i. Category I or II wetland rating (using the wetland rating system for Eastern Washington);
 - ii. Rare or irreplaceable wetland type or aquatic habitat that is rare or a limited resource in the area;
 - iii. The presence of habitat for priority or locally important wildlife species;
 - iv. Provides biological and/or hydrological connectivity;
 - v. Priority sites in an adopted watershed plan.
- d. Permanent preservation of the wetland and buffer will be provided through a conservation easement or tract held by an appropriate natural land resource manager, such as a land trust;
- e. The administrator may approve other legal and administrative mechanisms in lieu of a conservation easement if determined to be adequate to protect the site;
- f. Ratios for preservation in combination with other forms of mitigation generally range from 10:1 to 20:1, as determined on a case-by-case basis, depending on the quality of the wetlands being impacted and the quality of the wetlands being preserved. Ratios for preservation as the sole means of mitigation generally start at 20:1.

B. Location and Timing of Mitigation.

1. Location of Compensatory Mitigation. Compensatory mitigation actions shall be conducted within the same subdrainage basin and on the site of the alteration except when all of subsections (B)(1)(a) through (d) of this section apply. In that case, mitigation may be allowed off site within the subwatershed of the impact site. When considering off-site mitigation, preference should be given to using alternative mitigation, such as a mitigation bank, an in-lieu fee program, or advanced mitigation.

- a. There are no reasonable opportunities on site or within the subdrainage basin (e.g., on-site options would require elimination of high-functioning upland habitat), or opportunities on site or within the subdrainage basin do not have a high likelihood of success based on a determination of the capacity of the site to compensate for the impacts. Considerations should include: anticipated replacement ratios for wetland mitigation, buffer conditions and proposed widths, available water to maintain anticipated hydrogeomorphic

classes of wetlands when restored, proposed flood storage capacity, and potential to mitigate riparian fish and wildlife impacts (such as connectivity).

b. On-site mitigation would require elimination of high-quality upland habitat.

c. Off-site mitigation has a greater likelihood of providing equal or improved wetland functions than the altered wetland.

d. Off-site locations shall be in the same subdrainage basin unless:

i. Established watershed goals for water quality, flood storage or conveyance, habitat, or other wetland functions have been established by the city and strongly justify location of mitigation at another site.

ii. The design for the compensatory mitigation project needs to be appropriate for its location (i.e., position in the landscape). Therefore, compensatory mitigation should not result in the creation, restoration, or enhancement of an atypical wetland. An atypical wetland refers to a compensation wetland (e.g., created or enhanced) that does not match the type of existing wetland that would be found in the geomorphic setting of the site (i.e., the water source[s] and hydroperiod proposed for the mitigation site are not typical for the geomorphic setting). Likewise, it should not provide exaggerated morphology or require a berm or other engineered structures to hold back water. For example, excavating a permanently inundated pond in an existing seasonally saturated or inundated wetland is one example of an enhancement project that could result in an atypical wetland. Another example would be excavating depressions in an existing wetland on a slope, which would require the construction of berms to hold the water.

2. Timing of Compensatory Mitigation. It is preferred that compensatory mitigation projects be completed prior to activities that will disturb wetlands. At the least, compensatory mitigation shall be completed immediately following disturbance and prior to use or occupancy of the action or development. Construction of mitigation projects shall be timed to reduce impacts to existing fisheries, wildlife, and flora.

3. The administrator may authorize a one-time, temporary delay in completing construction or installation of the compensatory mitigation when the applicant provides a written explanation from a qualified wetland professional as to the rationale for the delay. An appropriate rationale would include identification of the environmental conditions that could produce a high probability of failure or significant construction difficulties (e.g., project delay lapses past a fisheries window, or installing plants should be delayed until the dormant season to ensure greater survival of installed materials). The delay shall not create or perpetuate hazardous conditions or environmental damage or degradation, and the delay shall not be injurious to the health, safety, or general welfare of the public. The request for the temporary delay must include a written justification that documents the environmental constraints that preclude implementation of the compensatory mitigation plan. The justification must be verified and approved by the administrator.

C. Mitigation Performance Standards.

1. Adverse impacts to wetlands functions and values shall be mitigated. Mitigation actions shall be implemented in the preferred sequence identified in RMC ~~22.10.120(A)~~ 26.60.026. Proposals which include less preferred and/or compensatory mitigation shall demonstrate that:

a. All feasible and reasonable measures will be taken to reduce impacts and losses to the original wetland, including a description of how preferred order of wetlands mitigation was followed: (i) restoration (including reestablishment and rehabilitation); (ii) creation (establishment); (iii) enhancement in combination with restoration or creation; and (iv) preservation of high quality, at-risk wetlands;

b. Compensatory mitigation shall be allowed only after mitigation sequencing is applied and higher priority means of mitigation are determined to be infeasible, and shall achieve equivalent or greater wetland ecological functions;

c. No overall net loss will occur in wetland functions and values; and

d. The restored, created or enhanced wetland will be as persistent and sustainable as the wetland it replaces.

D. Wetland Replacement Ratios.

1. Where wetlands alterations are permitted by the administrator, the applicant shall restore or create equivalent areas of wetlands in order to compensate for wetland losses. Equivalent areas shall be determined according to acreage, function, type, location, timing factors, and projected success of restoration or creation.

2. The following acreage replacement ratios shall be applied:

Table 26.60.028(D) Mitigation Ratios for Eastern Washington¹

<u>Category and Type of Wetland Impacts</u>	<u>Reestablishment or Creation</u>	<u>Rehabilitation Only²</u>	<u>Reestablishment or Creation (R/C) and Rehabilitation (RH)²</u>	<u>Reestablishment or Creation (R, C) and Enhancement (E)²</u>	<u>Enhancement Only²</u>
<u>All Category IV</u>	<u>1.5:1</u>	<u>3:1</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 1:1 RH</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 2:1 E</u>	<u>6:1</u>
<u>All Category III</u>	<u>2:1</u>	<u>4:1</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 2:1 RH</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 4:1 E</u>	<u>8:1</u>
<u>Category II</u>	<u>3:1</u>	<u>6:1</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 4:1 RH</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 8:1 E</u>	<u>12:1</u>
<u>Category I based on score for functions</u>	<u>4:1</u>	<u>8:1</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 6:1 RH</u>	<u>1:1 R/C and 12:1 E</u>	<u>16:1</u>
<u>Category I natural heritage site</u>	<u>Not considered possible³</u>	<u>Case-by-case</u>	<u>R/C not considered possible³</u>	<u>R/C not considered possible³</u>	<u>Case-by-case</u>

¹ Ratios for rehabilitation and enhancement may be reduced when combined with 1:1 replacement through creation or reestablishment. See Table 1b, Wetland Mitigation in

Washington State – Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance – Version 1, (Ecology Publication No. 06-06-011a, Olympia, WA, March 2006 or as revised).

² These ratios are based on the assumption that the rehabilitation or enhancement actions implemented represent the average degree of improvement possible for the site. Proposals to implement more effective rehabilitation or enhancement actions may result in a lower ratio, while less effective actions may result in a higher ratio. The distinction between rehabilitation and enhancement is not clear-cut. Instead, rehabilitation and enhancement actions span a continuum. Proposals that fall within the gray area between rehabilitation and enhancement will result in a ratio that lies between the ratios for rehabilitation and the ratios for enhancement.

³ Natural Heritage sites, alkali wetland, and bogs are considered irreplaceable wetlands because they perform some functions that cannot be replaced through compensatory mitigation. Impacts to such wetlands would therefore result in a net loss of some functions no matter what kind of compensation is proposed.

Reference:

Washington State Department of Ecology, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10. March 2006. Wetland Mitigation in Washington State – Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance (Version 1). Washington State Department of Ecology Publication No. 06-06-011a. Olympia, WA.

3. Credit/Debit Method. To more fully protect functions and values, and as an alternative to the mitigation ratios found in the joint guidance “Wetland Mitigation in Washington State Parts I and II” (Ecology Publication No. 06-06-011a-b, Olympia, WA, March 2006, or as revised), the administrator may allow mitigation based on the “credit/debit” method developed by the Department of Ecology in “Calculating Credits and Debits for Compensatory Mitigation in Wetlands of Eastern Washington: Final Report” (Ecology Publication No. 11-06-015, August 2012, or as revised).

26.60.029 Wetland mitigation plan requirements.

Where it is determined by the ~~city~~ Administrator that compensatory wetland mitigation is required or appropriate, a mitigation plan shall be prepared consistent with the provisions below and shall also meet the minimum requirements contained in the Wetlands Guidance for ~~and CAO Guidance for Small Cities, Eastern Washington–version (dated January 2010, revised October 2012, CAO Updates: Eastern Washington, June 2016., Publication No. 16-06-002~~ and as amended in the future). The purpose of the plan is to prescribe mitigation to compensate for impacts to the wetland functions, values, and acreage as a result of the proposed action. This plan shall consider the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on the wetland system using a recognized wetlands assessment methodology and/or best professional judgment. The mitigation plan shall be prepared in two phases, a conceptual phase and a detailed phase.

A. Conceptual Plan – Standards and Criteria. The applicant shall prepare a conceptual mitigation plan for submission to the ~~city~~ [Administrator](#) at a pre-mitigation conference. The conceptual mitigation plan shall include:

1. General goals of the mitigation plan;
2. A review of literature or experience to date in restoring or creating the type of wetland proposed;
3. Location of proposed wetland compensation area;
4. General hydrologic patterns on the site following construction;
5. Nature of compensation, including wetland types (in-kind), general plant selection and justification, approximate project sequencing and schedule, and approximate size of the new wetland buffer;
6. A conceptual maintenance plan; and
7. A conceptual monitoring and contingency plan.

B. Detailed Plan – Standards and Criteria. Following acceptance of the conceptual mitigation plan by the ~~city~~ [Administrator](#), the applicant will prepare a detailed mitigation plan. Each detailed plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following [seven](#) components, and shall be consistent with the standards in RMC 26.60.023 through 26.60.028:

~~1. A clear statement of the objectives of the mitigation. The goals of the mitigation plan should be stated in terms of the new wetland functions and values compared to the functions and values of the original wetland.~~

~~2. Qualitative and quantitative standards for success of the project, including hydrologic characteristics (water depths, water quality, hydroperiod/hydrocycle characteristics, flood storage capacity); vegetative characteristics (community types, species composition, density, and spacing); faunal characteristics, and final topographic elevations.~~

~~3. An ecological assessment of the wetland values and wetland buffers that will be lost as a result of the activities, and of the replacement wetlands and buffers, including, but not limited to, the following:~~

~~a. Acreage of project;~~

~~b. Existing functions and values;~~

~~c. Sizes of wetlands, wetland buffers, and areas to be altered;~~

~~d. Vegetative characteristics, including community type, areal coverage, species composition, and density;~~

~~e. Habitat type(s) to be enhanced, restored, or created; and~~

~~f. Dates for beginning and completion of the mitigation project, and sequence of construction activities.~~

~~4. A statement of the location, elevation, and hydrology of the new site, including the following:~~

- ~~a. Relationship of the project to the watershed and existing water bodies;~~
- ~~b. Topography of the site using the smallest readily available intervals, preferably one-foot contour intervals but two-foot is acceptable;~~
- ~~c. Water level data, including depth and duration of seasonally high water table;~~
- ~~d. Water flow patterns;~~
- ~~e. Grading, filling and excavation, including a description of imported soils;~~
- ~~f. Irrigation requirements, if any;~~
- ~~g. Water pollution mitigation measures during construction;~~
- ~~h. Areal coverage of planted areas to open water areas (if any open water is to be present); and~~
- ~~i. Appropriate buffers.~~

~~5. A planting plan describing what will be planted, and where and when the planting will occur, as follows:~~

- ~~a. Soils and substrate characteristics;~~
- ~~b. Specify substrate stockpiling techniques; and~~
- ~~c. Planting instructions, including species, stock type and size, density or spacing of plants, and water and nutrient requirements.~~

~~6. A monitoring and maintenance plan consistent with RMC 26.60.031.~~

- ~~a. Specify procedures for monitoring and site maintenance, including control of invasive species; and~~
- ~~b. Submit monitoring reports to the city.~~

~~7. A contingency plan consistent with these regulations.~~

~~8. A detailed budget for implementation of the mitigation plan, including monitoring, maintenance, and contingency phases.~~

~~9. A guarantee, in the form of a bond or other security device in a form and amount acceptable to the city attorney, assuring that the work will be performed as planned and approved, consistent with these regulations and including monitoring, maintenance and contingency.~~

1. A clear statement of the objectives of the mitigation. The goals of the mitigation plan should be stated in terms of the new wetland functions and values compared to the functions and values of the original wetland. Objectives shall include:

a. Qualitative and quantitative standards for success of the project, including hydrologic characteristics (water depths, water quality, hydroperiod/hydrocycle characteristics, flood storage capacity); vegetative characteristics (community types, species composition, density, and spacing); faunal characteristics, and final topographic elevations.

b. An ecological assessment of the wetland values and wetland buffers that will be lost as a result of the activities, and of the replacement wetlands and buffers, including but not limited to the following:

i. Acreage of project;

ii. Existing functions and values;

iii. Sizes of wetlands, wetland buffers, and areas to be altered;

iv. Vegetative characteristics, including community type, areal coverage, species composition, and density;

v. Habitat type(s) to be enhanced, restored, or created; and

vi. Dates for beginning and completion of the mitigation project, and sequence of construction activities.

2. A statement of the location, elevation, and hydrology of the new site, including the following:

a. Relationship of the project to the watershed and existing water bodies;

b. Topography of site using the smallest readily available intervals, preferably one-foot contour intervals but two-foot are acceptable;

c. Water level data, including depth and duration of seasonally high water table;

d. Water flow patterns;

e. Grading, filling and excavation, including a description of imported soils;

f. Irrigation requirements, if any;

g. Water pollution mitigation measures during construction;

h. Areal coverage of planted areas to open water areas (if any open water is to be present); and

i. Appropriate buffers.

3. A planting plan, describing what will be planted, and where and when the planting will occur, as follows:

a. Soils and substrate characteristics;

b. Specify substrate stockpiling techniques; and

c. Planting instructions, including species, stock type and size, density or spacing of plants, and water and nutrient requirements.

4. A monitoring and maintenance plan, consistent with RMC ~~22.10.160~~26.60.031.

a. Specify procedures for monitoring and site maintenance including control of invasive species; and

b. Submit monitoring reports to the administrator.

5. A contingency plan, consistent with these regulations.

6. A detailed budget for implementation of the mitigation plan, including monitoring, maintenance and contingency phases.

7. A guarantee, in the form of a bond or other security device in a form and amount acceptable to the city attorney, assuring that the work will be performed as planned and approved, consistent with these regulations, including monitoring, maintenance and contingency.

26.60.030 ~~Performance~~ Design standards for wetlands mitigation planning.

A. The following performance standards shall be incorporated into mitigation plans submitted to the city of Richland:

1. Plants should be indigenous to the region (not introduced or foreign species);
2. Plants should be adaptable to a broad range of water depths;
3. Plants should be commercially available or available from local sources;
4. Plant species high in food and cover value for fish and wildlife are recommended, when possible;
5. Plants should be mostly perennial species;
6. Avoid committing significant areas of the site to species that have questionable potential for successful establishment;
7. Plant selection must be approved by a wetlands biologist/ecologist;
8. Water depth is not to exceed six and one-half feet (two meters);
9. The grade or slope that water flows through the wetland is not to exceed six percent;

10. Slopes within the wetland basin and the buffer zone should not be steeper than 3:1 (horizontal to vertical);
11. The substrate should consist of a minimum of one foot, in depth, of clean (uncontaminated with chemicals, or solid/hazardous wastes) inorganic/organic materials;
12. Planting densities and placement of plants should be determined by a qualified professional and shown on the design plans;
13. The wetland (excluding the buffer area) should not contain more than 60 percent open water as measured at the seasonal high water mark;
14. Minimum buffer widths should extend from the wetland boundary in accordance with buffer requirements in Table 26.60.024(D), Wetland Buffer Widths, for the proposed category rating of the wetland that will be created;
15. The planting plan must be approved by the ~~community development director-Administrator~~, ~~or designee, or consultant~~ qualified professional acting on behalf of the city;
16. Stockpiling should be confined to upland areas, and contract specifications should limit stockpile durations to less than four weeks; Any area designated as open space shall not be used to stockpile material;
17. Planting instructions which describe proper placement, diversity, and spacing of seeds, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, sprigs, plugs, and transplanted stock;
18. Apply controlled release fertilizer, if reasonable and prudent, at the time of planting and afterward only as plant conditions warrant (determined during the monitoring process);
19. Install an irrigation system, if necessary, for initial establishment period; and
20. Construction specifications and methods must be approved by a qualified ~~consultant~~ professional and the ~~city~~ Administrator.

B. On completion of construction, the wetland mitigation project must be signed off by the applicant's qualified ~~consultant~~ professional and the ~~city~~ Administrator. Signature will indicate that the construction has been completed as planned and all design elements have been fully and correctly implemented. If there have been changes in the implementation of the plan, a written explanation from the ~~consulting biologist~~ qualified professional must be included.

26.60.031 Wetland monitoring program and contingency plan.

A. A monitoring program shall be implemented to determine the success of the mitigation project and any necessary corrective actions. This chapter shall determine if the original goals and objectives are being met.

B. A contingency plan shall be established for compensation in the event that the mitigation project is inadequate or fails. A performance and maintenance bond or other acceptable security device is required to assure the applicant's compliance with the terms of the mitigation agreement. The amount of the performance and maintenance bond shall equal 125 percent of the cost of the mitigation project for a period of five years. The ~~city~~-Administrator may agree to reduce the bond in phases in proportion to work successfully completed over the period of the bond.

~~C. During monitoring, scientific procedures for establishing the success or failure of the project must be used.~~

~~D. For vegetation determinations, permanent sampling points shall be established.~~

~~E. Shrub and tree vegetation success can be defined as 80 percent survival of the original number of plants planted, with the following beginning density of vegetation planted: trees planted on 10-foot centers, with shrubs planted on three- to five-foot centers underneath and between the trees. Percent cover goals that mimic local natural healthy reference wetlands can be established for percent cover goals at year five as an alternative to percent survival goals.~~

~~F. Submit monitoring reports on the current status of the mitigation project to the city. The reports are to be prepared by a qualified consultant and reviewed by the city's consultant and should include monitoring information on wildlife, vegetation, water quality, water flow, stormwater storage and conveyance, and existing or potential degradation, and shall be produced on the following schedule:~~

- ~~1. At the time of construction;~~
- ~~2. Thirty days after planting;~~
- ~~3. Early in the growing season of the first year;~~
- ~~4. End of the growing season of the first year;~~
- ~~5. Twice the second year; and~~
- ~~6. Annually thereafter.~~

~~G. Monitor for five growing seasons. If the mitigation goals are not obtained within the initial five-year period, the applicant remains responsible for restoration of the natural resource values and functions until the mitigation goals agreed to in the mitigation plan are achieved.~~

~~H. If necessary, correct for failures in the mitigation project.~~

~~I. Replace dead or undesirable vegetation with appropriate plantings based on the approved planting plan or RMC 26.60.029.~~

~~J. Repair damages caused by erosion, settling, or other geomorphological processes.~~

~~K. Redesign mitigation project (if necessary) and implement the new design.~~

~~L. Correction procedures shall be approved by a qualified consultant and the city.~~

C1. During monitoring, scientific procedures for establishing the success or failure of the project must be used and shall be identified in the monitoring plan;

D2. For vegetation determinations, permanent monitoring transects or plots shall be established that adequately represent the compensatory mitigation site;

E3. Vegetative success in the compensatory mitigation wetland will be defined as:

1a. An average density of at least four plants per 100 square feet in the scrub-shrub and forested communities in year one;

2b. A cover of native wetland trees and shrubs combined (planted and volunteer) of at least 10 percent in year three; 25 percent in year five; 40 percent in year seven; 50 percent in year 10;

3e. A cover of native wetland herbaceous plant species (planted and volunteer) of at least 25 percent in year five; 40 percent in year seven and 50 percent in year 10;

4d. Nonnative invasive species must be controlled per site-specific specifications and shall not exceed the maximum amount as identified in the approved monitoring plan;

5e. Buffer vegetation shall be maintained in the amount as identified in the approved monitoring plan;

F4. Submit monitoring reports on the current status of the mitigation project to the administrator. The reports are to be prepared by a qualified professional and reviewed by the administrator and should include monitoring information on wildlife, vegetation, water quality, water flow, stormwater storage and conveyance, and existing or potential degradation, and shall be produced for years one, two, three, four, seven and 10. Monitoring reports shall incorporate hydrology standards to ensure the required wetland habitat and buffer areas are established and functioning and shall detail the minimum number of days during the growing season when soils must remain inundated or saturated to the ground surface;

G5. Monitor for 10 growing seasons. If the mitigation goals are obtained within the initial five-year period, no further monitoring will be required;

H6. If necessary, correct for failures in the mitigation project;

I7. Replace dead or undesirable vegetation with appropriate plantings, based on the approved planting plan or RMC ~~22.10.15026-60.029-B.3~~26.60.030;

J8. Repair damages caused by erosion, settling, or other geomorphological processes;

K9. Redesign mitigation project (if necessary) and implement the new design;

~~L10.~~ Correction procedures shall be approved by a qualified professional and the administrator; and

~~M11.~~ The area where the mitigation occurred and any associated buffer shall be located in a critical area tract, a conservation easement or similar legal instrument as approved by the administrator to ensure the future protection of the mitigation site.

26.60.032 Repealed.

~~26.60.032 Unauthorized alterations and enforcement.~~

~~A. When a wetland or its buffer has been altered in violation of this chapter, all ongoing development work shall stop and the critical area shall be restored. The city shall have the authority to issue a “stop work” order to cease all ongoing development work and order restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement measures at the owner’s or other responsible party’s expense to compensate for violation of provisions of this chapter.~~

~~B. Requirement for Restoration Plan. All development work shall remain stopped until a restoration plan is prepared by the owner or responsible party and approved by city. Such a plan shall be prepared by a qualified professional using the currently accepted scientific principles, and shall describe how the actions proposed meet the minimum requirements described in subsection (C) of this section. The administrator shall, at the violator’s expense, seek expert advice in determining the adequacy of the plan. Inadequate plans shall be returned to the applicant or violator for revision and resubmittal.~~

~~C. Minimum Performance Standards for Restoration. The following minimum performance standards shall be met for the restoration of a wetland; provided, that if the violator can demonstrate that greater functions and habitat values can be obtained, these standards may be modified:~~

~~1. The historic structure, functions, and values of the affected wetland shall be restored, including water quality and habitat functions.~~

~~2. The historic soil types and configuration shall be restored to the extent practicable.~~

~~3. The wetland and buffers shall be replanted with native vegetation that replicates the vegetation historically found on the site in species types, sizes, and densities. The historic functions and values should be replicated at the location of the alteration.~~

~~4. Information demonstrating compliance with other applicable provisions of this chapter shall be submitted to the administrator.~~

~~D. Site Investigations. The administrator is authorized to make site inspections and take such actions as necessary to enforce this chapter. The administrator shall present proper credentials and make a reasonable effort to contact any property owner before entering onto private property.~~

~~E. Penalties. See RMC 26.60.084(B).~~

~~F. If the wetland affected cannot be restored, money from any associated penalties shall be deposited in a dedicated account for the preservation or restoration of landscape processes and functions in the watershed in which the affected wetland is located. The city may coordinate its preservation or restoration activities with others to optimize the effectiveness of the restoration action.~~

Article III. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas

26.60.040 ~~Exemption~~ Exceptions from fish and wildlife habitat conservation regulations.

A. See RMC ~~22.10.360~~ 26.60.080 for general ~~exemptions~~ exceptions to all critical areas.

~~A.B.~~ The following activities shall not be ~~exempt from~~ subject to the provisions of this chapter related to fish and wildlife habitat, provided they are conducted using best management practices:

1. Activities involving artificially created habitat, including, but not limited to, grass-lined swales, irrigation and drainage ditches, and detention facilities such as reservoirs, ponds, and landscape features, except for habitat conservation areas created as mitigation.

~~B.C.~~ Notwithstanding the ~~exemption~~ exceptions provided by this section, any otherwise ~~exempt~~ excepted activities occurring in or near critical habitat conservation areas shall comply with the intent of these standards and shall consider on-site alternatives that avoid or minimize potential habitat impacts and shall consider the timing of excepted work to minimize disturbances to wildlife including disturbance to migratory bird nesting sites.

26.60.041 ~~Fish and wildlife habitat inventory maps.~~

~~The approximate location and extent of habitat areas within the city of Richland's planning area are shown on the maps adopted as part of this program, as provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report. These maps shall be used as a general guide only for the assistance of property owners and other interested parties as boundaries are generalized. The actual type, extent, and boundaries of habitat areas shall be determined by a qualified professional according to the procedures, definitions, and criteria established by this program. In the event of any conflict between the habitat location or type shown on the city of Richland's maps and the criteria or standards of this program, the criteria and standards resulting from the field investigation shall control.~~

22.60.041 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

A. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas include the following:

1. Areas where state or federal designated endangered, threatened, and critical species have a primary association.

a. Federal designated endangered and threatened species are those fish, wildlife and plant species identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service that are in danger of extinction or threatened to become endangered. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service should be consulted as necessary for current listing status.

b. State designated endangered, threatened and critical species are those fish, wildlife and plant species native to the state of Washington identified by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or State of Washington Natural Heritage Program that are in danger of extinction, threatened to become endangered, vulnerable, or declining and are likely to become endangered or threatened in a significant portion of their range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats. The state of Washington's Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or Natural Heritage Program maintains the most current listings and should be consulted as necessary for current state listing status.

2. State priority habitats and areas associated with state priority species.

a. State of Washington priority habitats and species are considered priorities for conservation and management. The state of Washington's Department of Fish and Wildlife should be consulted for current listing of priority habitats and species.

3. Habitats and species of local importance. The city of Richland hereby adopts by reference those priority habitats and species considered priorities for conservation and management identified by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife and State of Washington Natural Heritage Program as now exist or as may be amended.

4. In addition to the priority habitats and species recognized by WDFW and/or State of Washington Natural Heritage Program, a process is provided for listing other habitats and species that are important locally to the people of Richland. This action may be initiated at the request of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, other government agency, city staff, nonprofit organization or interested citizen. Any such request shall be in writing and shall include:

a. The common and scientific name for a species under consideration;

b. Habitat location on a map (scale 1:24,000);

c. Demonstrate a need for special consideration based upon best available science and considering:

i. Declining or increasing population;

ii. Sensitivity to habitat manipulation; or

iii. Commercial or game value or other special value, such as public appeal;

d. Habitat management recommendations, including potential uses and restrictions of the habitat conservation areas, seasonally critical areas and other guidelines necessary for the protection of the species;

e. Reasons for the species/habitat to be designated;

f. Name and address of the nominator, along with a list of property owners and mailing addresses for each property mapped as containing habitat and/or species;

g. Other supporting documentation (as determined by the administrator);

h. SEPA checklist;

i. Fee as established by the city of Richland fee schedule.

Submitted proposals shall be reviewed by city staff as a Type IV legislative action pursuant to RMC 19.20.010(D)(2) and Chapter 19.90 RMC. Suggested amendments to this section of the critical areas regulations shall result in amendment no more often than once each calendar year with the deadline for submittal being January 31st. Copies of the proposal shall be submitted to WDFW and/or other local, state or federal agencies or experts for comments and recommendations regarding accuracy of the data and effectiveness of proposed management strategies as part of the public comment period. Approved nominations will be designated priority habitats/species as appropriate and will be given all protection under this chapter afforded other priority habitats and species;

5. The areas listed as a national wildlife refuge, national park, natural area preserve or any preserve or reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151;

6. The Yakima River Delta area, including Lake Wallula wildlife habitat conservation areas currently managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Chamna Natural Preserve, Bateman Island;

7. The Hanford Islands in the Columbia River managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;

8. Amon Creek Natural Preserve;

9. Badger Mountain Natural Preserve;

10. Category I wetlands as defined in RMC ~~22.10.100~~26.60.023;

11. State nature area preserves or natural resource conservation areas and state wildlife areas;

12. Documented habitat, other than accidental presence, of threatened or endangered species;

13. Documented habitat, other than accidental presence, of regional or national significance for migrating birds;

14. Naturally occurring ponds under 20 acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat;

15. Waters of the state;

16. Lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity.

B. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are intended to:

1. Create a system of fish and wildlife habitat with connections between larger habitat blocks and open spaces, integrating with open space corridor planning where appropriate;

2. Limit the level of human activity within such areas that is appropriate for certain areas and habitats, including presence of roads and level of recreation type (passive or active recreation);

3. Protect riparian ecosystems including potential for restoring lost or impaired salmonid habitat;

4. Evaluate land uses that may negatively impact these areas, or conversely, that may contribute positively to their function;

5. Establish buffer zones around these areas to separate incompatible uses from habitat conservation areas;

6. Establish or enhance nonregulatory approaches in addition to regulatory methods to protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

26.60.042. Fish and wildlife habitat ~~conservation~~ ~~buffer~~ areas ~~s~~ buffers.

A. The establishment of buffer areas shall be required for regulated activities in or adjacent to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas including riparian areas and habitat areas located upland and within the shoreline jurisdiction. ~~Buffer~~ Buffers shall consist of an undisturbed area of native vegetation established to protect the integrity, functions, and values of the affected habitat. Enhancement of buffers may be required if a portion of the buffer has been cleared, or if tree cover is substantially less than a native climax community.

B. The following riparian buffer widths are established:

Table 26.60.042. Riparian Buffer Width

Regulatory Reach (See Environment Designation with Regulatory Reaches Map)	Riparian Buffer Width (Feet)^{1, 2}
A, C, I, T	50
B, U and all other natural environment designation areas within various regulatory reaches except Reach Q	Entire shoreline jurisdiction
D, N, O, P	75 except where roadway, canal, paved trail or parking area encroaches, and then waterward edge of facility maintenance area, as applicable
E, F	100

Regulatory Reach (See Environment Designation with Regulatory Reaches Map)	Riparian Buffer Width (Feet) ^{1, 2}
G, I	75 except where roadway, canal, levee, paved trail or parking area encroaches, and then waterward edge of facility maintenance area, as applicable
H, J, K	100 except where roadway, canal, levee, paved trail or parking area encroaches, and then waterward edge of facility maintenance area, as applicable
L, Q, S	Waterward edge of existing levee, paved trail and/or parking maintenance area, as applicable
M	50 or waterward edge of existing levee, paved trail and/or parking maintenance area, as applicable
R	From the OHWM to the federal/private property boundary line ³

- (1) Measured from the OHWM or top of bank, as applicable.
- (2) Accompanied by other ~~sensitive-critical~~ area protections and stormwater management measures, as applicable.
- (3) Administrative buffer adjustments do not apply. Buffer can be widened, if applicable, or other protection provisions related to geologic hazards can be applied.

C. Buffers required for fish and wildlife habitat protection when upland of riparian areas~~Buffers~~ shall also be measured, on a horizontal plane, from the OHWM as delineated by a qualified consultant. Required buffer widths for non-riparian habitat areas shall reflect the sensitivity of the habitat and the type and intensity of human activity proposed to be conducted nearby. These buffers shall be determined by the city based on information in the ~~wildlife report~~ fish and wildlife habitat conservation report supplemented by its own investigations, the sensitivity and value of the habitat areas, the intensity and design of the proposed use, and adjacent uses and activities.

D. Administrative ~~Buffer~~-Adjustments of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area Buffers.

1. The required fish and wildlife habitat conservation area buffer widths, including the riparian buffer widths established in this chapter of the shoreline master program may be modified by the administrator for a development on existing legal lots of record in place at the time of adoption of this program in accordance with the provisions of this section, only where the applicant demonstrates all of the following:

- a. Averaging is necessary to avoid an extraordinary hardship to the applicant caused by circumstances peculiar to the property, and no feasible alternative exists;
- b. The designated buffer area contains variations in sensitivity to ecological impacts due to existing physical characteristics, or the character of the buffer

varies in slope, soils, or vegetation and the buffer is increased adjacent to the higher functioning area of habitat;

c. The total area contained within the buffer after averaging is no less than that contained within the standard buffer prior to averaging;

d. The minimum buffer width at its narrowest point shall not be less than 75 percent of the buffer width established under this program; and

e. The buffer width averaging does not result in a net loss of ecological function.

2. Standard Buffer Reduction. Reductions of up to 25 percent of the standard buffer may be approved if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the administrator that a mitigation plan developed by a qualified professional indicates that enhancing the buffer (by removing invasive plants or impervious surfaces, planting native vegetation, or installing habitat features or other means) will result in a reduced buffer that functions at a higher level than the existing standard buffer.

3. In-Fill Development. In an effort to facilitate in-fill development in approved plats, the city may approve requests to reduce the standard ~~shoreline-fish and wildlife~~ habitat conservation area buffers up to a maximum of 50 percent for a new single-family residence and appurtenant structures in accordance with the following criteria:

a. Where there are single-family residences within 150 feet on either side of the proposed residence in an existing plat, the buffer shall be determined as the greater of one of the following three options: (i) a common line drawn between the nearest corners of the nearest residence; (ii) a common line calculated by the average of the nearest residence's existing buffer; or (iii) a 50 percent reduction of the standard buffer.

b. Where there is only a residence located within 150 feet on one side of the proposed residence in an existing plat, the standard buffer shall be determined as: (i) the greater of a common line drawn between the nearest corner of the nearest residence and the nearest point of the standard buffer on the adjacent vacant lot; (ii) a common line calculated by the average of the nearest residence's setback and the standard buffer for the adjacent vacant lot; or (iii) a 50 percent reduction of the standard buffer.

E. The buffer width stated in subsection (B) of this section shall be increased when the ~~qualified consultant~~ administrator determines, based upon a site-specific habitat analysis by a qualified professional, that impacts on the habitat from a proposed development can only be mitigated by a greater buffer width. The standard ~~habitat-riparian~~ buffer width shall be increased:

1. When the adjacent land is susceptible to severe erosion, and erosion control measures will not effectively prevent adverse habitat impacts; or

2. When the standard buffer has minimal or degraded vegetative cover that cannot be improved through enhancement; or

3. When the ~~wetland~~[area](#) provides habitat for a species that is particularly sensitive to disturbance (listed by the federal government or the state as endangered, threatened, candidate, monitored or documented priority species or habitat for those species, or has unusual nesting or resting sites such as heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees), the width of the buffer should be increased to provide adequate protection for the species based on its particular life-history needs; or

4. When the minimum buffer for a habitat extends into an area with a slope of greater than 25 percent, the buffer shall be the greater of:

a. The minimum buffer for that particular habitat; or

b. Twenty-five feet beyond the point where the slope becomes 25 percent or less.

F. Low impact [land](#) uses and activities which are consistent with the purpose and function of the ~~habitat~~ buffer and do not detract from its integrity may be permitted within the buffer depending on the sensitivity of the habitat involved. Examples of uses and activities which may be permitted in appropriate cases include [pervious](#) pedestrian trails, viewing platforms, stormwater management facilities such as grass-lined swales and utility easements.

26.60.043 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area inventory maps.

To determine the location and extent of fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, the city shall use best available science, including current information contained in priority habitats and species maps as maintained by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. These maps shall be used as a general guide only for the assistance of property owners and other interested parties; boundaries are generalized. The actual type, extent, and boundaries of habitat conservation areas shall be determined by a qualified professional according to the procedures, definitions, and criteria established by this article. In the event of any conflict between the habitat location or type shown on maps and the criteria or standards of this article, the criteria and standards resulting from the field investigation shall control.

Recovery plans and management recommendations for many of these species are available from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional information is also available from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program, and Aquatic Resources Program.

It is also possible that unmapped areas may include priority habitats or species (PHS), endangered, threatened or critical (ETS) species, or habitats and species of local importance (HSLI). If such a species is known to exist within an unmapped area, the type, extent and boundaries of this area shall be determined by a qualified professional.

26.60.044 Requirements for habitat conservation area reports.

When development is proposed within a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area or its buffer, or where development is proposed to be located adjacent to a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area or its buffer or close enough to the FWHCA so as to likely impact critical area ecosystem functions and values, a habitat conservation report shall be prepared consisting of the following:

A. The report shall be prepared by a qualified professional using the best available science;

B. The area addressed in any report for a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area shall include the project area and adjacent lands within 300 feet of the project boundaries to account for potential buffers that may not be accurately mapped at the time of application. Further the report shall identify all habitat conservation areas, shorelines, floodplains, other critical areas and related buffers;

C. A habitat conservation report shall include an assessment to evaluate the presence or absence of priority habitat. At a minimum the habitat assessment shall include:

1. Detailed description of vegetation on and adjacent to the project area, including the existence or nonexistence of plant species native to the state of Washington identified by the State of Washington Natural Heritage Program that are in danger of extinction, threatened to become endangered, vulnerable, or declining and are likely to become endangered or threatened in a significant portion of their range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats;

2. Identification of any priority species and habitats (PHS) or any endangered, threatened, critical, ~~or~~ candidate, or monitored species and any habitat or species of local concern that have a primary association with habitat on or adjacent to the project area, and assessment of potential project impacts to the protected habitat or use of the site by the species;

3. A discussion of any federal, state or local special management recommendations, including Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat management recommendations, that have been developed for species or habitats located on or adjacent to the project area;

4. A discussion of measures, including avoidance, minimization and mitigation proposed to preserve existing habitats or restore any habitat that was degraded prior to the current proposed land use activity and to be conducted in accordance with RMC ~~22.10.220~~26.60.020 (mitigation sequencing);

5. A discussion of ongoing management practices that will protect habitat after the project site has been developed, including proposed monitoring and maintenance programs;

6. When warranted, the administrator may require detailed surface and subsurface hydrologic features both on and adjacent to the site;

D. Habitat conservation area reports shall be forwarded to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and local Native American Indian tribes to provide them with an opportunity to comment on the adequacy and accuracy of the report;

E. The administrator may waive the requirement for the preparation of a habitat conservation area report upon a determination that by reason of previous development that the proposed project site does not provide functional habitat. Such waiver shall be made in writing and a copy shall be provided to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

~~26.60.044 Fish and wildlife habitat performance standards and incentives.~~

~~A. The performance standards and criteria contained in this section shall be incorporated into plans submitted for regulated activities and shall:~~

- ~~1. Consider habitat in site planning and design;~~
- ~~2. Locate buildings and structures in a manner that preserves and minimizes adverse impacts to important habitat areas;~~
- ~~3. Integrate retained habitat into open space and landscaping, consistent with the provisions of all open space and landscaping requirements;~~
- ~~4. Consolidate habitat and vegetated open space in contiguous blocks where feasible;~~
- ~~5. Locate habitat contiguous to other habitat areas, open space or landscaped areas to contribute to a continuous system or corridor that provides connections to adjacent habitat areas and allows movement of wildlife;~~
- ~~6. Use native species in any landscaping of disturbed or undeveloped areas and in any enhancement of habitat or buffers;~~
- ~~7. Emphasize heterogeneity and structural diversity of vegetation in landscaping and food producing plants beneficial to wildlife;~~
- ~~8. Remove and/or control any noxious or undesirable species of plants and animals;~~
- ~~9. Preserve significant trees and/or snags, preferably in groups, consistent with achieving the objectives of these standards;~~
- ~~10. Buffers shall be preserved and shall be surveyed, staked, and fenced before any constructed work, including grading and clearing, may take place on the site; and~~
- ~~11. Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls, pursuant to an approved plan, shall be implemented during construction.~~

~~B. A vegetation management plan shall be submitted consistent with the requirements, goals, and standards of this program. The plan shall reflect the report prepared pursuant to RMC 26.20.040. Any required mitigation, including supplemental buffer plantings, shall be guaranteed by a bond or other acceptable security device to assure~~

~~successful establishment, including an appropriate monitoring period. The amount of the performance and maintenance bond shall equal 125 percent of the cost of the mitigation project for a period of five years. The city may agree to reduce the bond in phases in proportion to work successfully completed over the period of the bond.~~

~~C. As an incentive to encourage preservation of secondary habitat as defined in this program, the net amount of landscaping required by the city of Richland may be reduced by one-quarter acre for each one acre of secondary habitat and buffer preserved on the site; however, that amount cannot exceed 50 percent of the amount of required landscaping. The reduction shall be calculated on the basis of square feet of habitat preserved or enhanced and square feet required. Habitat and habitat buffer that is enhanced by the applicant may also qualify for this reduction. Preservation of secondary habitat shall be by execution of an easement or other protective device acceptable to the city of Richland.~~

26.60.045 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area – Performance standards.

Development or any regulated activity occurring within a designated habitat conservation area or within its respective protection buffer, or development or any regulated activity proposed to occur adjacent to, or close enough to, a habitat conservation area so as to likely impact critical area ecosystem functions and values, shall only be permitted in accordance with the conditions of an approved habitat conservation area report. Such report shall be based on the following standards using the best available science:

A. Consider habitat in site planning and design;

B. Locate buildings and structures in a manner that preserves and minimizes adverse impacts to important habitat conservation areas, including use of bird-friendly building design and use of dark sky lighting standards;

C. Integrate retained habitat into open space and native plantings, consistent with the provisions of all open space and landscaping requirements;

D. Activity within or close to a habitat conservation area shall not result in the degradation of the functions and values of the habitat;

E. Nonindigenous species shall not be introduced into a habitat conservation area;

F. Contiguous corridors through a project area shall be maintained. Measures necessary to mitigate impacts within a habitat conservation area shall attempt to achieve contiguous functioning habitat corridors in order to minimize the isolating effects of development on habitat;

G. Identify habitat contiguous to other habitat conservation areas, open space or landscape areas to contribute to a continuous system or corridor that provides connections to adjacent habitat conservation areas and allows movement of wildlife;

H. Use native species in any landscaping of disturbed or undeveloped areas and in any enhancement of habitat conservation areas;

I. Emphasize heterogeneity and structural diversity of vegetation in landscaping and food producing plants beneficial to wildlife;

J. Width of riparian corridors shall be in accordance with ~~buffer widths suggested by BAS, including WDFW publication Riparian Ecosystems, Volume 2: Management Recommendations, May 2018, or as revised. Riparian corridors shall also meet the minimum requirements as established in RMC Title 26 and wetland buffer requirements as established in RMC 22.10.110~~26.60.042;

K. Activities within a habitat conservation area shall be conditioned as identified in the habitat conservation area report to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts. Conditions shall include protective buffers based on the State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife management recommendations for Washington's priority species modified for local conditions and the recommendations of the Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists and may include, but are not limited to, the following measures:

1. Establishment of undisturbed habitat conservation areas;
2. Staking of undisturbed habitat conservation areas prior to any construction, including clearing, grading and filling taking place on ~~or adjacent to the site~~;
3. Fencing of undisturbed habitat conservation areas in a manner consistent with the provisions of RMC ~~22.10.115~~(H)26.60.025 (H);
4. Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls, pursuant to an approved plan, shall be implemented during construction;
5. Preservation of critically important vegetation;
6. Supplemental planting of native tree ~~and~~ shrub cover;
7. Removal and/or control of any noxious or undesirable species of plants and animals;
8. Preservation of significant trees and/or snags, preferably in groups, consistent with achieving the objectives of these standards;
9. Replanting of disturbed areas and/or areas where noxious weed species were removed with native vegetation types, including ongoing plans for weed control and irrigation as appropriate;
10. Limitation of access to an identified habitat area, including fencing to deter unauthorized access;
11. Seasonal restriction on construction activities;
12. Implementation of a schedule for periodic review of completed mitigation measures for a specified time period;
13. Posting of a bond or other financial surety to ensure completion and success of proposed mitigation measures. Such bond or other security device shall be required to assure successful establishment of required planting for an appropriate monitoring period. The amount of the bond or other security device shall equal 125

percent of the cost of the mitigation project for a period of five years. The administrator may agree to reduce the bond in phases in proportion to work successfully completed over the period of the bond.

~~26.60.045 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area alteration.~~

~~In an individual case, these actions may include consideration of alternative site plans and layouts, reductions in the density or scope of the proposal, and/or implementation of the performance standards listed in this section (RMC 22.10.21026.60.044).~~

26.60.0436 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area alteration.

A. Adverse impacts to habitat functions and values shall be mitigated to the extent feasible and reasonable. Mitigation actions by an applicant or property owner shall occur in accordance with RMC 26.20.020, Ecological functions, no net loss, including the specified mitigation sequence. ~~the following preferred sequence:~~

B. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the applicant or property owner shall seek to implement other appropriate mitigation actions in compliance with the intent, standards, and criteria of this section. ~~Mitigation shall meet the criteria of RMC 26.20.020, Ecological functions, no net loss, including the specified mitigation sequence. In an individual case, these actions may include consideration of alternative site plans and layouts, or reductions in the density or scope of the proposal. In an individual case,~~ these actions may include consideration of alternative site plans and layouts, reductions in the density or scope of the proposal, and/or implementation of the performance standards listed in RMC 22.10.21026.60.040.

~~C. Alteration of habitat and/or their buffers may be permitted by the city subject to the following standards:~~

~~1. Critical Habitat. Alterations of critical habitat shall be avoided, subject to the reasonable use provisions of this shoreline program.~~

~~2. Secondary Habitat. Alterations of secondary habitat may be permitted; provided, that the applicant mitigates adverse impacts consistent with the performance standards and other requirements of this shoreline program~~

~~26.60.044 Fish and wildlife habitat performance standards and incentives.~~

~~A. The performance standards and criteria contained in this section shall be incorporated into plans submitted for regulated activities and shall:~~

~~1. Consider habitat in site planning and design;~~

~~2. Locate buildings and structures in a manner that preserves and minimizes adverse impacts to important habitat areas;~~

~~3. Integrate retained habitat into open space and landscaping, consistent with the provisions of all open space and landscaping requirements;~~

~~4. Consolidate habitat and vegetated open space in contiguous blocks where feasible;~~

- ~~5. Locate habitat contiguous to other habitat areas, open space or landscaped areas to contribute to a continuous system or corridor that provides connections to adjacent habitat areas and allows movement of wildlife;~~
- ~~6. Use native species in any landscaping of disturbed or undeveloped areas and in any enhancement of habitat or buffers;~~
- ~~7. Emphasize heterogeneity and structural diversity of vegetation in landscaping and food producing plants beneficial to wildlife;~~
- ~~8. Remove and/or control any noxious or undesirable species of plants and animals;~~
- ~~9. Preserve significant trees and/or snags, preferably in groups, consistent with achieving the objectives of these standards;~~
- ~~10. Buffers shall be preserved and shall be surveyed, staked, and fenced before any constructed work, including grading and clearing, may take place on the site; and~~
- ~~11. Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls, pursuant to an approved plan, shall be implemented during construction.~~

~~B. A vegetation management plan shall be submitted consistent with the requirements, goals, and standards of this program. The plan shall reflect the report prepared pursuant to RMC 26.20.040. Any required mitigation, including supplemental buffer plantings, shall be guaranteed by a bond or other acceptable security device to assure successful establishment, including an appropriate monitoring period. The amount of the performance and maintenance bond shall equal 125 percent of the cost of the mitigation project for a period of five years. The city may agree to reduce the bond in phases in proportion to work successfully completed over the period of the bond.~~

~~C. As an incentive to encourage preservation of secondary habitat as defined in this program, the net amount of landscaping required by the city of Richland may be reduced by one-quarter acre for each one acre of secondary habitat and buffer preserved on the site; however, that amount cannot exceed 50 percent of the amount of required landscaping. The reduction shall be calculated on the basis of square feet of habitat preserved or enhanced and square feet required. Habitat and habitat buffer that is enhanced by the applicant may also qualify for this reduction. Preservation of secondary habitat shall be by execution of an easement or other protective device acceptable to the city of Richland.~~

Article IV. ~~Geologic Hazard~~Geologically Hazardous Areas

26.60.050 Identification and definition.

A. ~~Geologic hazard areas~~Geologically hazardous areas identification and designation shall be consistent with the minimum guideline classifications established in WAC 365-190-080(4), which include any future amendments to the code. Areas that are susceptible to one or more of the following types of hazards shall be classified as a ~~geologic hazard area~~geologically hazardous area:

1. Erosion hazard;
2. Landslide hazard;
3. Seismic hazard; and
4. Mine hazard.

B. Erosion Hazard Areas. Those areas that are identified by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service as having a severe rill and inter-rill erosion hazard.

C. Landslide Hazard Areas. Those areas that are potentially subject to landslides based on a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic factors. They include any areas susceptible because of any combination of bedrock, soil, slope (gradient), slope aspect, structure, hydrology, or other factors. Landslide hazard areas include, but are not limited to, the following types of areas:

1. Areas delineated by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service as having a severe limitation for building site development;
2. Areas designated as quaternary slumps, earthflows, mudflows, lahars, or landslides on maps published by the United States Geological Survey or Department of Natural Resources Division of Geology and Earth Resources;
3. Areas with all three of the following characteristics:
 - a. Areas with slope steeper than 15 percent;
 - b. Hillsides intersecting geologic contacts with a relatively permeable sediment overlying a relatively impermeable sediment or bedrock; and
 - c. Springs or ground water seepage;
4. Areas that have shown movement during the Holocene epoch (from 10,000 years ago to the present) or which are underlain or covered by mass wastage debris of that epoch;
5. Areas with slopes that are parallel or subparallel to planes of weakness (such as bedding planes, joint systems, and fault planes) in subsurface materials;
6. Areas with slopes having gradients steeper than 80 percent subject to rockfall during seismic shaking;
7. Areas potentially unstable as a result of rapid stream incision, stream bank erosion and undercutting by wave action;
8. Areas that show evidence of, or on, an active alluvial fan presently or potentially subject to inundation by debris flows or catastrophic flooding; or

9. Areas with a slope of 40 percent or steeper and with a vertical relief of 10 or more feet except areas composed of consolidated rock. A slope is delineated by establishing its toe and top and measured by averaging the inclination over at least 10 feet of vertical relief.

D. Seismic Hazard Areas. Those areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake-induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, soil liquefaction, or surface faulting. One indicator of potential for future earthquake damage is a record of earthquake damage in the past. Ground shaking is the primary cause of earthquake damage in Washington. The strength of ground shaking is primarily affected by: (1) magnitude of an earthquake; (2) distance from the source of an earthquake; (3) type of thickness of geologic materials at the surface; and (4) type of subsurface geologic structure.

E. Mine Hazard Areas. Those areas underlain by, adjacent to, or affected by mine working areas as designated by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

26.60.051 Applicability to geological hazards.

The provisions of this program shall apply to any activity that occurs in or within 200 feet of a ~~geologic hazard area~~geologically hazardous area unless otherwise exempt. These activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Removing, excavating, disturbing or dredging soil, sand, gravel, minerals, organic matter or materials of any kind;

B. Dumping, discharging or filling with any material;

C. Driving piling or placing obstructions;

D. Constructing, reconstructing, demolishing, or altering the size of any structure or infrastructure which has an adverse effect on a ~~geologic hazard area~~geologically hazardous area; destroying or altering vegetation through clearing or harvesting; and any project permit established in Chapter 19.20 RMC.

26.60.052 ~~Geologic hazard~~Geologically hazardous areas inventory maps.

The approximate location and extent of ~~geologic hazard areas~~geologically hazardous areas within the city of Richland's planning area are shown on the ~~Sensitive~~ Critical areas maps adopted as part of this program, as provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report. These maps should be used as a general guide only for the assistance of property owners and the city of Richland to identify and designate ~~geologic hazard~~geologically hazardous areas.

26.60.053 Preliminary assessment.

A. The ~~city of Richland~~administrator shall conduct a preliminary assessment of the proposed activity. The preliminary assessment shall consist of reviewing geologic hazard inventory maps as provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report, conducting an on-site evaluation, and, if necessary, consulting with state and/or federal agencies to determine whether there is reasonable evidence

that a proposed activity is within 200 feet of a ~~geologic hazard area~~geologically hazardous area. In the event there is a disagreement as to whether the activity is within 200 feet of a ~~geologic hazard area~~geologically hazardous area, a geologic report prepared by a qualified ~~consultant~~professional as defined in Chapter 26.80 RMC shall be required, at the property owner or applicant's expense, to determine this issue.

B. If it is determined that there is reasonable evidence that a proposed activity is within 200 feet of a ~~geologic hazard area~~geologically hazardous area, then geologic reports and studies are required at the property owner or applicant's expense.

26.60.054 Geologic reports and studies.

Geologic studies and reports shall comply with the requirements established in RMC 26.60.081(B)(6), Permit process and application requirements.

26.60.055 Administrative evaluation of geologic reports and studies.

The ~~city of Richland~~administrator shall review the geologic reports and studies to determine the significant risks posed by the activity to life and property on and off the project site. The ~~city of Richland~~administrator may approve, conditionally approve, or deny an activity, as appropriate, based on the degree to which significant risks are posed to public and private property and to the health and safety of the community. Conditional approval of the activity may include mitigation measures based on the geologic reports and studies. Where potential impacts of the activity cannot be effectively mitigated, or where the risk to public health, safety, and welfare of the community is significant notwithstanding mitigation, the activity shall be denied.

26.60.056 Assurance.

The ~~city of Richland~~administrator may require assurance from the owner or applicant and/or its geologic consultant that the activity creates a minimal risk of danger to life or property on or off the project site. Such assurance may include the following:

A. A letter from the geologic consultant who prepared the required study and report stating that the activity creates a minimal risk of danger to life or property on or off the project site; or

B. A letter from the owner or applicant stating its understanding and acceptance of any risk of injury or damage associated with the activity and agreeing to notify any future purchasers of the site, portions of the site, or structures located on the site of the geologic hazard.

Article V. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Protection

26.60.057 Identification and definition.

Critical aquifer recharge areas (CARAs) are defined as those areas having a critical recharging effect on aquifer use for potable water in community systems. CARAs are classified and designated as follows:

A. Those areas designated as "wellhead protection areas" pursuant to WAC 246-290-135(43) and the ground water contribution area in WAC 246-291-~~100(2)(e)~~125. Wellhead protection areas shall, for the purpose of this regulation, include the identified

recharge areas associated with either Group A ~~public water supply wells and those~~ or Group B public water supplies ~~wells with a wellhead protection plan filed with the city-~~ and/or the Benton-Franklin Health District; and

B. Any land identified in the soil survey of Benton County as having high potential for aquifer recharge, as determined by the administrator.

In order to protect the public health and safety, prevent degradation of ground water and for potentially usable potable water, and to provide for regulations that prevent and control risks to the degradation of ground water quality and quantity, development in CARAs shall be subject to the standards described in this article.

26.60.058 Critical aquifer recharge area maps.

The approximate location and extent of aquifer recharge areas within the city of Richland's shoreline planning area are shown on the Sensitive Critical areas maps adopted as part of this SMP, as provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report. Wellhead protection areas are shown in the state Department of Health's Source Water Assessment Program mapping. These maps should be used as a general guide only for the assistance of property owners and the city of Richland to identify and designate critical aquifer recharge areas.

26.60.059 ~~General exemptions.~~ Exceptions from critical aquifer recharge area regulations.

The following activities shall ~~be exempt from~~ not be subject to the CARA provisions of this ~~article-section~~, provided they are conducted using best management practices for protecting surface and ground water quality:

A. Single-family residential development;

B. Development and improvement of parks, recreation facilities, open space, or conservation areas resulting in less than five percent total site impervious surface area that do not increase the use of a hazardous substance;

C. Group A & Group B public water system source development and associated infrastructure;

D. Public water supply aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) facilities;

E. Public water pipelines and supply storage structures; ~~and;~~

F. The following underground storage tank (UST) systems, including any piping connected thereto:

1. Any UST system holding hazardous wastes subject to Subtitle C of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances;
2. Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act;

3. Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks;
4. Any UST system whose capacity is 110 gallons or less;
5. Any UST system that contains a de minimis concentration of regulated substances;
6. Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use;

~~7. Farm or residential UST systems of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes (i.e., not for resale);~~

~~8.~~7. UST systems used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored; except that such systems which store in excess of 1,100 gallons are subject to the release reporting requirements of WAC 173-360-372;

~~9. On-site domestic septic systems releasing less than 500 gallons of effluent per day and that are limited to a maximum density of one system per one acre;~~

~~10.~~8. Any pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under:

a.i. The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 USC App. 1671 et seq.), or

~~b.~~ii. The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 USC App. 2001 et seq.);

iii. Which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in subsection (B)(6)(h) (F)(8)(i) or (ii) of this section;

~~11.~~9. Surface impoundments, pits, ponds, or lagoons;

~~12.~~10. Stormwater or wastewater collection systems;

~~13.~~11. Flow-through process tanks;

~~14. Liquid traps or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or~~

~~15.~~12. Storage tanks situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, vault, mineworking drift, shaft, or tunnel), if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

26.60.060 Reports and studies.

Reports for CARAs shall be submitted to the ~~city~~Administrator by the applicant for a development proposal activity not otherwise ~~exempted~~excepted as provided in RMC ~~26.60.059~~26.60.059 that is proposed on a parcel within an aquifer recharge area. Requirements for a hydrogeologic assessment are found in RMC 26.60.081 ~~Permit process and application requirements.~~

26.60.061 Performance standards.

A. Activities may only be permitted in a critical aquifer recharge area if the applicant can show that the proposed activity will not cause contaminants to enter the aquifer, and that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the recharging of the aquifer.

B. The proposed activity must comply with the water source protection requirements and recommendations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Department of Ecology, and the Benton-Franklin Health District.

C. The proposed activity must be designed and constructed in accordance with existing local, state and federal laws and regulations, and the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington, as amended (Ecology 2004) for those geographic areas covered under the Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Ecology 2007) or activities covered under the Ecology General Construction Permit (Ecology 2005), and/or the locally adopted program, as applicable.

26.60.062 Uses prohibited in critical aquifer recharge areas.

The following activities and uses are prohibited in CARAs:

A. Landfills. Landfills, including hazardous or dangerous waste, municipal solid waste, special waste, ~~woodwaste~~[wood waste](#), and inert and demolition waste landfills.

B. Underground Injection Wells. Class I, III, and IV wells and [underground injection wells that do not comply with Chapter 173-200 or 173-218 WAC](#)~~subclasses 5F01, 5D03, 5F04, 5W09, 5W10, 5W11, 5W31, 5X13, 5X14, 5X15, 5W20, 5X28, and 5N24 of Class-V wells.~~

C. Mining in critical aquifer recharge areas determined to be highly susceptible or vulnerable in a public water system wellhead protection plan, to include:

1. Metals and hard rock mining;
2. Sand and gravel mining.

D. Wood Treatment Facilities. Wood treatment facilities that allow any portion of the treatment process to occur over permeable surfaces (both natural and manmade).

E. Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Radioactive Substances. Facilities that store, process, or dispose of radioactive substances.

F. Other Prohibited Uses or Activities.

1. Activities that would significantly reduce the recharge to aquifers currently or potentially used as a potable water source; and
2. Activities that would significantly reduce the recharge to aquifers that are a source of significant baseflow to a regulated stream.

Article VI. Flood Hazard Areas

26.60.070 Identification and definition.

Frequently flooded areas shall be those floodways and associated floodplains designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood hazard classifications as delineated on the most current available Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the city, or as subsequently revised by FEMA, as being within the 100-year floodplain, or those floodways and associated floodplains delineated by a comprehensive flood hazard management plan adopted by the city, as being within the 100-year floodplain or having experienced historic flooding; or channel migration zones (CMZ) identified through mapping provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report. The CMZ is considered to be that area of a stream channel which may erode as a result of normal and naturally occurring processes and has been mapped consistent with WAC 173-26-221(3)(b).

26.60.071 Maps and references.

A. The approximate location and extent of ~~flood hazard areas~~ frequently flooded areas within the city of Richland's planning area are shown on the ~~sensitive~~ critical areas maps adopted as part of this SMP, including, but not limited to, the most current available FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) and channel migration zone (CMZ) mapping provided in the city's SMP inventory, analysis and characterization report. These maps should be used as a general guide only for the assistance of property owners and the city of Richland to identify and designate flood hazard areas.

B. Applicants for shoreline development or modification may submit a site-specific CMZ study if they demonstrate these conditions do not exist on the subject property and the map is not accurate. The CMZ study must be prepared consistent with WAC 173-26-221(3)(b), and may include, but is not limited to, historic aerial photographs, topographic mapping, flooding records, and field verification. The CMZ study must be prepared by a licensed geologist or engineer with at least five years of applied experience in assessing fluvial geomorphic processes and channel response.

26.60.072 Protection standards.

A. All development within frequently flooded areas shall comply with Chapter 23.12 RMC, Floodplain Use District, Chapter 22.16 RMC, Flood Damage Prevention, the city's shoreline master program, the International Building Code regarding structural safeguards to reduce risk to human life, health and property from flooding, and other pertinent ordinances and codes.

B. Any use or development shall not alter the normal movement of surface water in a manner that would cause the unnatural diversion of floodwater to otherwise flood-free areas.

~~C. CMZs shall be regulated as uses in Chapter 23.12 RMC, Floodplain Use District, and shall apply only to the Yakima River.~~

Article VII. General Information

26.60.080 General ~~exemptions~~ exceptions.

The following activities shall ~~be exempt from~~ not be subject to the provisions of ~~this chapter the provisions of~~ these critical areas requirements, provided they are conducted using best management practices and impacts are minimized:

A. Existing and ongoing agricultural activities as defined in Chapter 26.80 RMC and subject to the provisions of RMC ~~22.10.080(C)(3)~~ 26.60.021.B.4.

B. Maintenance, operation and reconstruction of existing roads, streets, utilities, and associated structures; provided, that reconstruction of any structures may not increase the impervious area.

C. Normal maintenance, repair and reconstruction of residential or commercial structures; provided, that reconstruction of any structures may not increase the impervious floor area.

D. Site investigative work and studies necessary for preparing land use applications, including soils tests, water quality studies, wildlife studies and similar tests and investigations; provided, that any disturbance of ~~sensitive~~ critical areas shall be the minimum necessary to carry out the work or studies.

E. Educational activities, scientific research, and outdoor recreational activities that will not have a significant effect on the habitat area, including, but not limited to, interpretive fields, bird watching, fishing and hiking.

F. Public agency emergency activities necessary to prevent an immediate threat to public health, safety or property; provided, that retroactive mitigation is required to restore a site to a pre-emergency response condition to ensure no net loss of ecological functions. Retroactive mitigation must occur within the first growing season following completion of the emergency work.

G. Prior to the effective date of the ordinance codifying this chapter, any of the following activities that have met all conditions of approval in a timely manner and are consistent with the reasonable use provisions of this chapter, to include:

1. Complete applications as defined by the appropriate ordinance;
2. Approved preliminary plats; and
3. Development of legally created lots which have been recorded with Benton County.

H. Minor activities not mentioned above and determined by the community development director to pose minimal risk to the public health, safety, and general welfare.

I. The operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of existing canals, waterways, wasteways, drains, reservoirs or other facilities that lie within the boundaries of and are

maintained by an irrigation district or company; provided, that any new construction or related activity does not encroach into a critical area.

26.60.081 Permit process and application requirements.

A. Preapplication Conference. All applicants are encouraged to meet with the city of Richland's shoreline administrator or his or her representative prior to submitting an application subject to these regulations. The purpose of this meeting shall be to discuss the city of Richland's ~~sensitive~~-critical areas requirements, processes, and procedures; to review any conceptual site plans prepared by the applicant; to discuss appropriate investigative techniques and methodology; to identify potential impacts and mitigation measures; and to familiarize the applicant with state and federal programs, particularly those pertaining to wetlands. Such conference shall be for the convenience of the applicant and any recommendations shall not be binding on the applicant or the city of Richland.

B. Application Requirements. The information required by this section should be coordinated with reporting requirements required by this section for any other ~~sensitive~~-critical area located on the site.

1. Prior to the issuance of a SEPA threshold determination for a proposal, all ~~sensitive~~-critical area reports relevant to the site must be submitted to the city of Richland, if requested, for review by staff if such ~~sensitive~~-critical areas are indicated on any portion of the site. The purpose of the reports is to determine the extent and function of ~~sensitive~~-critical areas where regulated activities are proposed. The reports will also be used by the ~~city of Richland~~-administrator to determine the appropriate implementation of ~~sensitive~~-critical area regulations, and the extent to which potential impacts of proposed activities are addressed by existing regulations that provide environmental analysis and measures that avoid or otherwise mitigate the probable specific adverse environmental impacts of proposed activities.
2. In addition, wetland boundaries and other relevant physical features must be staked and flagged in the field by a qualified consultant.
3. The report on any ~~sensitive~~-critical area shall include the following information:
 - a. Vicinity map;
 - b. A map showing:
 - i. Site boundary, property lines and roads;
 - ii. Internal property lines, rights-of-way, easements, etc.;
 - iii. Existing physical features of the site including buildings, fences, and other structures, roads, parking lots, utilities, water bodies, etc.;
 - iv. Contours at the smallest readily available intervals, preferably at five-foot intervals; and

v. For large (50 acres or larger) or complex projects with wetlands or ~~habitat areas~~habitat conservation areas, the ~~city of Richland~~administrator may require an aerial photo with overlays displaying the site boundaries and wetland delineation or habitat area(s). Generally, an orthophotograph at a scale of one inch equals 400 feet or greater (such as one inch equals 200 feet) should be used. If an orthophotograph is not available, the center of a small scale (e.g., one inch equals 2,000 feet) aerial enlarged to one inch equals 400 feet may be used;

~~c. The report for any sensitive critical area must describe:~~

- ~~i~~vi. Locational information including legal description and address;
- ~~ii~~vii. All natural and manmade features within 150 feet of the site boundary;
- ~~iii~~viii. General site conditions including topography, acreage, and water bodies or wetlands; and
- ~~iv~~ix. Identification of any areas that have previously been disturbed or degraded by human activity or natural processes.

4. In addition to the general report requirements, a report on wetlands shall include the following information:

- a. Delineated wetland boundary;
- b. The wetland boundary must be accurately drawn at an appropriate engineering scale such that information shown is not cramped or illegible. The drawing shall be prepared by a surveyor. Generally, a scale of one inch equals 40 feet or greater (such as one inch equals 20 feet) should be used. Existing features must be distinguished from proposed features;
- c. Site designated on the wetlands area maps described in RMC 26.60.022;
- d. Hydrologic mapping showing patterns of water movement into, through, and out of the site area;
- e. Location of all test holes and vegetation sample sites, numbered to correspond with flagging in the field and field data sheets;
- f. Field data sheets from the Federal Manual, numbered to correspond with sample site locations as staked and flagged in the field, including a description of:
 - i. Specific descriptions of plant communities, soils, and hydrology;
 - ii. A summary of existing wetland function and value;
 - iii. A summary of proposed wetland and buffer alterations, impacts, and the need for the alterations as proposed. Potential impacts may include, but are not limited to, loss of flood storage potential, loss of wildlife habitat, expected

decreases in species diversity or quantity, changes in water quality, increases in human intrusion, and impacts on associated wetland or water resources. If alteration of a Category I, II, III, or IV wetland is proposed, a wetland mitigation plan is required according to the standards of RMC 26.60.028 and 26.60.029; and

g. Describe how mitigation meets the criteria of RMC 26.20.020, Ecological functions, no net loss, including the specified mitigation sequence.

5. In addition to the general report requirements, a report on fish and wildlife habitats shall include [the requirements of RMC ~~26.60.043~~ 26.60.044 together with](#) the following information. The level of detail contained in the report shall generally reflect the size and complexity of the proposal and the function and value of the habitat. The city may require field studies at the applicant's expense in appropriate cases.

a. A map of vegetative cover types, reflecting the general boundaries of different plant communities on the site;

b. A description of the species typically associated with the cover types, including an identification of any critical wildlife species expected to be found;

c. The results of searches of Washington State Department of Natural Resources' natural heritage and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife's nongame data system databases, if available;

d. Additional information on species occurrence available from the city of Richland or Benton County;

e. Descriptions of the following:

i. The layers, diversity and variety of habitat found on the site;

ii. Identification of edges between habitat types and any species commonly associated with that habitat;

iii. The location of any migration or movement corridors;

iv. A narrative summary of existing habitat functions and values;

v. A summary of proposed habitat and buffer alterations, impacts, and mitigation. Potential impacts may include, but are not limited to, clearing of vegetation, fragmentation of wildlife habitat, expected decreases in species diversity or quantity, changes in water quality, increases in human intrusion, and impacts on wetlands or water resources; and

f. Describe how mitigation meets the criteria of RMC 26.20.020, Ecological functions, no net loss, including the specified mitigation sequence.

6. In addition to the general report requirements, applicants for activities within 200 feet of ~~geologic hazard areas~~ geologically hazardous areas shall conduct technical studies and reports which include the following:

- a. Review site history and available information;
- b. Conduct a surface reconnaissance of the site and adjacent areas;
- c. Conduct subsurface exploration suitable to the site and proposal to assess geotechnical geohydrologic conditions;
- d. Conduct a detailed stability analysis of the existing landslide that demonstrates that the proposal will result in a suitable factor of safety during and following site development;
- e. Characterize soils, geology and drainage;
- f. Characterize ground water conditions, including the presence of any public or private wells in the immediate vicinity;
- g. Analyze proposed clearing, grading and construction activities, including construction scheduling; potential direct and indirect, on-site and off-site, impacts from development; and proposed mitigation measures, including any special construction techniques, monitoring or inspection programs (during and after construction), and surface water management controls;
- h. Evaluate the presence of geologic conditions giving rise to geologic hazards;
- i. Evaluate the safety and appropriateness of the proposed activities;
- j. Recommend appropriate construction practices, monitoring programs and other mitigating measures required to ensure achievement of the purpose and intent of these regulations. The format of any required reports shall be determined by the city of Richland;
- k. Recommend surface water management controls during construction and operation;
- l. Propose construction scheduling; and
- m. Recommend site monitoring and inspection during construction.

7. In addition to the general report requirements, a report for critical aquifer recharge areas must include the following information:

- a. Available information regarding geologic and hydrogeologic characteristics of the site, including the surface location of all CARAs located on site or immediately adjacent to the site, and permeability of the unsaturated zone;
- b. Ground water depth, flow direction, and gradient based on available information;

- c. Currently available data on wells and springs within 1,000 feet of the project area;
- d. Location of other ~~sensitive~~-critical areas, including surface waters, within 1,000 feet of the project area;
- e. Available historic water quality data for the area to be affected by the proposed activity;
- f. Evaluation of the potential impact of the proposed development on ground water quality, both short and long term, based on an assessment of the cumulative impacts of the proposal in combination with existing and potential future land use activities; and
- g. A proposed mitigation plan, as applicable. Applicants must demonstrate how they will integrate necessary and appropriate best management practices to prevent degradation of ground water.

8. In addition to the general report requirements, a report on floodplain development shall include the information required by RMC 22.16.040, Administration.

C. Permit Process. This section is not intended to create a separate permit process for development proposals. To the extent possible, the ~~city of Richland~~-~~administrator~~ shall consolidate and integrate the review and processing of ~~sensitive~~-critical area-related aspects of proposals with other land use and environmental considerations and approvals.

D. The administrator has the authority to seek expert advice in determining the adequacy of the submitted report, at the applicant's expense.

26.60.082 Requirements of qualified ~~consultants~~professional.

All reports or studies are to be performed by a licensed or qualified professional, ~~licensed or qualified as a consultant~~, in the ~~sensitive~~-critical area at issue. The ~~city of Richland~~-~~administrator~~ shall determine whether a person is a qualified ~~consultant~~-professional based on the criteria established in Chapter 26.80 RMC.

26.60.083 Land divisions.

All proposed divisions of land which include regulated ~~sensitive~~-critical areas shall comply with the following procedure and development standard:

A. New lots shall contain at least one building site, including access that is suitable for development and is not within a portion of the regulated ~~sensitive~~-critical area or its associated buffer or setback in which a restriction or prohibition on alteration is provided by this program.

26.60.084 General procedural provisions.

A. Interpretations and Conflicts. Appeal to the hearing examiner concerning interpretation or administration of this title may be taken by any person aggrieved ~~Any-~~

~~question regarding interpretation of these regulations shall be resolved~~ pursuant to the procedures set forth in RMC 23.70.070.

B. Penalties and Enforcement. Any person who has violated any provision of this chapter shall have committed a civil infraction subject to a civil penalty as set forth in RMC 10.02.050(E).

Provided, if the same violator has been found to have committed an infraction violation for the same or similar conduct two separate times, with the violations occurring at the same location and involving the same or similar sections of the Richland Municipal Code or other similar codes, the third or subsequent violation shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in RMC 1.30.010 for criminal offenses.

C. Appeals from permit decisions shall be governed by the procedures set forth in Chapter 19.70 RMC.

26.60.085 Unauthorized alterations and enforcement.

A. When a ~~wetland~~critical area or its buffer has been altered in violation of this chapter, all ongoing development work shall ~~stop~~stop, and the critical area shall be restored. The city shall have the authority to issue a “stop-work” order to cease all ongoing development work and order restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement measures at the owner’s or other responsible party’s expense to compensate for violation of provisions of this chapter.

B. Requirement for Restoration Plan. All development work shall remain stopped until a restoration plan is prepared by the owner or responsible party and approved by city. Such a plan shall be prepared by a qualified professional using the currently accepted scientific ~~principles, and~~principles and shall describe how the actions proposed meet the minimum requirements described in subsection (C) of this section. The administrator shall, at the violator’s expense, seek expert advice in determining the adequacy of the plan. Inadequate plans shall be returned to the applicant or violator for revision and resubmittal.

C. Minimum Performance Standards for Restoration. The following minimum performance standards shall be met for the restoration of a ~~wetland~~critical area; provided, that if the violator can demonstrate that greater functions and habitat values can be obtained, these standards may be modified:

1. The historic structure, functions, and values of the affected ~~wetland~~critical area shall be restored, including water quality and habitat functions.

2. The historic soil types and configuration shall be restored to the extent practicable.

3. The ~~wetland~~critical area and buffers shall be replanted with native vegetation that replicates the vegetation historically found on the site in species types, sizes, and densities. The historic functions and values should be replicated at the location of the alteration.

4. Information demonstrating compliance with other applicable provisions of this chapter shall be submitted to the administrator.

D. Site Investigations. The administrator is authorized to make site inspections and take such actions as necessary to enforce this chapter. The administrator shall present proper credentials and make a reasonable effort to contact any property owner before entering onto private property.

E. Penalties. See RMC 26.60.084(B).

F. If the ~~wetland~~critical area affected cannot be restored, money from any associated penalties shall be deposited in a dedicated account for the preservation or restoration of landscape processes and functions in the watershed in which the affected ~~wetland~~critical area is located. The city may coordinate its preservation or restoration activities with others to optimize the effectiveness of the restoration action.

G. Illegal modifications. Wetland rating categories and/or fish and wildlife habitat conservation area boundaries shall not change due to illegal modifications made by the applicant or with the applicant's knowledge.

26.60.086 Notice on title.

A. In order to inform subsequent purchasers of real property of the existence of critical areas, the owner of any property that contains one or more critical areas or buffers for which a development proposal has been approved shall record a notice with the county auditor's office according to the direction of the city. The notice shall state the presence of the critical area(s) or buffer(s) on the property, the application of this chapter to the property, and a listing of the limitations on actions in or affecting the critical area or buffer that may exist. The notice shall note specific requirements that may include but not be limited to the preservation of existing native vegetation; restrictions on access; the prohibition on construction of buildings or other improvements; the prohibition on grading, filling or clearing activities or other requirements as identified in this chapter. The notice shall "run with the land."

B. The notice on title shall not be required for a development proposal by a public agency or public or private utility:

1. Within a recorded easement or right-of-way;
2. Where the agency or utility has been adjudicated the right to an easement or right-of-way; or
3. On the site of a permanent public facility.

C. The applicant shall submit proof that the notice has been recorded before the city grants any final development approval for the property. In the case of subdivisions, short subdivisions or binding site plans, a note on the recorded plat shall satisfy the requirement for a notice on title.

Chapter 26.70
NO SPECIAL DUTY CREATED

Sections:

26.70.010 No special duty created.

26.70.010 No special duty created.

It is the purpose of this title to provide for the health, welfare, and safety of the general public, and not to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by the terms of this title. No provision or term used in this title is intended to impose any duty whatsoever upon the city or any of its officers, agents, or employees for whom the implementation or enforcement of this title shall be discretionary and not mandatory.

Nothing contained in this title is intended to be, nor shall be construed to create or form, the basis for any liability on the part of the city or its officers, agents, and employees for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of any premises to abate a nuisance or to comply with the provisions of this title, or by reason or consequence of any inspection, notice, or order made or given in connection with the implementation or enforcement of this title, or by reason of any action of the city related in any manner to enforcement of this title by its officers, agents or employees.

Chapter 26.71 SEVERABILITY

Sections:

26.71.010 Severability.

26.71.010 Severability.

The provisions of this title are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or portion of this title to any person or circumstance shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this title or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

Chapter 26.80 DEFINITIONS

Sections:

26.80.010 Definitions.

26.80.010 Definitions.

~~“Agriculture” or “agricultural activities” means agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to, producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow (plowed and tilled, but left unseeded); allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities; provided, that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.~~

~~Agricultural equipment and agricultural facilities include, but are not limited to:~~

~~A. The following used in agricultural operations: equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; upland finfish rearing facilities; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including, but not limited to, pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains;~~

~~B. Corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands;~~

~~C. Farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and~~

~~D. Roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables.~~

“Adjacent” shall mean any activity located:

A. On a site immediately adjoining a critical area;

B. A distance equal to or less than the required critical area buffer width and building setback, or, where the buffer width has yet to be determined, a distance equal to a buffer and setback that would typically be required for the present habitat or species;

C. A distance equal to or less than 250 feet* from a stream, wetland, channel migration zone or water body;

D. Within the floodway or floodplain; or

E. A distance equal to or less than 200 feet** from a critical aquifer recharge area.

“Administrator” means such person as the city manager of the city of Richland shall designate to administer and enforce the provisions of this title.

“Agricultural activities” means agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation;

“Agricultural activities, existing and ongoing” include those activities conducted on lands defined in RCW 84.34.020(2), and those activities involved in the production of crops and livestock, including, but not limited to, operation and maintenance of farm and stock ponds or drainage ditches, irrigation systems, changes between agricultural activities, and normal operation, maintenance or repair of existing serviceable structures, facilities or improved areas. Activities that bring a previously nonagricultural area into agricultural use are not part of an ongoing activity. An operation ceases to be ongoing when the area on which it was conducted is proposed for conversion to a nonagricultural use or has lain idle for a period of longer than five years, unless the idle land is registered in a federal or state soils conservation program.

“Agricultural products” includes but is not limited to horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, vegetable, fruit, berry, grain, hops, hay, straw, turf, sod, seed, and apiary products; feed or forage for livestock; Christmas trees; hybrid cottonwood and similar hardwood trees grown as crops and harvested within twenty years of planting; and livestock including both the animals themselves and animal products including but not limited to meat, upland finfish, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products;

“Agricultural equipment” and “agricultural facilities” includes, but is not limited to: (i) The following used in agricultural operations: Equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; upland finfish rearing facilities; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including but not limited to pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains; (ii) corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands; (iii) farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and (iv) roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables; and

“Agricultural land” means those specific land areas on which agriculture activities are conducted.

“Alteration” means a human action which results in a physical change to the existing condition of land or improvements including but not limited to: clearing vegetation, filling and grading and construction of structures or facilities including impervious surfaces.

“Applicant” means the person, party, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity that ~~applies for any permit or approval pursuant to this title, and may include applicants for other approvals pursuant to other provisions of the Richland Municipal Code.~~ proposes any activity that could affect a critical area.

“Aquaculture” means the culture or farming of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Aquaculture does not include the harvest of wild geoduck associated with the state-managed wildstock geoduck fishery.

~~“Artificially created wetland” means wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds and landscaping amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.~~

“Associated jurisdictional wetlands” are those wetlands that are in proximity to and either influence or are influenced by shoreline areas subject to the Shoreline Management Act.

“Average grade level” means the average of the natural or existing topography of the portion of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property which will be directly under the proposed building or structure. In the case of structures to be built over water, average grade level shall be the elevation of the ordinary high water mark. Calculation of the average grade level shall be made by averaging the ground elevations at the midpoint of all exterior walls of the proposed building or structure.

“Best available science” means current scientific information used in the process to designate, protect, or restore critical areas that is derived from a valid scientific process as defined by WAC 365-195-900 through 365-195-925.

“Best management practices (BMPs)” ~~should not exclude new agricultural and land management activities, especially in sensitive areas and their buffers, and should also encourage ongoing agricultural activities to minimize their effects on water quality, riparian ecology, salmonid populations, and downstream resources.~~ BMPs are current and evolving conservation practices, or systems of practices, management or operational measures, or design and construction techniques; or normal and accepted industry standards that are applied to land use activity in a manner which:

- A. Controls soil loss and reduces surface water and ground water quality degradation caused by nutrients, wastes, toxics, and sediment;
- B. Minimizes where possible and mitigates where necessary adverse impacts to the natural chemical, physical and biological environment of the city;
- C. Utilizes the city’s natural resources on a long-term, sustainable yield basis;

D. Protects trees, vegetation, and soils designated to be retained during and following site construction, and uses native plant species appropriate to the site for revegetation of disturbed areas; and

E. Prevents contamination of surface and ground water resources, and protects from impacts to native and other desirable vegetation with BMPs for chemical pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications.

“Bioengineering” means the use of biological elements, such as the planting of vegetation, often in conjunction with engineered systems, to provide a structural shoreline stabilization measure with minimal negative impact to the shoreline ecology.

“Boating facility” for the purposes of this program means any public or private facility for mooring, storing, or transfer of materials from vessels on the water, such as docks and piers, including on-land related facilities such as approaches and ramps, and includes any private and publicly accessible launch sites or facilities. A boating facility does not include on-land accessory facilities such as parking or storage.

“Buffer” means an area adjacent to a ~~sensitive~~-critical area that functions to avoid loss or diminution of the ecologic functions and values of the ~~sensitive~~-critical area. Specifically, a buffer may:

A. Preserve the ecologic functions and values of a system, including, but not limited to, providing microclimate conditions, shading, input of organic material, and sediments; room for variation and changes in natural wetland, river, or stream characteristics; providing for habitat for life cycle stages of species normally associated with the resource;

B. Physically isolate a ~~sensitive~~ critical area such as a wetland, river, or stream from potential disturbance and harmful intrusion from surrounding uses using distance, height, visual, and/or sound barriers, and generally including dense native vegetation, but also may include human-made features such as wildlife-friendly fences and other barriers;

C. Act to minimize risk to the public from loss of life, well-being, or property damage resulting from natural disasters such as from landslide or flooding.

“Building” means a roofed and walled structure built for permanent or temporary use.

“Building height in Shoreline Management Act jurisdiction” only means the vertical distance between average grade and the highest part of the coping of a flat roof, or the deck line of a mansard roof, or the highest point of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of that segment of the building with all roof elements at a different elevation than adjacent steps or terraces; provided, that television antennas, chimneys, and similar appurtenances shall not be used in calculating height, except where such appurtenances obstruct the view of the shoreline of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines. Temporary construction equipment is excluded in this calculation.

“Bulkhead” means a structure of timber, concrete, steel, rock, or similar substance located parallel to the shore, which has as its primary purpose to contain and prevent the loss of soil by erosion, wave, or current action.

“Channel migration zone” means the area along a river within which the channel(s) can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes when considered with the characteristics of the river and its surroundings. For the purpose of this program, the channel migration zone excludes areas separated from the active river channel by legally existing artificial structures that are likely to restrain channel migration, including, but not limited to, flood control facilities, transportation facilities, and structures built above or constructed to remain intact through the 100-year flood.

“Clearing” means the removal of trees, brush, grass, ground cover, or other vegetative matter from a site which exposes the earth’s surface of the site.

“Compensatory mitigation” means the restoration, creation, enhancement or, in exceptional circumstances, preservation of wetlands and/or other aquatic resources for the purpose of compensating for unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

“Creation” (of wetland) means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site, where a wetland did not previously exist. ~~Establishment~~ Creation results in a gain in wetland acreage and function. A typical action is the excavation of upland soils to elevations that will produce a wetland hydroperiod and hydric soils, and support the growth of hydrophytic plant species (Gwin et al. 1999).

“Critical aquifer recharge areas” are areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers needed for potable water, including areas where an aquifer that is a source of drinking water is vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water.

“Critical areas” are areas defined in RCW 36.70A.030(5) including any of the following areas or ecosystems: wetlands, areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas.

~~“Critical habitat” or “critical wildlife habitat” means habitat conservation areas associated with threatened, endangered, sensitive critical, or priority species of plants or wildlife which, if altered, could reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long term. Such areas are documented with reference to lists, categories and definitions of species promulgated by the Washington Department of Wildlife (Non-Game Data System Special Animal Species) as identified in WAC 232-12-011 or 232-12-014 and in the priority habitat species lists compiled in compliance with WAC 365-190-080, or by rules and regulations adopted currently or hereafter by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.~~

~~“Critical habitat” also includes the following types of areas:~~

~~A. Regionally rare native fish and wildlife habitat (i.e., one of five or fewer examples of the habitat within the Mid-Columbia region).~~

~~B. Fish and wildlife areas with irreplaceable ecological functions, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:~~

- ~~1. The areas listed as a national wildlife refuge, national park, natural area preserve or any preserve or reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151;~~
- ~~2. The Lake Wallula wildlife habitat conservation areas managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including the Yakima River Wildlife Management Area and the Hanford Islands in the Columbia River managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;~~
- ~~3. Category I wetlands as defined in RMC 26.60.023;~~
- ~~4. State nature area preserves or natural resource conservation areas identified by state law and managed by the Department of Natural Resources;~~
- ~~5. Documented habitat, other than accidental presence, of threatened or endangered species;~~
- ~~6. Documented habitat, other than accidental presence, of regional or national significance for migrating birds.~~

“Cumulative impacts” are the results of incremental actions when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can be deemed substantial and subject to mitigation conditions even though they may consist of individual actions having relatively minor impacts.

“Developer” means any person, firm, corporation, or agency engaged in the act of development.

“Development” means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to the Act at any stage of water level development does not include dismantling or removing structures if there is no other associated development or re-development.

“Development plan” means a proposal for development consisting of such site plans, vicinity maps, drawings, illustrations, documents, and conditions as may be necessary and appropriate.

“Dock” means a place for vessels to moor and may include a variety of facilities including piers and floating structures extending from the shore over the water. This definition does not include over-water trails.

“Dredging” is the removal of earth, sand, gravel, silt, or debris from below the ordinary high water mark of any river, stream, pond, lake, or other water body and beneath the area of seasonal saturation of any wetland.

“Earth/earth material” means naturally occurring rock, soil, stone, sediment, or combination thereof.

“Ecological function” means the work performed or role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute an element of a natural ecosystem.

“Ecosystem-wide processes” means the suite of naturally occurring physical and geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition; and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat and the associated ecological functions.

“Emergency housing” means temporary indoor accommodations for individuals or families who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless that is intended to address the basic health, food, clothing, and personal hygiene needs of individuals or families. Emergency housing may or may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement.

“Emergency shelter” means a facility that provides a temporary shelter for individuals or families who are currently homeless. Emergency shelter may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement. Emergency shelter facilities may include day and warming centers that do not provide overnight accommodations.

“Enhancement” (of habitats in general) means the improvement of existing habitat such as by increasing plant density or structural diversity, or by ~~controlling nonindigenous or noxious species by replacing with native species~~ removing nonindigenous or noxious species and by replacing with native species.

“Enhancement” (of wetlands) means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s), or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. Enhancement is undertaken for specified purposes such as water quality improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in wetland function(s) and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. ~~[Examples are planting vegetation, controlling nonnative or invasive species, and replacing with native species. And modifying site elevations to alter hydroperiods.]~~ Activities typically consist of planting vegetation, controlling nonnative or invasive species and replacing with native species, modifying site elevations or the proportion of open water to influence hydroperiods, or some combination of these activities.

“Erosion” means wearing away of rock or soil by the gradual detachment of soil and rock fragments by water, wind, ice, and other mechanical and chemical forces.

“Erosion hazard areas” are areas identified by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service as having a severe rill and inter-rill erosion hazard.

“Excavation” means the mechanical removal of earth material.

~~“Existing and ongoing agricultural activities” include those activities conducted on lands defined in RCW 84.34.020(2), and those activities involved in the production of crops and livestock, including, but not limited to, operation and maintenance of farm and stock ponds or drainage ditches, irrigation systems, changes between agricultural activities, and normal operation, maintenance or repair of existing serviceable structures, facilities or improved areas. Activities that bring a previously nonagricultural area into agricultural use are not part of an ongoing activity. An operation ceases to be ongoing when the area on which it was conducted is proposed for conversion to a nonagricultural use or has lain idle for a period of longer than five years, unless the idle land is registered in a federal or state soils conservation program.~~

“Exotic” means a species, plant community type, or habitat that has been introduced or modified as a result of human actions.

“Fair market value” means the open market bid price for conducting construction of the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchase of the goods, services, and materials necessary to accomplish the development. This would normally equate to the cost of hiring a contractor to undertake the development from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation, and contractor overhead and profit. The fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed, or found labor, equipment or materials.

“Feasible” means that an action, such as a development project, mitigation, or restoration requirement, meets all of the following conditions:

- A. The action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results;
- B. The action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and
- C. The action does not physically preclude achieving the project’s primary intended legal use.

In cases where these guidelines require certain actions unless they are infeasible, the burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant. In determining an action’s infeasibility, the city may weigh the action’s relative public costs and public benefits, considered in short- and long-term time frames.

“Federal Manual” or “federal methodology” means the methodology for identifying wetlands in the field as described in the current Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands.

“Fill” means earth or any other substance or material placed in or on the ground, including earth retaining structures, in an area waterward of the OHWM. In wetlands, it includes any action that raises the elevation or creates dry land.

“Filling” means the act of transporting or placing (by any manner or mechanism) fill material from, to, or on any soil surface, sediment surface, or other fill material.

“Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area” means areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range and movement corridors, and areas with high relative population density or species richness. “Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas” does not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of, and are maintained by, a port district or an irrigation district or company.

“Floodplain” is synonymous with 100-year floodplain and means that land area susceptible to inundation with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulation maps or a reasonable method which meets the objectives of the Act.

~~“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that either:~~

~~A. Has been established in Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps or floodway maps; or~~

~~B. Consists of those portions of a river valley lying waterward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway being identified, under normal conditions, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition, topography, or other indicators of flooding that occurs with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually.~~

~~C. Regardless of the method used to identify the floodway, the floodway shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood risk reduction devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.~~

Means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height (not more than one foot). Also referred to as “regulatory floodway.”

“Frequently flooded areas” are lands in the floodplain subject to at least a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year or within areas subject to flooding due to

high ground water. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, and wetland areas where high ground water ponds on the ground surface.

“Functions and values” means the beneficial roles served by critical areas including, but not limited to, water quality protection and enhancement; fish and wildlife habitat; food chain support; flood storage, conveyance and attenuation; ground water recharge and discharge; erosion control; wave attenuation; protection from hazards; historical, archaeological and aesthetic value protection; educational opportunities and recreation.

“Geologically hazardous areas” are areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquakes or other geological events are not suited to siting commercial, residential or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.

“Geotechnical report or geotechnical analysis” means a scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, estimates of susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, and the extent of risk to the health and safety of persons and property. Such a report shall include conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of the proposed development, including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise regarding the regional and local geology and processes.

“Grading” means the movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.

“Habitat management” means management of land to maintain species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created. This does not imply maintaining all habitat or individuals of all species in all cases.

~~“Habitat map” means maps of plant cover types/communities, referred to as fish and wildlife conservation areas, adopted by the city of Richland to indicate the potential presence of wildlife species.~~

“High impact land use” means land uses that are generally associated with relatively high levels of human activity or disturbance, development of structures, or substantial wetland habitat impacts. Depending on their context, high impact land uses can include, but are not limited to, residential buildings and structures, active recreation areas and facilities, commercial and industrial land uses, buildings and structures, and similar uses and activities which create a significant potential for impacts to wetlands. The context for determining the impact of a land use includes the sensitivity of the wetland, the density and intensity of adjacent development, the amount of impervious surface, the

orientation of proposed buildings and structures, and other relevant factors as determined in an individual case.

“In-kind mitigation” means replacement of wetlands with substitute wetlands whose characteristics closely approximate those destroyed or degraded by a regulated activity.

“In-stream structures” are structures located waterward of the ordinary high water mark that either cause or have the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow.

“Isolated wetlands” means those wetlands that are outside of and not contiguous to any 100-year floodplain of a lake, river, or stream and have no contiguous hydric soil or hydrophytic vegetation between the wetland and any surface water.

“Landslide hazard areas” are areas that are potentially subject to landslides based on a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic factors. They include any areas susceptible because of any combination of bedrock, soil, slope (gradient), slope aspect, structure, hydrology, or other factors. Landslide hazard areas include, but are not limited to, the following types of areas:

A. Areas delineated by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service as having a severe limitation for building site development;

B. Areas designated as quaternary slumps, earthflows, mudflows, lahars, or landslides on maps published by the United States Geological Survey or Department of Natural Resources Division of Geology and Earth Resources;

C. Areas with all three of the following characteristics:

1. Areas with slope steeper than 15 percent;
2. Hillsides intersecting geologic contacts with a relatively permeable sediment overlying a relatively impermeable sediment or bedrock; and
3. Springs or ground water seepage;

D. Areas that have shown movement during the Holocene epoch (from 10,000 years ago to the present) or which are underlain or covered by mass wastage debris of that epoch;

E. Areas with slopes that are parallel or subparallel to planes of weakness (such as bedding planes, joint systems, and fault planes) in subsurface materials;

F. Areas with slopes having gradients steeper than 80 percent subject to rockfall during seismic shaking;

G. Areas potentially unstable as a result of rapid stream incision, stream bank erosion and undercutting by wave action;

H. Areas that show evidence of, or on, an active alluvial fan presently or potentially subject to inundation by debris flows or catastrophic flooding; or

I. Areas with a slope of 40 percent or steeper and with a vertical relief of 10 or more feet except areas composed of consolidated rock. A slope is delineated by establishing its toe and top and measured by averaging the inclination over at least 10 feet of vertical relief.

“Local utility” means public or private utilities normally servicing a neighborhood or defined subarea in the city (e.g., telephone exchanges, sanitary sewer, stormwater facilities, distribution lines, electrical distribution less than 55 kilovolts, telephone, cable television, etc.).

“Low impact land use” means land uses that are typically associated with relatively low levels of human activity, disturbance or development, and that are conducted in a manner so as to minimize impacts to the buffer. Low impact land uses may include:

A. Conservation or restoration activities aimed at protecting the soil, water, vegetation, or wildlife;

B. Passive recreation, including walkways or trails [which may be](#) located in the outer 25 percent of the buffer area;

C. Educational and scientific research activities, provided prior approval is obtained from the approval authority;

D. Normal and routine maintenance and repair of any existing public or private facilities, provided appropriate measures are undertaken to minimize impacts to the wetland and its buffer, and that disturbed areas are restored immediately to a natural condition; or

E. Agricultural land uses that do not create a significant probable wetland impact.

“Marina” means any commercial or club-owned facility consisting of docks or piers serving five or more vessels, or a shared moorage serving a subdivision serving 10 or more vessels.

“Mining” means the removal of sand, gravel, soil, minerals, and other earth materials for commercial and other uses.

[“Mitigation” means a series of prioritized actions that when achieved in full ensures project impacts will result in no net loss of ~~habitat value or fish and wildlife populations~~ ecological functions.](#)

~~“Mitigation”~~ [Mitigation](#) involves actions that proceed in sequence from the highest to the lowest priority as follows:

A. Avoiding impacts to environmentally ~~sensitive~~ [critical](#) areas by not taking action or parts of actions.

B. Minimizing impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

C. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.

D. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

E. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

While monitoring alone is not considered mitigation for purposes of these regulations, it may be part of a comprehensive mitigation program.

“Mixed use” within an area subject to the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act means a combination of compatible uses within one development, in which water-oriented and non-water-oriented uses are included.

“Multiple use” means a combination of compatible uses within one development, and may include commercial, multifamily, and recreation uses, among others. The term “mixed use” in RMC Title 23, Zoning Regulations, may be used in the same sense as “multiple use” in this title, Shoreline Management.

“Native vegetation” means vegetation indigenous to the area in question.

“Natural or existing topography” means the topography of the lot, parcel, or tract of real property immediately prior to any site preparation or grading, including excavation or filling.

“No net loss of ecological functions” is the maintenance of existing ecological processes and functions at the level that existed at the time of approval of relevant policies and regulations.

A. No net loss of ecological functions on the level of the city means that the ecological processes and functions are maintained within a watershed or other functional catchment area. Regulations may result in localized cumulative impacts or loss of some localized ecological processes and functions, as long as the ecological processes and functions of the system are maintained. Maintenance of system ecological processes and functions may require compensating measures that offset localized degradation.

B. On a project basis, “no net loss” means that permitted use or alteration of a site will not result in on-site or off-site deterioration of the existing condition of ecological functions that existed prior to initiation of use or alterations as a direct or indirect result of the project.

C. No net loss is achieved both through avoidance and minimization of adverse impacts as well as compensation for impacts that cannot be avoided. Compensation may include on-site or off-site restoration of ecological functions to compensate for localized degradation.

“Non-water-dependent use” means those uses which are not water-dependent.

“Non-water-oriented use” means those uses which are not water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment.

~~“Nonconforming lot, use, structure, or site” means a preexisting parcel which was lawfully created prior to the effective date of this program but does not meet minimum size or other dimensional requirements, a use which was legally established prior to the effective date of this program, which would not be permitted as a new use in the area in which it is located under the terms of this program, or a structure lawfully erected prior to the effective date of this program or a site altered or improved which does not meet current standards for setbacks, buffers, vegetation conservation, landscaping, public access, screening, or other regulations for the area in which it is located due to changes in regulations since its establishment.~~

“Non-conforming use or development” means a shoreline use, building, or structure which was lawfully constructed or established prior to the effective date of the applicable SMA/SMP provision, and which no longer conforms to the applicable permitting provisions in the shoreline jurisdiction (WAC 173-27-080).

“Open space” means an area that is intended to provide light and air, view, use, or passage of persons or animals which is almost entirely unobstructed by buildings, paved areas, or other human-made structures, and is designed or preserved for environmental, habitat, scenic, or recreational purposes.

“Ordinary high water mark” means the mark on all lakes and streams that will be found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland and vegetation, as that condition existed on June 1, 1971, for all lands under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act, or for other lands on the effective date of the relevant provisions of this program, or as it may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by the city or other authorized jurisdictions. In any area where the ordinary high-water mark cannot be found, it shall be defined in accordance with WAC 173-22-030, generally the line of the mean higher high tide in areas adjoining salt water, and the line of mean high water in areas adjoining fresh water.

“Party of record” includes all persons, agencies or organizations who have submitted written comments in response to a notice of application; made oral comments in a formal public hearing conducted on the application; or notified local government of their desire to receive a copy of the final decision on a permit and who have provided an address for delivery of such notice by mail.

“Permanent erosion control” means continuous on-site and off-site control measures that are needed to control conveyance or deposition of earth, and turbidity or pollutants after development, construction, or restoration.

“Permit” means that [shoreline](#) substantial development, [shoreline](#) special use, or [shoreline](#) variance permit issued by the city of Richland [administrator](#) prior to substantial development in shoreline areas, subject to review by the State of Washington Department of Ecology and the State Attorney General.

“Pier” means docks or similar structures supported by fixed piles. This definition does not include over-water trails.

“Preservation” (of wetlands) means the removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, wetland conditions by an action in or near a wetland. This term includes the purchase of land or easements, repairing water control structures or fences, or structural protection. Preservation does not result in a gain of wetland acres but may result in a gain in functions over the long term.

“Priority habitat” means a habitat type with unique or significant value to one or more species. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must [either be a habitat included on WDFW’s Priority Habitat and species list or](#) have one or more of the following attributes:

- A. Comparatively high fish or wildlife density;
- B. Comparatively high fish or wildlife species diversity;
- C. Fish spawning habitat;
- D. Important wildlife habitat;
- E. Important fish or wildlife seasonal range;
- F. Important fish or wildlife movement corridor;
- G. Rearing and foraging habitat;
- H. Important marine mammal haul-out;
- I. Refugia habitat;
- J. Limited availability;
- K. High vulnerability to habitat alteration;
- L. Unique or dependent species; or
- M. Shellfish bed.

A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife (such as oak woodlands ~~or~~ eelgrass meadows [or shrub steppe habitat](#)). A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage (such as old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element (such as a consolidated

marine/estuarine shoreline, talus slopes, caves, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may contain priority and/or nonpriority fish and wildlife.

“Priority habitat and species list” means a list published by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, which is a catalog of habitats and species considered to be priorities for conservation and management. Priority species require protective measures for their survival due to their population status, sensitivity to habitat alteration, and/or recreational, commercial or tribal importance. Priority species include state endangered, threatened, critical and candidate species; animal aggregations (e.g., heron colonies, bat colonies) considered vulnerable; and species of recreational, commercial or tribal importance that are vulnerable. Priority habitats are habitat types or elements with unique or significant value to a diverse assemblage of species. A priority habitat may consist of a unique vegetation type (e.g., shrub-steppe) or dominant plant species (e.g., juniper savannah), a described successional stage (e.g., old-growth forest) or a specific habitat feature (e.g., cliffs).

“Priority habitat and species map” means maps of plant cover types/communities. Considered by Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife to contain priority habitat or wildlife species. PHS is a source of best available science that informs local planning activities and land use applications.

~~“Priority species” means species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence at genetically viable population levels. Priority species are those that meet any of the criteria listed below.~~

~~A. Criterion 1, State-Listed or State-Proposed Species. State-listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as endangered (WAC 232-12-014), threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State-proposed species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC 232-12-297.~~

~~B. Criterion 2, Vulnerable Aggregations. Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to congregate. Examples include heron colonies, seabird concentrations, and marine mammal congregations.~~

~~C. Criterion 3, Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance. Native and nonnative fish, shellfish, and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance, and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.~~

~~D. Criterion 4. Species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act as either proposed, threatened, or endangered.~~

“Public access” means a physical and/or visual approach to and along the shoreline available to the general public.

“Public interest” means the interest shared by the citizens of the state or community at large in the affairs of government, or some interest by which their rights or liabilities are affected, including, but not limited to, an effect on public property or on health, safety, or general welfare resulting from a use or development.

~~“Qualified consultant” means a professionally trained and/or certified wildlife biologist, ecologist or other professional with expertise in the scientific disciplines necessary to identify, evaluate and manage habitat.~~

“Qualified professional” ~~means~~ for the purpose of these regulations, shall mean a person with experience and training in the pertinent scientific discipline, and who is a qualified scientific expert with expertise appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC 365-195-905(4). A qualified professional must have obtained a Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts or equivalent degree in biology, ecology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology or related field, and at least two years of related work experience.

A. A qualified professional for habitats or wetlands must have a degree in biology, ecology or related field and professional experience related to the subject species. A “qualified wetland specialist” is further defined below.

B. A qualified professional for a geological hazard must be a professional geotechnical engineer or geologist, licensed in the state of Washington.

C. A qualified professional for critical aquifer recharge areas ~~means a hydrogeologist, geologist, engineer, or other scientist with experience in preparing hydrogeologic assessments~~ must be a currently licensed Washington State geologist holding a current specialty license in hydrology.

“Qualified wetland specialist” means a person or firm with experience and training in wetland issues, and with experience in performing delineations, analyzing wetland impacts, and recommending wetland mitigation and restoration. Qualifications include:

A. A Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts or equivalent degree in biology, botany, ecology, environmental studies, fisheries, soil science, wildlife or related field, and at least two years of related work experience, including a minimum of one year of experience delineating wetlands using the Unified Federal Manual in preparing wetland reports. Additional education may substitute for one year of related work experience; or

B. Four or more years of related work experience and training, with a minimum of two years’ experience delineating wetlands using the Unified Federal Manual in preparing wetland reports.

“Recreation areas or facilities” means any privately or publicly owned passive or active facility that provides for activities undertaken for pleasure or relaxation and for the refreshment of the mind and body that takes place in the outdoors or in a facility dedicated to the use, including, but not limited to, walking, fishing, photography, viewing, and bird watching, and may include parks, playgrounds, sports fields, paths and trails, beaches, or other recreation areas or facilities.

“Reestablishment” (of wetland) means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former wetland. Reestablishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland acres and functions. Activities could include removing fill, plugging ditches, or breaking drain tiles.

“Regulated activity” means ~~activities occurring in or near and/or potentially affecting a wetland or wetland buffer that are subject to the provisions of the shoreline master program. Regulated activities generally include, but are not limited to, any filling, dredging, dumping or stockpiling, draining, excavation, flooding, construction or reconstruction, driving pilings, obstructing, shading, clearing or harvesting~~ activities generally including, but not limited to, filling, dredging, dumping, stockpiling, draining, excavation, flooding, construction or reconstruction, driving pilings, obstructing, shading, clearing or harvesting, or any other activity that may impact the functions and values of the nearby critical area as determined by the administrator.

“Rehabilitation” (of wetland) means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural or historic functions and processes of a degraded wetland. Rehabilitation results in a gain in wetland function but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. Activities could involve breaching a dike to reconnect wetlands to a floodplain or returning tidal influence to a wetland.

“Restore” or “restoration” or “ecological restoration” means the reestablishment or upgrading of impaired natural or enhanced ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to pre-Columbia Basin Project, aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions.

~~“Riparian management zone” (RMZ) means the fish and wildlife habitat conservation area adjacent to all rivers and streams delineated to protect riparian ecosystem functions and values. Its inner point of measure is the wider of (A) the ordinary high water mark or (B) the outer extent of the channel migration zone. Its width is the greater of (A) 100 feet, (B) one site potential tree height of a 200-year old tree, and (C) the width needed to reliably remove pollutants as determined through a habitat conservation report.~~

“Riparian ecosystem”, or “Riparian area” means the area alongside a water body that significantly influences exchanges of energy and matter among terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Along streams and rivers, it includes the active channel, channel migration zone, floodplain, and portions of the adjacent uplands that contribute organic matter and shade, provide space for nutrient cycling, and keep pollutants from entering the stream.

“Sanitary landfill” is a method of disposing of solid waste on land without creating nuisances or hazards to public health or safety by utilizing the principles of engineering to confine the solid waste to the smallest practical volume, and to cover it with a layer of

earth at the conclusion of each day's operation or at such more frequent intervals as may be necessary.

~~"Secondary habitat" or "secondary wildlife habitat" means areas with one or more of the following attributes: comparatively high wildlife density; high wildlife species richness; significant wildlife breeding habitat; significant wildlife seasonal ranges; significant movement corridors; limited availability; and/or high vulnerability. Secondary habitat offers less diversity of animal and plant species than critical habitat, but is important for performing the essential functions of habitat.~~

"Seismic hazard areas" are areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, soil liquefaction, or surface faulting. One indicator of potential for future earthquake damage is a record of earthquake damage in the past. Ground shaking is the primary cause of earthquake damage in Washington. The strength of ground shaking is primarily affected by: (A) magnitude of an earthquake; (B) distance from the source of an earthquake; (C) type of thickness of geologic materials at the surface; and (D) type of subsurface geologic structure.

~~"Sensitive Critical areas" are those areas and ecosystems as defined under Chapter 36.70A RCW, and include:~~

~~A. Wetlands;~~

~~B. Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable waters;~~

~~C. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;~~

~~D. Frequently flooded areas; and~~

~~E. Geologically hazardous areas.~~

"Shall" means a mandate; the action must be done.

"Shorelands or shoreland areas" means those lands under the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act extending landward for 200 feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters ~~that~~ which are subject to the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act, RCW 90.58.030; the same to be designated as to location by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

"Shoreline areas" mean all shorelines of the state and shorelands.

"Shoreline jurisdiction" means all areas subject to the SMP.

"Shoreline program" or "Shoreline Master Program (SMP)" shall refer to the Richland shoreline master program.

“Shoreline stabilization” means structural and nonstructural actions taken to address erosion impacts to property and dwellings, businesses, or structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, tides, wind, or wave action. These actions include structural and nonstructural methods.

“Shorelines of Richland” are the total of all shorelines and shorelines of statewide significance within the corporate limits of the city of Richland.

“Should” means, in areas that are subject to the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act, RCW 90.58.030, that a particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated compelling reason, based on the policy of the Shoreline Management Act and this program, against taking the action. The administrator shall make the determination about whether or not an applicant has demonstrated that there is a compelling reason against taking an action, and may consult with the Department of Ecology and other agencies with jurisdiction over a proposal in making such a determination.

“Site” means any parcel or combination of contiguous parcels where a proposed project is located.

“Slope” means an inclined earth surface, the inclination of which is expressed as the ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance.

“Solid waste” is defined as those presently unwanted residues of used natural or manmade resources and of human activity, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and discarded commodities, which are handled or managed in solid form.

“Stormwater” means runoff during and following precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes and other features of a stormwater drainage system into a defined surface water body or a constructed treatment, evaporation or infiltration facility.

“Structural diversity” means the relative degree of diversity or complexity of vegetation in a habitat area as indicated by the stratification or layering of different plant communities (e.g., ground cover, shrub layer, and tree canopy); the variety of plant species; and the spacing or pattern of vegetation.

“Structure” means a permanent or temporary edifice or building, or any piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of the ground or water, except for vessels.

“Substrate” means the soil, sediment, decomposing organic matter or combination of those located on the bottom surface of the wetland.

“Temporary erosion control” means on-site and off-site control measures that are needed to control conveyance or deposition of earth, turbidity, or pollutants during development, construction or restoration.

"Variance" means a means to grant relief from the specific bulk, dimensional, or performance standards specified in the SMP, but not a means to vary a shoreline use. Shoreline variances must be specifically approved, approved with conditions, or denied by Ecology (see WAC 173-27-170).

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

"Water-enjoyment use" means a recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use, or a use that provides for enjoyment or recreational use of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use, and which through location, design, and operation ensures the public's ability to enjoy the visual and physical qualities of the shoreline. In order to qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the general public, and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that fosters shoreline enjoyment.

"Water-oriented use" means a use that is water-dependent, water-related or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses.

"Water-related use" means a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location, but its economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:

A. The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or

B. The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses, and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

"Wetland" or "wetlands" refers to areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground 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. Wetlands do not include ~~those artificial~~artificially created wetlands, ~~intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including but not limited to irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway.~~ Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands or wetland areas preserved as mitigation for the conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the City.

"Wetland, artificially created" means wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds and landscaping amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally

created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. ~~Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.~~

“Wetland buffer area” means a naturally vegetated and undisturbed, enhanced or revegetated zone surrounding a natural, restored, or newly created wetland that is an integral part of a wetland ecosystem, and protects a wetland from adverse impacts to the integrity and value of the wetland. Wetland buffers serve to moderate runoff volume and flow rates; reduce sediment, chemical nutrient and toxic pollutants; provide shading to maintain desirable water temperatures; provide habitat for wildlife; and protect wetland resources from harmful intrusion.

~~“Wetland class” means one of the 11 class names used to describe wetland and deepwater habitat types as derived from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland classification scheme consisting of a hierarchy of systems, subsystems, classes and subclasses to describe wetland types. Refer to USFWS, December 1979, Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States for a complete explanation of the wetland classification scheme. These class names include: forested wetland, scrub-shrub wetland, emergent wetland, moss-lichen wetland, unconsolidated shore, aquatic bed, unconsolidated bottom, rock bottom, rocky shore, stream bed, and reef.~~

“Wetland delineation” means ~~the actual flagging or staking in the field of the edges of the wetland by a qualified consultant or their representative~~ a delineation done in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements as provided for in WAC 173-22-035.

“Wetland determination” means a report prepared by a qualified ~~consultant~~ professional that identifies, characterizes, and analyzes potential impacts to wetlands consistent with applicable provisions of these regulations. A determination does not include a formal delineation.

~~“Wetlands” or “wetland areas” means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands. For identifying and delineating a regulated wetland, the methodology shall be done in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements as provided in RCW 90.58.380 and WAC 173-22-035.~~

“Wildlife habitat” means areas that provide food, protective cover, nesting, breeding, or movement for fish and wildlife, and with which individual species have a primary association.

~~“Wildlife report” means a report prepared by a qualified consultant that evaluates plant communities and wildlife functions and values on a site, consistent with the format and requirements established by this program.—~~

Footnotes to Definitions.

* “Adjacent,” subsection (C) – The distance of 250 feet is based on maximum wetland buffer.

** “Adjacent,” subsection (E) – The distance of 200 feet is a suggested distance to ensure that activities within the critical aquifer recharge area are included under this chapter, even when the exact boundaries of the critical aquifer recharge area are not known at the time of application.

Response Matrix
City of Richland Shoreline Master Program Update

	Commenter	Comment	Comment Date	City Staff Response
1-50	Debbie Berkowitz	Comments 1-50 were submitted 4/18/2021 and on 5/19/2021, the commenter sent a revised set of comments stating, "The comments below are based on the current draft version of the SMP update that was posted online on 5/4/21 (RMCTitle26EditsV7). This is a revision of my original comments (dated 4/18/21) that had been based on the 3/16/21 draft (V5); these revised comments recognize the changes that were made between these two draft versions i.e., the addition of a number of definitions from the CAO and the switch from the term 'sensitive' to 'critical.'"	4/18/2021	The City has responded to comments 1-50 by responding to the comments as they appeared in the 5/19/2021 letter because the commenter revised their comments from 4/18/2021 and resubmitted them.
51	Patrick Paulson	In the latest Draft (also in previous drafts), the Table "26.30.012 Bulk and dimension chart" refers to "Table 26.60.042, Riparian Buffer Width", but that table has been stricken. In addition, the entry for "Riparian Forest" has been stricken from "Table 26.60.024(D) Wetland Buffer Widths". I'm wondering if the intent is that these edits are due to section 26.60.044 (FWHCA Performance standards) item J, which requires that : Width of riparian corridors shall be in accordance with buffer widths suggested by BAS, including WDFW publication Riparian Ecosystems, Volume 2: Management Recommendations, May 2018, or as revised. Riparian corridors shall also meet the minimum requirements as established in RMC Title	5/12/2021	Comment noted. The table has been retained.

		26 and wetland buffer requirements as established in RMC 22.10.110. (That would kind of make sense, since Riparian areas are PHS, and so the FWHCA performance standards would apply) Or is there a different explanation for the missing riparian buffer widths? Thanks, the answer to this question will really help when making comments.		
52	Debbie Berkowitz	For consistency with the CAO and with State nomenclature (and for internal consistency within this SMP update, including in headings), fish or wildlife habitat areas should be changed to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, geologic hazard areas to geologically hazardous areas, flood hazard areas to frequently flooded areas, City of Richland to administrator, and qualified consultant to qualified professional throughout as was done in the CAO (currently, both sets of terms in each category are used in the SMP).	5/19/2021	Comment accepted. Nomenclature will be consistently revised.
53	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 82 - 26.60.032. – Unauthorized alterations and enforcement – This clause is applicable to other critical areas, not just wetlands, so should be included in Article VII. General Information (as it is in the CAO, 22.10.435).	5/19/2021	We moved the section to 26.60.085 as suggested.
54	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 83 - 26.60.010 A1. Make this consistent with the CAO (22.10.010A1) by including all the listed benefits of wetlands.	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
55	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 84 – 26.60.010 A. Add (4) CARA benefits and (5) Frequent flooding section (from CAO 22.10.010A4 and 5.)	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.

56	Debbie Berkowitz	P.84 – 26.60.010C. Follow CAO 22.10.010C1. The intent of this chapter is to implement the goals and policies of the city of Richland’s comprehensive plan, in particular those goals and policies that pertain to natural features and environmental protection. [the other goals and policies listed are implemented under the other parts of this document and should be deleted here].	5/19/2021	Comment noted. No Changes proposed at this time.
57	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 85 - 26.60.020 The following activities which occur in conjunction with a development application within a wetland.... [see CAO 22.10.070] (i.e., delete strikeout part since these activities should be regulated whether or not there is a development application)	5/19/2021	Comment noted and language deleted.
58	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 86 - 26.60.020F Add ‘intentional burning’ to the list [see CAO 22.10.070F]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
59	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 86 - 26.60.021A1. This is not an ‘and’ list (‘e. Are not an alkali wetland; and’); it should be an ‘or’ list (‘e. Are not an alkali wetland; or’) – it is not clearly written [‘and’ was not included (after e.) in the CAO, 22.10.080B1]. A better alternative would be to eliminate this exemption as per the following: WDOE guidance for CAO Updates Eastern WA Version (2016), P. 8: “The scientific literature does not support exempting wetlands that are below a certain size. While we recognize an administrative desire to place size thresholds on wetlands that are to be regulated, you need to be aware that it is not possible to conclude from size alone what functions a particular wetland may be providing. Because of the important wildlife functions provided by small wetlands in Eastern Washington, Ecology does not recommend exempting small wetlands from regulation.”	5/19/2021	See response in line 60, below.

60	Debbie Berkowitz	...cont'd... Use this instead – “Small isolated wetlands in arid landscapes often have a higher value and perform greater functions than in other settings. However, in certain circumstances, applying the buffers in Table [26.60.024(D)] may result in buffer areas greater than that of the wetland being protected. In these instances, the City may consult with the Department of Ecology to determine whether exemptions from mitigation sequencing and/or reduced buffers are warranted.”	5/19/2021	Comment noted. We revised as suggested, with a grammatical change.
61	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 87 - 26.60.021B4. Are all agricultural activities automatically allowed without a critical area report or just existing and ongoing agricultural activities? Follow CAO 22.10.080C3. “Agricultural activities that are existing and ongoing; provided, that they implement applicable best management practices (BMPs) contained in the latest editions of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services Field Office Technical Guide; or develop a farm conservation plan in coordination with the local conservation district. BMPs and/or farm plans should address potential impacts to wetlands from livestock, nutrient and farm chemicals, soil erosion and sediment control and agricultural drainage infrastructure. BMPs and/or farm plans should ensure that ongoing agricultural activities minimize their effects on water quality, riparian ecology, salmonid populations and wildlife habitat.”	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
62	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 88 - 26.60.022. Add from CAO 22.10.090 “Additional guidance may be obtained from the Department of Ecology publication “Focus on Irrigation Influenced Wetlands” (Publication No. 10-06-015) or as may be amended in the future.”	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.

63	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 90 - Table 26.60.024(D). Category II High level of function for water quality improvement. Add back in "No additional surface discharges of untreated runoff."	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
64	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 90 - Table 26.60.024(D) Category II Add Riparian forest back in and include buffers and other measures from CAO 22.10.110(D) table.	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
65	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 92 - 26.60.025C1a. Add 'if all three' [the width of the buffer can be reduced if all three of the following criteria are met] [see CAO 22.10.115C1a]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
66	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 93 - 26.60.025(D). Table column heading should be 'Examples of Activities and Uses that Cause Disturbances. [See CAO 22.10.115(D)]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
67	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 94 - See 'other issues' #6 on next page of this comment letter.	5/19/2021	26.60.057 updated to match 22.10.300 (per Ord 16-21)
68	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 95 - Add the equivalent to 22.10.115H re signs and fencing of wetlands and buffers (e.g., when domestic grazing animals are on site)	5/19/2021	We added section H. Signs and fencing of wetlands and buffers, as it appears in 22.10.115H.
69	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 95 - 26.60.026C2c. This section is redundant with section C2a. Should be replaced by the statement: "c. Avoids alterations of wetlands previously enhanced or created as mitigation." [this is section 22.10.120C2d. in the CAO].	5/19/2021	Comment noted. The section has been revised to eliminate redundancy.
70	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 112 - 26.60.032 Add G (from CAO 22.10.435). 'Illegal modifications. Wetland rating categories and/or fish and wildlife habitat conservation area boundaries shall not change due to illegal modifications made by the applicant or with the applicant's knowledge.' [as mentioned in this comments section, item #2, P. 82 26.60.032, it would be preferable to include this whole section under Article VII. General Information as was done in the CAO, 22.10.435, since it is applicable to other critical areas as well].	5/19/2021	We moved 26.60.032 to Article VII, as suggested.

71	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 132 - 26.60.080 Add from CAO 22.10.360 – provided they are conducted using best management practices ‘and minimize and/or mitigate the impacts to critical areas’.	5/19/2021	We revised 26.60.080.
72	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 132 - 26.60.080A. Add (from CAO 22.10.360) ‘and subject to the provisions found in RMC 22.10.080(C)(3)’.	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested however, the reference is to RMC 26.60.021.B.4. rather than the CAO.
73	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 133 - 26.60.080F. Add (from CAO 22.10.360) ‘Retroactive mitigation must occur within the first growing season following completion of the emergency work.’	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
74	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 134 - 26.60.081B3c. These items (i.-iv.) should be included on the map as well [as in the CAO 22.10.370B3b vi.-ix.].	5/19/2021	Comment noted. Changed as suggested.
75	Debbie Berkowitz	P.135 - 26.60.081B5. Add (from CAO 22.10.370B5)’a report on FWHCAs shall include the requirements listed in RMC26.60.043’ together with...	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested. <i>*Later changed to reference 26.60.044 which is the correct citation (AHBL, 5/19/2023)</i>
76	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 138 - Add section between 26.60.082 and 26.60.083, equivalent to CAO 22.10.385 Notice on title.	5/19/2021	The section has been added as 26.60.086.
77	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 138 - Include the equivalent of CAO 22.10.435 ‘Unauthorized alterations and enforcement.’ This is needed for FWHCAs; currently, the SMP includes this only for wetlands. As with the CAO, this section could be placed at the end for all critical areas and not included specifically for wetlands.	5/19/2021	The section has been added as 26.60.085.

78	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 122 26.60.044J and P. 37 – 26.30.012. The Riparian Buffer Width table is missing, yet is referred to in the text in the chart on P. 37. Having minimum buffer widths established in the SMP is also referenced in the CAO (section 22.10.210). CAO section 22.10.210 (and SMP section 26.60.044J) state that “Riparian corridors shall also meet the minimum requirements as established in RMC Title 26.” It is very important to have minimum riparian buffer width requirements as provided in original Table 26.60.042 for different shoreline environmental designations (even though as shoreline designations, they are not included in the CAO). In section 26.60.044J, the riparian buffer widths should also take into account the Best Available Science from WDFW (2020 Riparian Ecosystems Vol 1 and Vol 2, which discuss aquatic system functions; and 1997 Management Recommendations for Washington’s Priority Habitats: Riparian, which discusses terrestrial habitat functions).	5/19/2021	Comment noted. The table has been retained. A change to the buffer widths is beyond the scope of this periodic update.
79	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 64-65 – 26.50.012D. How is the city tracking and periodically evaluating the cumulative effects of all project review actions in shoreline areas? What about non-project actions and exempt actions?	5/19/2021	Thank you for your question. Project review and permit administration is regulated by RMC Chapter 26.50.
80	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 67 – 26.50.020B7. Is noncommercial dock construction controlled by the Corps (since it’s below OHWM)?	5/19/2021	The SMP provides regulations for noncommercial docks such as in section 26.20.090.
81	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 70-71 – 26.50.025A, B, D. If there is no Substantial Development Permit, how do the City and the community track cumulative effects of these activities since these regulations apply whether or not a substantial development permit or other type of city approval is sought [26.60.012]?	5/19/2021	Project review and permit administration is regulated by RMC Chapter 26.50. Please note, we changed the word "certificate" to "permit"; and "letter" changed to "permit".

82	Debbie Berkowitz	5. P. 94 26.60.025F. ...normal and routine maintenance of existing utility easements providing that the maintenance and repair does not increase the footprint or use of the facility or right-of-way. (Add underlined portion, from WDOE 1606002)	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
83	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 128 – Article V. Since the CARA section of the CAO is currently being updated to comply with DOH guidance, shouldn't the CARA section of the SMP also be updated?	5/19/2021	We updated section 26.60.057 to match 22.10.300 (per Ord 16-21).
84	Debbie Berkowitz	General. Vegetation along the shoreline has been cut back in City-owned/leased areas and private areas with little or no replanting of native plants in a number of instances since (and before) the last SMP update. There has been little mitigation or consequences to those who cut the vegetation. Enforcement is an issue along the shoreline, especially in FWHCA buffer zones. For example, the City is supposed to 'control invasive weeds and replace existing invasive species with native or compatible species that perform ecological functions similar to native species. Native species are preferred in underdeveloped areas of the shoreline.' (26.20.040 A and B and F) The SMP update should provide a more robust enforcement capability with an educational component that stresses the importance of the riparian and associated upland environment for water quality and for fish and wildlife. What can the City do to improve enforcement and education?	5/19/2021	Comment noted. The proposed change to the SMP you describe is beyond the scope of the periodic update.
85	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 95 - 26.60.026C2a. this section through RMC 26.60.030 (not 26.60.028 Mitigation standards...). [see 22.10.120C2a]	5/19/2021	Revised as noted.

86	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 102 - 26.60.028C1. reference section in SMP (not CAO)	5/19/2021	We made the change as noted.
87	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 107 - 26.60.029B4. reference section in SMP (not CAO)	5/19/2021	Revised as noted.
88	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 108 - 26.60.030A15. add 'qualified' professional	5/19/2021	Revised as noted.
89	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 111 - 26.60.031B7. reference section in SMP (not CAO)	5/19/2021	We changed the reference to 26.60.029.B.3. <i>*Later changed to reference 26.60.030 which is the correct citation (AHBL, 5/19/2023)</i>
90	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 122 - 26.60.044J reference section in SMP, i.e., 26.60.024(D) (not CAO)	5/19/2021	Revised as noted.
91	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 123 - 26.60.045B. reference section in SMP (not CAO).	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
92	Debbie Berkowitz	P. 132 - 26.60.072C CMZs aren't mentioned in Chap. 23.12. This needs to reference RMC 22.16	5/19/2021	We removed section C.
93	Debbie Berkowitz	Definitions: • Artificially created wetland and Associated jurisdictional wetland – in SMP, move to Wetland, artificially created, etc. [easier to find if use the main term in the phrase]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
94	Debbie Berkowitz	• Buffers B. add 'wildlife friendly' fences	5/19/2021	We added signs and fencing of wetland buffers as in 22.10.115H.
95	Debbie Berkowitz	• Creation – 3rd line, change 'Establishment' to 'Creation'	5/19/2021	Changed 'Establishment' to 'Creation'.
96	Debbie Berkowitz	• Critical habitat or critical wildlife habitat – eliminate, redundant with FWHCA definition and text.	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.

97	Debbie Berkowitz	• Enhancement – add ‘ and replacing with native species’ (i.e.,... ‘removing nonindigenous or noxious species and replacing with native species’]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
98	Debbie Berkowitz	• Existing and ongoing agricultural activities – move to ‘Agricultural activities, existing and ongoing’ [easier to find if use the main term in the phrase]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
99	Debbie Berkowitz	• Floodway – use definition from RMC 22.16 – Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height (not more than one foot).	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
100	Debbie Berkowitz	• Habitat maps – eliminate (term isn’t used)	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
101	Debbie Berkowitz	• High impact and low impact land uses – definition ok, but examples and context should be left to the text so there are no inconsistencies	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
102	Debbie Berkowitz	• Priority habitat – last paragraph Add ‘shrub steppe habitat’ (as in CAO) – i.e., A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type..... (such as oak woodlands or eelgrass meadows or shrub steppe habitat).	5/19/2021	Comment noted and this is already proposed.
103	Debbie Berkowitz	• Priority species – eliminate [already covered under priority habitats and species definition and, therefore, not in CAO]	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
104	Debbie Berkowitz	• Qualified consultant – remove from SMP; use qualified professional instead and incorporate missing parts of CAO definition	5/19/2021	We replaced CARA (C) with the definition from the CAO.
105	Debbie Berkowitz	• Regulated activity – use CAO definition instead of SMP definition (i.e., not restricted to wetlands)	5/19/2021	We replaced with the definition from the CAO.
106	Debbie Berkowitz	• Secondary habitat – remove from SMP, term not used	5/19/2021	We removed the term.

107	Debbie Berkowitz	• Sensitive areas – already changed to critical areas – move to correct alphabetical location.	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
108	Debbie Berkowitz	• Site – add CAO definition	5/19/2021	Comment noted and no change proposed. There are many uses of the word “site” in situations that are not specific to having an impact on a critical area.
109	Debbie Berkowitz	• Wetland class – eliminate (term isn’t used)	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
110	Debbie Berkowitz	• Wetland delineation – use CAO definition	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
111	Debbie Berkowitz	• Wetland determination – change ‘consultant’ to ‘professional’	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
112	Debbie Berkowitz	• Wetlands or wetland area – eliminate (redundant with ‘Wetland or Wetlands’ definition)	5/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
113	Debbie Berkowitz	• Wildlife habitat – remove from SMP, change terminology to wildlife habitat conservation area	5/19/2021	Both definitions are necessary because the term ‘wildlife habitat’ is used throughout the chapter when referring to general wildlife habitat. No change proposed.
114	Debbie Berkowitz	• Wildlife report – remove from SMP, change terminology to FWHCA report (not needed as a definition)	5/19/2021	Definition deleted and the one instance where ‘wildlife report’ used has been changed.
115	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	The SMP should be clear about where riparian buffers are required and the minimum width of those buffers. To simply say “riparian areas will be protected according to Best Available Science (BAS)” gives developers, planners, and the public no idea of what buffer width requirements might be because they won’t be able to determine what the BAS is or how to interpret it. Unless buffer requirements are explicit, the Department of	5/24/2021	Table 26.60.042. Riparian Buffer Width provides the required widths of habitat/riparian buffers in the various shoreline environments.

		Ecology will be unable to determine if the SMP meets their requirements for protection of ecological functions.		
116	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	We want to ensure that within the shoreline jurisdiction riparian areas are always protected. With the current language, riparian zones are protected since they must maintain the functions and values of any 'waters of the state' they are associated with, and waters of the state are FWHCA. Riparian zones are also protected because • Riparian zones are PHS (WDFW 2008, pp. 267-268), • PHS is FWHCA, and • FWHCA is protected as required by BAS. But these inferences are not clear and may be subject to future revisions of WDFW's PHS list and management recommendations.	5/24/2021	Thank you for your comments. We have made a few revisions to clarify the intent of this section of the SMP. However, a change to the buffer widths is beyond the scope of this periodic update. The following changes are proposed: • Table 26.60.042 refers to a map that the City adopted as a part of the SMP. The map is currently titled, "Regulatory Reaches" and as you pointed out, this does not match the table. The title of the map will be updated to match the reference in the table mentioned above which should reduce an element of confusion on the matter. • We have revised section 26.60.042 to better explain riparian and other buffers. • These areas will typically be subject to other required buffers such as those required for wetlands and for those required for specific uses in RMC 26.30.012.

117	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	1.1 Riparian Zone Protection Text Pull the riparian buffer requirements into a separate section so they can be referenced from multiple locations in the code: 26.60.045 Protection of Riparian Zones J. A. Riparian zones shall be protected with buffers. Buffer width Width of riparian corridors shall be in accordance with buffer widths suggested by BAS, including WDFW publication Riparian Ecosystems, Volume 2: Management Recommendations, May 2018, or as revised. Riparian corridors shall also meet the minimum requirements as established in RMC Title 26 in Table XX and wetland buffer requirements as established in RMC 22.10.110;. (Need to change the numbering of the following section ...) 26.60.0456 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area alteration. For the riparian buffer table we've used values for the width of the Riparian Management Zone given by current WDFW recommendations. We've removed the exception for roads, canals, etc.; maintenance of existing infrastructure is already exempt from these regulations. However, the area within the riparian buffer width, but upland of any infrastructure, should be protected since not all functions and values of the riparian zone will be affected by the infrastructure (e.g., some terrestrial species can still cross a road or path at night). There is no current direct connection between the environment designations from the previous riparian buffer table to the current environment designations, so we don't know whether different values should be specified for other environment designations, what those values should be, or how	5/24/2021	See responses to comment #116. Also, section 26.60.045 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area – Performance standards, provides protection for these areas.
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		the City can ensure that no loss of ecological function occurs in reaches with these environment designations....		
118	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	(...cont'd...)Table XX. Minimum Riparian Buffer Widths Environment Designation Stream Type[3] Riparian Buffer Width (Feet)[1 and 2] Natural All Entire shoreline jurisdiction Recreation and Recreation Conservancy All Type 'S' and Type 'F' wider than 5 ft Entire shoreline jurisdiction All others 150 Rural?, Residential?, Waterfront Use?, Industrial Conservancy?, Aquatic NA (1) Measured from the OHWM or top of bank, as applicable (2) Accompanied by other critical area provisions and stormwater management measures, as applicable. (3) Waters of the state are Type S; Fish bearing streams are Type F.	5/24/2021	A change to the buffer widths is beyond the scope of this periodic update.

119	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	1.2 Update references to protection for Riparian Zones Update sections that require riparian buffers. Paragraph J of “26.60.044 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation area – Performance standards” should now read: J. Width of riparian corridors shall be in accordance with RMC 20.60.045A. buffer widths suggested by BAS, including WDFW publication Riparian Ecosystems, Volume 2: Management Recommendations, May 2018, or as revised. Riparian corridors shall also meet the minimum requirements as established in RMC Title 26 and wetland buffer requirements as established in RMC 22.10.110;	5/24/2021	See Line 144 below. We simplified RMC 26.60.045.J so that it refers to the section that explains riparian buffers.
119	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	...Cont’d...Update the entry for “Critical Area Buffer Non-Water-Dependent Use” in “Table 26.30.012 Bulk and dimension chart.” It currently only provides buffers for wetlands and riparian areas; it does not provide buffers to protect other types of FWHCA such as Shrub-steppe or areas associated with Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive Species. Remove the reference to the Riparian buffer table, since the text “applicable riparian buffer” already specifies the buffer meets the requirements of Chapter 26.60. Also remove the other reference to the Riparian buffer table and rely on the text ‘applicable riparian buffer’ to ensure buffer requirements are met. Critical Area Buffer Non-Water-Dependent Use Buffers and other protective measures as required by RMC Chapter 26.60. As provided by Table	5/24/2021	We revised the table so that individual buffer tables are not referenced. The reference now says, “Subject to applicable requirements in Chapter 26.60.”

		26.60.024(D), Wetland Buffer Widths, Table 26.60.042, Riparian Buffer Width		
119	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	...cont'd... Minimum Building Setback Non-Water-Dependent Use NA2 15 feet (except for residential, which is 25 feet) from the edge of the applicable riparian buffer, or 15 feet (except for residential, which is 25 feet) from the landward edge of a roadway, canal, levee, paved trail or parking area, as applicable, as provided in Table 26.60.0422	5/24/2021	We revised the table to include a general reference to Chapter 26.60 instead of the riparian buffer table.
120	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	1.3 Protect Riparian Zones within Wetlands Protect riparian zones within wetlands by adding the following row to “Table 26.60.024(D) Wetland Buffer Widths”: Riparian Zones within wetlands Riparian zone buffers as required by RMC Chapter 26.60. This ensures adequate protection for riparian areas within wetlands where the required wetland buffer is insufficient to protect riparian functions.	5/24/2021	Comment noted and no changes proposed. RMC 26.60.015 says, “In the event of any conflict between these regulations and any other regulations of the city of Richland, the regulations which provide greater protection to environmentally critical areas shall apply.
121	Patrick Paulson, Laurie Ness	Revise the definition of “Priority Habitat” from 26.80. This same definition also occurs in Richland’s CAO. The definition should be revised in both since it may cause confusion with Priority Habitats identified on WDFW’s PHS list. The following revision is meant to ensure that all WDFW PHS habitats are considered Priority Habitat: “Priority habitat” means a habitat type with unique or significant value to one or more species. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must either be a habitat included on WDFW’s Priority Habitat and species list or have one or more of the	5/24/2021	• Language added to the definition of “priority habitat”. • Definitions of RMZ and SPTH are not needed since the terms are not used in the text. • The definition of “sensitive area” was changed to “critical area” and moved to its alphabetically correct location.

		following attributes: ... The draft version of 26.80 is missing definitions for “Riparian Management Zone (RMZ)” and “Site Potential Tree Height (SPTH)” that are given in the CAO (But we note these phrases don’t occur in the text, so the definitions might not be needed). The definition of “Critical Area” (formerly “Sensitive Area”) needs to be moved so the definition list remains alphabetical.		
122	Myra Weihermiller	Please provide more public parking on the river side of George Washington Way near Howard Amon park. The current parking is very limited, especially so when there are events in the park. Please consider the vacant building and lot north of Sterlings.		Comment noted.
123	Debbie Berkowitz	RE:[26.30.011] Permitting Boat Mooring Facilities in all SMP environments (except Natural) -"This doesn't specify size of boat mooring facilities. Recreation conservancy designated areas should be limited in boat mooring facilities, as should rural, residential, and some recreation areas, e.g., in wetland areas."	11/26/2021	The use table in 26.30.011 was updated to reflect where boat mooring facilities are allowed in certain waterfront zoning districts in Title 23 Zoning Regulations. It is not necessary to specify in the table the number of boats allowed at moorage facilities because the size of boat mooring facilities is regulated by other code sections such as in 26.20.090 Boat and vessel facilities. Further, the definition of “Marina” in Chapter 26.80 specifies that boat moorage facilities that serve 5 or more

				vessels are considered marinas and “Marinas” are listed separately from “boat moorage” in the use table and are only permitted in 2 environments.
124	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.20.040.E] Cite specific sources of BMP's (for pesticide application).	11/19/2021	Comment noted however no changes proposed. The SMP contains a detailed definition of “Best management practices (BMPs)” which explains that BMPs are industry standards and practices that evolve. We believe that in most cases, it is prudent to refer to BMPs in a general sense and rely on the most current data and research available rather than have the code refer to a specific source that may be outdated or superseded.
125	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.30.012] deleted "As provided by Table 26.60.024.D, Wetland Buffer Widths, Table 26.60.042, Riparian Buffer"	11/21/2021	Revised.
126	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.30.012] deleted "the applicable riparian buffer", wants language to be more expansive so all buffers are considered	11/7/2021	Revised to reflect a broader range of regulations.
127	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.30.012] Minimum Building Setback Non-Water-Dependent Use: deleted "area, as applicable, as provided in Table 26.60.042".	11/21/2021	We kept the word “area” to refer to a parking area but removed the other text, as suggested.
128	Patrick Paulson	RE:[23.30.020.C] wants BMP's specified as in CAO/SMP	11/19/2021	Revised as suggested.
129	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.30.080.F] wants BMP's specified	11/19/2021	Comment noted however no changes proposed. A general

				reference to BMPs will ensure that the most current data, research, and regulations will be consulted to minimize the potential for contamination of surface water and ground water resources. For instance, the City could expect an applicant to refer to any of the following: • Washington Pesticide Control Act (15.58 RCW), • the Washington Pesticide Application Act (17.21 RCW), • the General Pesticide Rules (WAC 16-228), • the Worker Protection Standard (WAC 16-233), and • a number of pesticide and/or county specific regulations.
130	Debbie Berkowitz	RE:[26.60.020 - Wetlands] wants listed activities regulated regardless of a development application; language stricken	11/7/2021 & 11/21/2021	Comment noted and language deleted.
131	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.60.021] Asks, can we reference BMP's in other places so compliance w/BMP's can be evaluated?	11/19/2021	Question noted however no changes proposed. See responses to similar questions/comments.
132	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.60.024] "We'd like text somewhere that ensures that buffers are evaluated separately for wetlands and FWHCA. For example, if a wetland contains a protective(ed?) species, and the species requires a larger buffer than required for the wetland, the larger buffer should be used. Not sure	11/7/2021	Comment noted and no changes proposed. RMC 26.60.015 says, "In the event of any conflict between these regulations and any other regulations of the city of

		how to make that general in a way that will be easily understood."		Richland, the regulations which provide greater protection to environmentally critical areas shall apply.
133	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.60.024.D - Wetland Buffer Widths] "Want some way to state that the wetland buffer won't necessarily be enough if other critical areas occur in the same area."	11/7/2021	Comment noted and no changes proposed. RMC 26.60.015 contains a statement that critical areas may be subject to other regulations in the code.
134	Debbie Berkowitz	RE:[26.60.025.F] Added "pervious" to qualify low-impact trails	11/7/2021	Changed as requested.
135	Debbie Berkowitz	RE:[26.60.026.2.C] Wants to add the statement "Avoids alterations of wetlands previously enhanced or created as mitigation." per CAO (22.10.120.2.d)	11/7/2021	We added the statement as suggested.
136	Debbie Berkowitz	RE:[26.60.031.B.7] Should the reference to 26.60.029.B.3 reference 26.60.030 instead?		Changed as suggested.
137	Debbie Berkowitz	RE:[26.60.040.A] wants reference to 22.10.360 to reference 26.60.080 instead.		Changed as suggested.
138	Patrick Paulson	RE:[26.60.040.B] Wants BMP source(s) specified		Comment noted however no changes proposed. See responses to similar questions/comments above.
139	Patrick Paulson	Re-added a modified version of 26.60.042 FWHCA inventory maps, back to the code, so buffer, reporting and performance standards are close together.	11/19/2021	Comment noted and text was added however the section has not been moved but remains after the Fish & wildlife habitat buffer areas section so that more general info is followed by more specific info.
140	Patrick Paulson	RE: [26.60.043] "Moved riparian buffers to different section. The way It was made it seem like buffers were only required for riparian areas, but this	11/7/2021	Comment noted. No changes to format proposed. Language was added to RMC 26.60.042 to

		section is about all buffers required for habitat protection."		clarify which buffers are required.
141	Patrick Paulson & Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.043 (Pgs 118 - 120) Commenters added a modified section titled Fish and Wildlife habitat buffer areas, including a modified Riparian Buffer Width table. This item includes over twenty (20) individual edits.	11/11/21-11/21/21	Comment noted. No changes proposed.
142	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.044.C.2 (pg 121), suggests adding "monitored species" to habitat conservation area reports	11/7/2021	Added as suggested.
143	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.044.C.4 (pg 121), suggests cross-referencing Title 22.10.220 (mitigation sequencing)	11/7/2021	Comment noted and a cross reference has been added however, referring to Title 22 is inconsistent with our overall attempt to eliminate cross-references. The section now references RMC 26.20.020.
144	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.045.J (pg 123) deleted "buffer widths suggested by BAS, including WDFW publication Riparian Ecosystems, Volume 2: Management Recommendations, May 2018, or as revised. Riparian corridors shall also meet the minimum requirements as established in RMC Title 26 and wetland buffer requirements as established in"	11/21/2021	Revised as suggested.
145	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.045.K.2. (pg. 124) added "or adjacent to the site"	11/26/2021	Language added as suggested.
146	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.045.K.6. (pg. 124) replaced "or" with "and"	11/26/2021	Comment noted. The statement has been changed to say, "Supplemental planting of native tree and/or shrub cover; "because it may not always be appropriate to include both.
147	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.046.A (pg 124) Fish and wildlife habitat conservation are alterations, deleted "to the extent feasible and reasonable".	11/21/2021	Comment noted however, the language was added to match the updated CAO, specifically,

				RMC 22.10.220. No change proposed.
148	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.046.A (pgs 124 - 125) commenter suggests adding mitigation sequencing verbatim.		The section is remaining as it currently exists, with minor edits.
149	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.072.C (pg 133) suggests deleting reference to 23.12 (zoning), referencing 22.16 (CAO) instead	11/7/21 & 11/21/21	Removed section. See response to Line 96 above.
150	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.080.A (pg 134) suggests changing reference to 22.10.080.c.3 to 26.60.021.b.4	11/21/2021	Revised as noted.
151	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.081.b.1 (pg 135) change "sensitive" to "critical"	11/7/2021	Revised as noted.
152	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.081.D (pg 139), added sub-section "D. The administrator has the authority to seek expert advice in determining the adequacy of the submitted report, at the applicant's expense." to match CAO (22.10.370.D).	11/7/2021	Added the section as recommended.
153	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.082 (pg 139) replaced "consultant" with "professional"	11/7/2021	Revised.
154	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.085 (pg 140) suggests changing "wetland" to "critical area" (x6)	11/7/2021	Revised as suggested.
155	Debbie Berkowitz	26.60.085(G) (pg 141) suggests adding new sub-section (G) "Illegal modifications. Wetland rating categories and/or fish and wildlife habitat conservation area boundaries shall not change due to illegal modifications made by the applicant or with the applicant's knowledge."	11/7/2021	Revised as suggested. There was a note in the edited Word version asking if flood areas should also be included in this caveat. RMC 22.16.030 regulates alterations in flood areas and makes it clear that changes are not allowed without compliance to all applicable rules and regulations.
156	Patrick Paulson	26.80.010 (pg 145) RE: definition of "agricultural activities" commenter asserts "there shouldn't be exceptions in the critical area provisions for	11/19/2021	Comment received.

		agriculture, and there doesn't seem to be any, except for ongoing agriculture"		
157	Debbie Berkowitz	26.80.010 (pg 145) RE: definition of "agricultural activities, existing and ongoing", commenter asks "Doesn't this replace 'agricultural activities' as it did in the CAO? Or is this different in the SMP?"	11/7/2021	The term "agricultural activities" is used in Chapter 26.30 as a general term and the definition is necessary.
158	Debbie Berkowitz	26.80.010 (pg 146) RE: definition of "Best Management Practices" commenter asks "Are ag and existing ag activities included in the BMPs as a land use activity, so this phrase becomes redundant?"	11/19/2021	The phrase has been deleted.
159	Patrick Paulson	26.80.010 (pg 146) RE: definition of "Best Management Practices" commenter states "I think its fine to have this definition here, but specific sources of BMPs should be given in the code. "	11/19/2021	Comment received.
160	Debbie Berkowitz	26.80.010 (pg 150) RE: definition of "Enhancement", commenter suggests "Controlling nonnative/invasive species should include planting natives."	11/26/2021	Language added as noted.
161	Debbie Berkowitz	26.80.010 (pg 155) RE: definition of "low impact land uses, commenter deleted listed examples; stating "Definition is fine, but examples and context should be left to the text so there are no inconsistencies."	11/7/2021	Comment noted. The examples were not deleted from the definition because it provides a more conclusive list than that provided in RMC 26.60.025.F, 26.60.042.F and Table 26.60.024(C). The word "land" was added to these sections where it previously said, "low impact uses".
162	Patrick Paulson	26.80.010 (pg 157) RE: definition of Priority Habitat, commenter added language, stating "ensure that all WDFW PHS habitats are considered Priority Habitat".	11/7/2021	Language added to the definition of "priority habitat".

163	Debbie Berkowitz	26.80.010 (pg 163) RE: definition of "wetland, artificially created", commenter states "This is already included under "Wetland" – so seems unnecessary."	11/7/2021	The definition for "wetland, artificially created" has been in the SMP but was moved to the proposed location per D. Berkowitz's request (05.19.2021). Both definitions have been revised to avoid redundancy.
164	Debbie Berkowitz	26.80.010 (pg 165) RE: definition of "wildlife report", commenter states "FWHCA report is described in the text, not needed as a definition." The commenter suggests deleting this definition.	11/7/2021	The definition has been removed.

	1st round of comments
	2nd round of comments
	Edits made directly into the Word doc.



**MINUTES
PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2021
VIA ZOOM MEETINGS
6:00 p.m.**

Call to Order:

Chairwoman Maier called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. and welcomed attendees.

Attendance:

Present: Chairwoman Maier, Vice-Chair Townsend, Commissioners Mealer, Smith, and Palmer. Planning Manager Stevens, Senior Planner O'Neill Administrative Assistant II Follett were also present.

Approval of Agenda:

Chair Maier asked for a motion to approve the agenda.

COMMISSIONER PALMER MOVED AND COMMISSIONER MEALER SECONDED THE MOTION TO APPROVE THE JUNE 9, 2021 MEETING AGENDA AS WRITTEN. MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

Approval of Minutes:

None included in packet for review and approval.

New Business – Pubic Hearing:

1. Shoreline Master Program Update

Chairwoman Maier introduced the item and recognized Sr. Planner Shane O'Neill to present the staff report. Mr. O'Neill first presented a Power Point explaining the process for the periodic update. He highlighted the purpose of tonight's public hearing and the joint review process with the Department of Ecology. Mr. O'Neill noted the Commission could make a recommendation or take input and hold a closed record hearing at a later date to make a recommendation. Mr. Stevens also provided input outlining the required updates and those items not required for updates.

Chairwoman Maier opened the public hearing at 6:19 p.m. and recognized Patrick Paulson. Mr. Paulson summarized his written comments and highlighted key points from his submitted comments.

Chair Maier recognized Debby Berkowitz. Ms. Berkowitz referred Commissioners to her comments contained in the packet and spoke about the Commission's previous update of the Critical Areas Ordinance and the importance of both regulations providing the same clear guidance.

Chair Maier recognized Chelsea Benner, Department of Ecology Shoreline Planner. Ms. Benner introduced herself and noted her participation was to listen and receive public comment, which she would then respond to at a later date. She asked if Commissioners had any questions for her. There were none.

Chairwoman Maier closed the public hearing at 6:27 p.m. and opened the item for Commission questions. Chair Maier asked Mr. Stevens if there was a time frame the Commission had to meet for making a recommendation. Mr. Stevens clarified that there was no deadline and the Commission could make a motion to postpone action and reconsider at the next meeting if so desired. Chair Maier also asked about the comment matrix referred to in staff's presentation. Mr. O'Neill noted it was inadvertently left out of the packet but is available on the SMP webpage on the City's website. Commissioners asked further questions and discussed information and comments.

VICE-CHAIR TOWNSEND MOVED AND COMMISSIONER MEALER SECONDED THE MOTION TO POSTPONE ACTION ON THE SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM TO ALLOW CITY AND STATE OFFICIALS TIME TO RESPOND TO WRITTEN AND ORAL COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE UPDATE. MOTION PASSED 5-0.

Communications:

Mr. Stevens noted there were several upcoming items for Commission consideration.

Adjournment:

Chairwoman Maier adjourned the meeting at 6:35 PM.

PREPARED BY: *Lynne Follett*
Lynne Follett, Administrative Assistant II

REVIEWED BY: *Mike Stevens*
Mike Stevens, Planning Manager

APPROVED BY: *[Signature]*
Francesca Maier, Chairwoman

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PERIODIC REVIEW

Periodic Review Checklist

Introduction

This document is intended for use by counties, cities and towns conducting the “periodic review” of their Shoreline Master Programs (SMPs). This review is intended to keep SMPs current with amendments to state laws or rules, changes to local plans and regulations, and changes to address local circumstances, new information or improved data. The review is required under the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) at [RCW 90.58.080\(4\)](#). Ecology’s rule outlining procedures for conducting these reviews is at [WAC 173-26-090](#).

This checklist summarizes amendments to state law, rules and applicable updated guidance adopted between 2007 and 2017 that may trigger the need for local SMP amendments during periodic reviews.

How to use this checklist

See Section 2 of Ecology’s *Periodic Review Checklist Guidance* document for a description of each item, relevant links, review considerations, and example language.

At the beginning: Use the review column to document review considerations and determine if local amendments are needed to maintain compliance. See WAC 173-26-090(3)(b)(i).

At the end: Use the checklist as a final summary identifying your final action, indicating where the SMP addresses applicable amended laws, or indicate where no action is needed. See WAC 173-26-090(3)(d)(ii)(D), and WAC 173-26-110(9)(b).

Local governments should coordinate with their assigned [Ecology regional planner](#) for more information on how to use this checklist and conduct the periodic review.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
2019			
a.	OFM adjusted the cost threshold for building freshwater docks	<i>Amend the SMP:</i> In RMC 26.50.020.B.2 the existing cost threshold is \$6,416 or below. Update the threshold to \$7,047 OR replace with a reference to the applicable state code, to eliminate the need to change the value every five years. (Source: RCW 90.58.030(3)(3) and State Register announcement WRC 17-17-007)	Changes made to 26.50.020.B.2 & 7.
b.	The Legislature removed the requirement for a shoreline permit for disposal of dredged materials at Dredged Material Management Program sites (applies to 9 jurisdictions)	<i>The City does not have any open water disposal sites managed by the Dredge Material Management Program (DMMP) that would be applicable to this program.</i>	No action needed.
c.	The Legislature added restoring native kelp, eelgrass beds and native oysters as fish habitat enhancement projects.	<i>No amendments necessary since these habitats are not found in inland waters of the region.</i>	None needed.
2017			
a.	OFM adjusted the cost threshold for substantial development to \$7,047.	<i>Amend the SMP:</i> In RMC 26.50.020.B.2 the existing cost threshold is \$6,416 or below. Update the threshold to \$7,047 OR replace with a reference to the applicable state code, to eliminate the need to change the value every five years.	Changes made to 26.50.020.B.2 & 7.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
		(Source: RCW 90.58.030(3)(3) and State Register announcement WRC 17-17-007) <i>Additional recommendation:</i> Revise all permit application forms, websites, or other administrative documents to reflect the new cost threshold (note: the city does not need to wait to update the SMP to apply these changes administratively)	
b.	Ecology amended rules to clarify that the definition of “development” does not include dismantling or removing structures.	<i>Amend the SMP:</i> The definition of “development” found in RMC 26.80.010 should up updated. Keep existing definition but add to it using the example language in the Ecology guidance document: <i>“Development” does not include dismantling or removing structures if there is no other associated development or re-development.</i>”	Change made, see definition of development found in RMC 26.80.010.
c.	Ecology adopted rules that clarify exceptions to local review under the SMA.	<i>Amend the SMP:</i> While the current SMP includes “shoreline exemptions” in RMC 26.50.020, these are different from Exceptions to local review. Exemptions in RMC 26.50.020 means exempt from a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit but still need to meet the standards in the SMP, whereas some projects do not require any local review at all.	Changes made, see 26.50.020.B (#16 was removed). See also section 26.50.021.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
		Per the Ecology suggestions, the City should create a new “Exceptions to Local Review” section within RMC Chapter 26.50. This would include the following three exceptions, as well as potentially other minor actions that do not require local review: • Remedial hazardous substance cleanup actions (1994 law), • Boatyard improvements to meet NPDES requirements (2012 law), and • Certain WSDOT maintenance and safety projects and activities (2015 law). In addition, the City’s exemption #16, Hazardous Substance Remediation, may need to be removed as it would now be covered under the newly created “exceptions to local review” section.	
d.	Ecology amended rules that clarify permit filing procedures consistent with a 2011 statute.	<i>Consider amending the City’s SMP:</i> Permit filing procedures are generally described in RMC 26.50; however, it may be helpful to add example language from Ecology to this chapter so the permit filing process is clear. RMC 26.50.070 references filing procedures from WAC 173-27-130; ecology amendments apply to the city, but local amendments are optional.	No changes proposed.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
e.	Ecology amended forestry use regulations to clarify that forest practices that only involves timber cutting are not SMA “developments” and do not require SDPs.	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> These amendments are optional, and this provision simply states that timber cutting does not need an SSDP or exemption. The City of Richland does not have commercial forestry along shorelines and this amendment is not necessary.	No changes proposed.
f.	Ecology clarified the SMA does not apply to lands under exclusive federal jurisdiction	<i>Consider amending the City’s SMP:</i> This amendment is optional, and simply clarifies that areas under exclusive federal jurisdiction (such as military bases) are not subject to the City’s SMP. In the City of Richland, there are shoreline lands owned by the Corps of Engineers and leased to the City. The City does not need to list these areas individually, but it is recommended to add the general ecology language in case future issues arise: “Areas and uses in those areas that are under exclusive federal jurisdiction as established through federal or state statutes are not subject to the jurisdiction of chapter 90.58 RCW.”	Change made , see RMC 26.50.021.6.
g.	Ecology clarified “default” provisions for nonconforming uses and development .	<i>Consider amending the City’s SMP:</i>	Change made, see RMC 26.50.160 and definition of non-conforming use or development found in RMC 26.80.010.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
		The City of Richland does not appear to have its own tailored provisions for regulating nonconforming uses, lots, or structures specifically within the Shoreline Jurisdiction. The zoning code does briefly mention in RMC 23.66.090 that alteration, repair, or extension of nonconforming uses/structures must be consistent with the master program; however, the SMP (Title 26) should have its own section regarding nonconformities. Additionally, we recommend updating the SMP to include language similar to the template Ecology language for nonconforming structures, uses and lots. Similarly, the definition in RMC 26.80 for “Nonconforming lot, use, structure, or site” should be separated into separate definitions and use the example language from Ecology.	
h.	Ecology adopted rule amendments to clarify the scope and process for conducting periodic reviews .	<i>Consider amending the City’s SMP:</i> This amendment is not required; however, the City could easily add a sentence to RMC 26.01.040 which describes that a periodic review process is undertaken in certain intervals under requirements of RCW 90.58.080 and WAC 173-2-	Change made, see RMC 26.01.040.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
		090, which would be helpful information for all readers.	
i.	Ecology adopted a new rule creating an optional SMP amendment process that allows for a shared local/state public comment period.	<i>No Amendment Needed:</i> This amendment is optional as the current SMP does not have any impediments for using the shared local/state public comment period, should the City choose to do so. There are advantages and efficiencies to using the shared comment period, but not all jurisdictions favor this option. The City may consider adding to RMC Title 26 to enable the shared comment period; however, this is not necessary.	No changes proposed.
j.	Submittal to Ecology of proposed SMP amendments.	<i>No Amendment Needed:</i> The existing SMP does not describe the SMP submittal process to Ecology for review, so it does not need to be updated as the City of Richland relies on state rule. This is an amendment to the guidelines that are applicable to the Department of Ecology.	No changes proposed.
2016			
a.	The Legislature created a new shoreline permit exemption for retrofitting existing structures to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act .	<i>Amend the SMP:</i> An exemption needs to be added to RMC 26.50.020.B to include the following language:	Change made, see RMC 26.50.020.B.17.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
		<i>"The external or internal retrofitting of an existing structure with the exclusive purpose of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.) or to otherwise provide physical access to the structure by individuals with disabilities."</i>	
b.	Ecology updated wetlands critical areas guidance including implementation guidance for the 2014 wetlands rating system.	<i>No Amendment Needed:</i> It appears the City updated its Critical Areas Ordinance in 2017, so there are likely no issues, however, the City should review its Critical Area Ordinance once more to ensure there are no conflicts. The current sensitive areas portion of the existing SMP refers to using the most recent version of Ecology's Wetland Rating System for Eastern Washington. Because this amendment is mostly directed toward consistency with changes in the new rating system, the City of Richland does not need to update the SMP for compliance. In addition, the City's SMP refers to the use of "minimization measures" another more recent component of Ecology rules.	No changes proposed.
2015			
a.	The Legislature adopted a 90-day target for local review of Washington State Department of	<i>Consider amending the City's SMP:</i> This is optional to add. However, because the City of Richland has state owned highways	No change proposed. City meets this time requirement already.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
	Transportation (WSDOT) projects.	within the shoreline jurisdiction, it may make sense to add these provisions to ensure compliance with the 90-day review target. Example Ecology language could be added to RMC Chapter 26.50.	
2014			
a.	The Legislature raised the cost threshold for requiring a Substantial Development Permit (SDP) for replacement docks on lakes and rivers to \$20,000 (from \$10,000).	<i>No Amendment Needed:</i> The fair market value is up to date (found in RMC 26.50.020.B.7)	No changes proposed.
b.	The Legislature created a new definition and policy for floating on-water residences legally established before 7/1/2014.	<i>No Amendment Needed:</i> The City does not have any existing floating on-water residences so no amendment is necessary.	No changes proposed.
2012			
a.	The Legislature amended the SMA to clarify SMP appeal procedures .	<i>No Amendment Needed:</i> The City does not outline an SMP appeal process, so no amendments are necessary. This is in regards to appeal procedures for the SMP itself, not individual permits.	No changes proposed.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
2011			
a.	Ecology adopted a rule requiring that wetlands be delineated in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual .	<i>Consider amending the City's SMP:</i> Per RMC 26.60.025, the SMP currently states that wetlands should be delineated using the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Arid West Regional Supplement. To eliminate issues arising from future updates to the federal /local manual, consider updating this reference to simply say "Identification of wetlands and delineation of their boundaries shall be done in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements."	Change made, see RMC 26.60.024.B.
b.	Ecology adopted rules for new commercial geoduck aquaculture .	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> The City of Richland has no saltwater shorelines and no geoduck aquaculture.	No changes proposed.
c.	The Legislature created a new definition and policy for floating homes permitted or legally established prior to January 1, 2011.	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> The City does not have any existing floating homes, therefore no amendment is necessary.	No changes proposed.
d.	The Legislature authorized a new option to classify existing structures as conforming .	<i>Consider amending the City's SMP:</i>	No changes proposed.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
		This is an optional amendment. However, as stated earlier in this checklist (see row “g” of 2017), the City does not currently have robust standards for nonconforming structures in the SMP. In the update, the City should consider opting-in to add language clarifying that existing legally established structures can be considered conforming, even if they do not meet current dimensional standards.	
2010			
a.	The Legislature adopted Growth Management Act – Shoreline Management Act clarifications .	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> The Richland SMP has an effective date (June 2014) after these amendments to the SMP Guidelines were established, and no amendments are necessary.	No changes proposed.
2009			
a.	The Legislature created new “relief” procedures for instances in which a shoreline restoration project within a UGA creates a shift in Ordinary High Water Mark.	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> This has been addressed in a previous update, as the language in RMC 26.50.140 mimics Ecology’s suggested language.	No changes proposed.
b.	Ecology adopted a rule for certifying wetland mitigation banks .	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> The potential use of a mitigation bank to compensate for unavoidable impacts is already enabled in RMC 26.60.028.A	No changes proposed.

Row	Summary of change	Review	Action
c.	The Legislature added moratoria authority and procedures to the SMA.	<i>Consider amending the City's SMP:</i> This is an optional amendment. The City already addresses Shoreline moratorium in RMC 26.50.150, and simply adopts procedures in RCW 90.58.590. However, per the Ecology guidelines, the City may choose to outline moratorium procedures further, including holding a public hearing, notifying the department of Ecology, and frequency of renewing the moratorium.	No changes proposed.
2007			
a.	The Legislature clarified options for defining "floodway" as either the area that has been established in FEMA maps, or the floodway criteria set in the SMA.	<i>Consider amending the City's SMP:</i> The current definition of "Floodway" within RMC 26.80.010 includes both the FEMA maps definition and the floodway criteria set in the SMA. The definition language is not identical to the sample Ecology language but very similar. Ecology has indicated in the past that using both definitions can create internal inconsistency. To avoid this issue, the City may choose the definition it prefers from one of the two options, consistent with the example Ecology language, and strike out the remaining option	No change necessary per Department of Ecology.

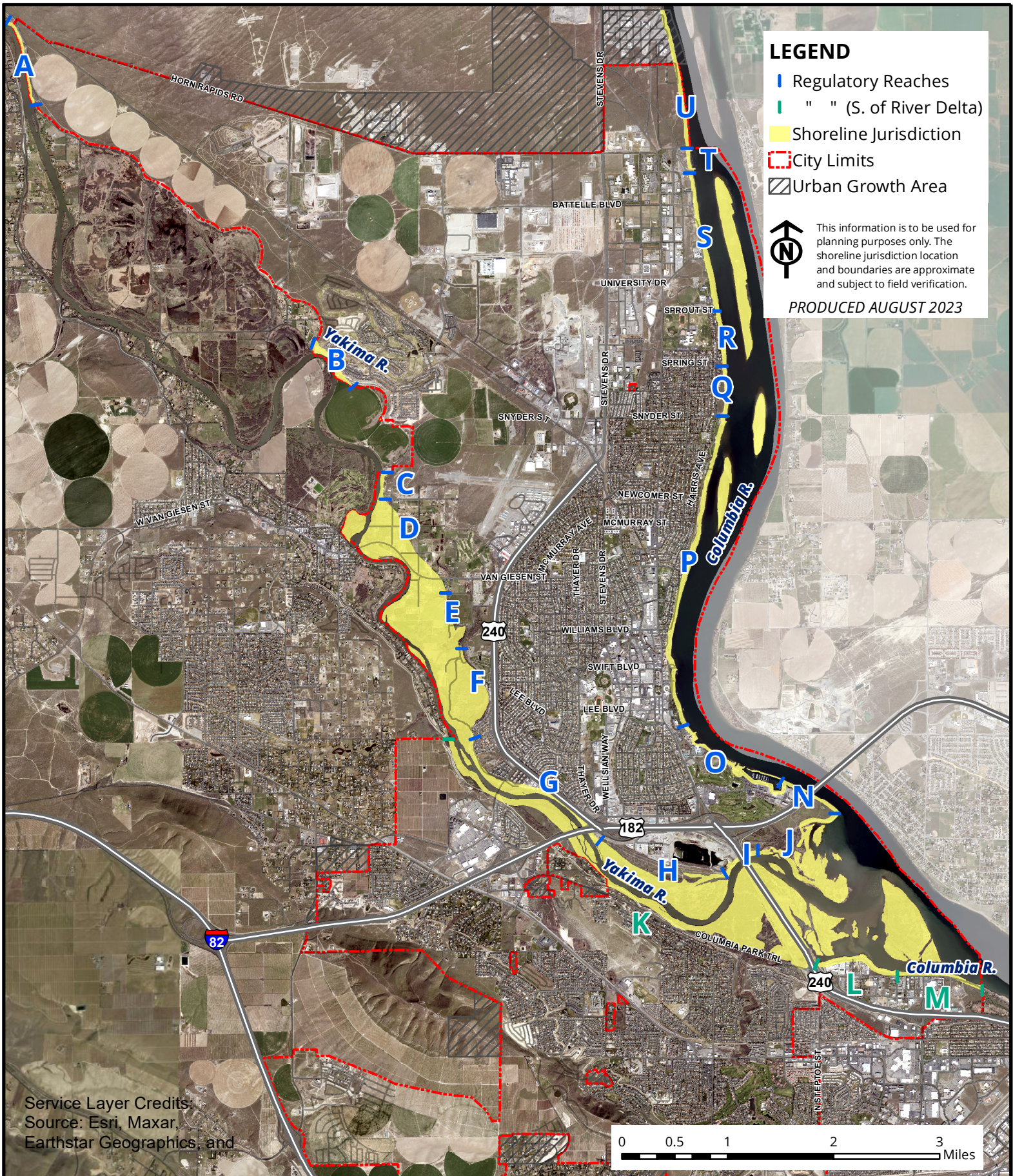
<i>Row</i>	<i>Summary of change</i>	<i>Review</i>	<i>Action</i>
b.	Ecology amended rules to clarify that comprehensively updated SMPs shall include a list and map of streams and lakes that are in shoreline jurisdiction.	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> No new streams or lakes have been identified since the last update and do not need to be added to the existing map or list. The map shown on page 36 of the Richland Comprehensive Plan is up to date.	No changes proposed.
c.	Ecology's rule listing statutory exemptions from the requirement for an SDP was amended to include fish habitat enhancement projects that conform to the provisions of RCW 77.55.181.	<i>No amendments necessary:</i> Fish habitat enhancement projects are already listed as an exemption in the SMP, per RMC 26.50.020.B.15	No changes proposed.

CITY OF RICHLAND

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

SHORELINE REGULATORY REACHES

RMC Ch. 26.60 Article III

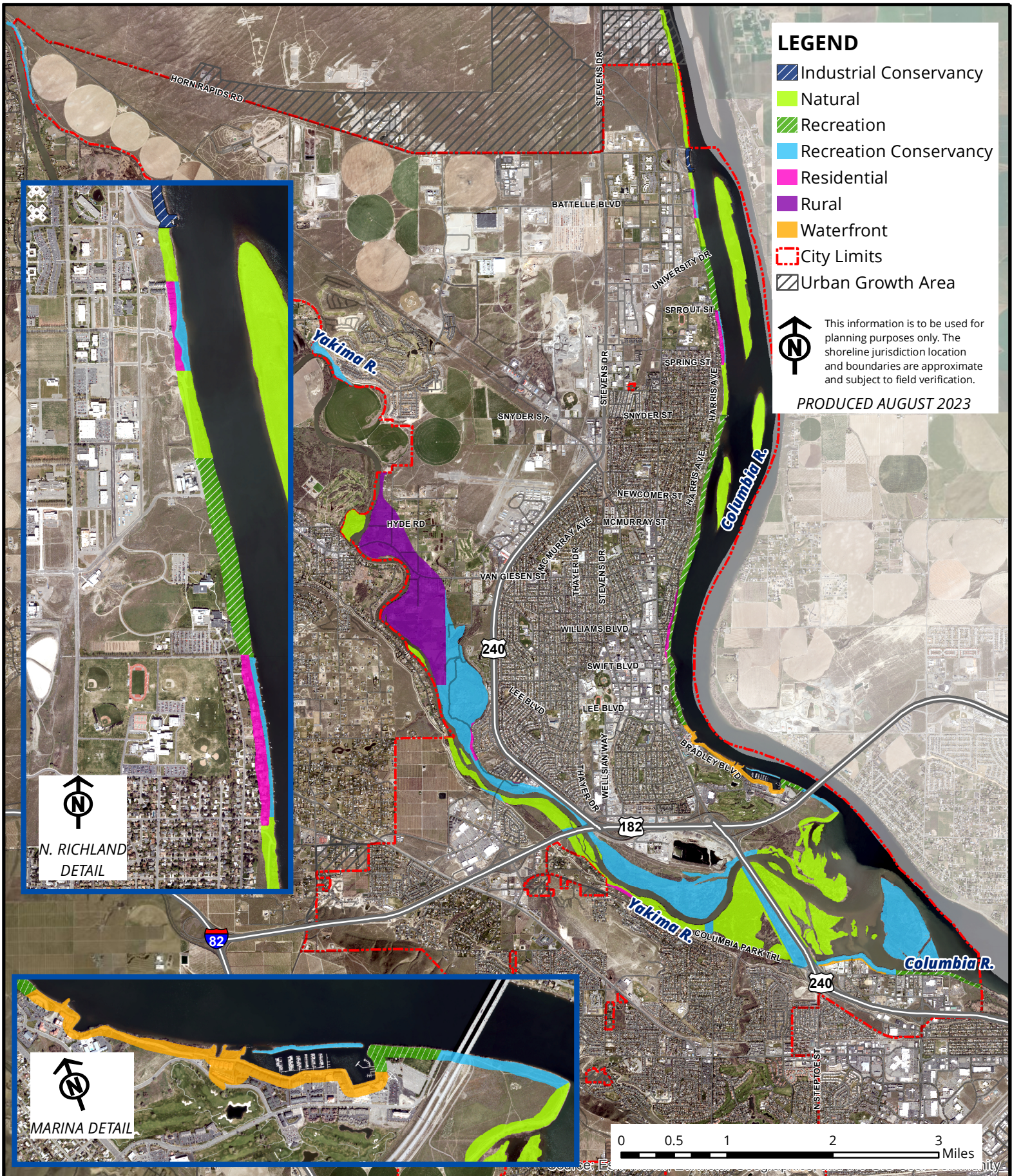




CITY OF RICHLAND

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS



Follows Conditional Case No.: 13-10-1207R



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT

COMMUNITY AND REVISION INFORMATION		PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BASIS OF REQUEST
COMMUNITY	City of Richland Benton County Washington	BRIDGE	1D HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS FLOODWAY UPDATED TOPOGRAPHIC DATA
	COMMUNITY NO.: 535533		
IDENTIFIER	Yakima River Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)	APPROXIMATE LATITUDE & LONGITUDE: 46.264, -119.306 SOURCE: Other DATUM: WGS 84	
ANNOTATED MAPPING ENCLOSURES		ANNOTATED STUDY ENCLOSURES	
TYPE: FIRM* NO.: 5355330010E DATE: March 1, 1984 TYPE: FIRM NO.: 5355330015E DATE: March 1, 1984 TYPE: FBFM** NO.: 5355330002D DATE: June 18, 1980 TYPE: FBFM NO.: 5355330001 DATE: June 18, 1980		DATE OF EFFECTIVE FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY: December 18, 1979 PROFILE(S): 01P FLOODWAY DATA TABLE: 2	

Enclosures reflect changes to flooding sources affected by this revision.

* FIRM - Flood Insurance Rate Map; ** FBFM - Flood Boundary and Floodway Map

FLOODING SOURCE(S) & REVISED REACH(ES)

Yakima River - From approximately 3,430 feet downstream of Duportail Street to approximately 3,400 feet upstream of Duportail Street

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

Flooding Source	Effective Flooding	Revised Flooding	Increases	Decreases
Yakima River	BFEs*	BFEs	YES	YES
	Zone A10	Zone A10	YES	YES
	Zone B	Zone B	YES	YES
	Floodway	Floodway	YES	YES

* BFEs – Base (1-percent-annual-chance) Flood Elevations

DETERMINATION

This document provides the determination from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regarding a request for a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for the area described above. Using the information submitted, we have determined that a revision to the flood hazards depicted in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report and/or National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map is warranted. This document revises the effective NFIP map, as indicated in the attached documentation. Please use the enclosed annotated map panels revised by this LOMR for floodplain management purposes and for all flood insurance policies and renewals in your community.

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>.

Patrick "Rick" F. Sacbitt, P.E., Branch Chief
Engineering Services Branch
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

21-10-0652P

102-I-A-C



Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

**LETTER OF MAP REVISION
DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)**

OTHER COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THIS REVISION

CID Number: 530237 **Name:** Unincorporated Areas of Benton County, Washington

AFFECTED MAP PANELS

TYPE: FIRM NO.: 5302370470B DATE: July 19, 1982
TYPE: FBFM NO.: 5302370470 DATE: July 19, 1982

AFFECTED PORTIONS OF THE FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY REPORT

DATE OF EFFECTIVE FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY: July 15, 1994
PROFILE(S): 01P
FLOODWAY DATA TABLE: 2

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>.

Patrick "Rick" F. Sacbibit, P.E., Branch Chief
Engineering Services Branch
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

APPLICABLE NFIP REGULATIONS/COMMUNITY OBLIGATION

We have made this determination pursuant to Section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) and in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, P.L. 90-448), 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128, and 44 CFR Part 65. Pursuant to Section 1361 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, communities participating in the NFIP are required to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed NFIP criteria. These criteria, including adoption of the FIS report and FIRM, and the modifications made by this LOMR, are the minimum requirements for continued NFIP participation and do not supersede more stringent State/Commonwealth or local requirements to which the regulations apply.

We provide the floodway designation to your community as a tool to regulate floodplain development. Therefore, the floodway revision we have described in this letter, while acceptable to us, must also be acceptable to your community and adopted by appropriate community action, as specified in Paragraph 60.3(d) of the NFIP regulations.

NFIP regulations Subparagraph 60.3(b)(7) requires communities to ensure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained. This provision is incorporated into your community's existing floodplain management ordinances; therefore, responsibility for maintenance of the altered or relocated watercourse, including any related appurtenances such as bridges, culverts, and other drainage structures, rests with your community. We may request that your community submit a description and schedule of maintenance activities necessary to ensure this requirement.

COMMUNITY REMINDERS

We based this determination on the 1-percent-annual-chance flood discharges computed in the FIS for your community without considering subsequent changes in watershed characteristics that could increase flood discharges. Future development of projects upstream could cause increased flood discharges, which could cause increased flood hazards. A comprehensive restudy of your community's flood hazards would consider the cumulative effects of development on flood discharges subsequent to the publication of the FIS report for your community and could, therefore, establish greater flood hazards in this area.

Your community must regulate all proposed floodplain development and ensure that permits required by Federal and/or State/Commonwealth law have been obtained. State/Commonwealth or community officials, based on knowledge of local conditions and in the interest of safety, may set higher standards for construction or may limit development in floodplain areas. If your State/Commonwealth or community has adopted more restrictive or comprehensive floodplain management criteria, those criteria take precedence over the minimum NFIP requirements.

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick F. Sacbbit".

Patrick "Rick" F. Sacbbit, P.E., Branch Chief
Engineering Services Branch
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

We will not print and distribute this LOMR to primary users, such as local insurance agents or mortgage lenders; instead, the community will serve as a repository for the new data. We encourage you to disseminate the information in this LOMR by preparing a news release for publication in your community's newspaper that describes the revision and explains how your community will provide the data and help interpret the NFIP maps. In that way, interested persons, such as property owners, insurance agents, and mortgage lenders, can benefit from the information.

We have designated a Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) to assist your community. The CCO will be the primary liaison between your community and FEMA. For information regarding your CCO, please contact:

Kristen Meyers
Director, Mitigation Division
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X
Federal Regional Center
130 228th Street, Southwest
Bothell, WA 98021-8627
(425) 487-4543

STATUS OF THE COMMUNITY NFIP MAPS

We will not physically revise and republish the FIRM and FIS report for your community to reflect the modifications made by this LOMR at this time. When changes to the previously cited FIRM panel(s) and FIS report warrant physical revision and republication in the future, we will incorporate the modifications made by this LOMR at that time.

Please note that the revision area shown within the unincorporated areas of Benton County on the effective FIRM is annexed by the City of Richland. This LOMR does not revise the corporate limits for the City of Richland.

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>.


Patrick "Rick" F. Sacibit, P.E., Branch Chief
Engineering Services Branch
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

21-10-0652P

102-I-A-C



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF REVISION

A notice of changes will be published in the *Federal Register*. This information also will be published in your local newspaper on or about the dates listed below, and through FEMA's Flood Hazard Mapping website at

https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/bfe_status/bfe_main.asp

LOCAL NEWSPAPER

Name: *Tri-City Herald*

Dates: September 7, 2022 and September 14, 2022

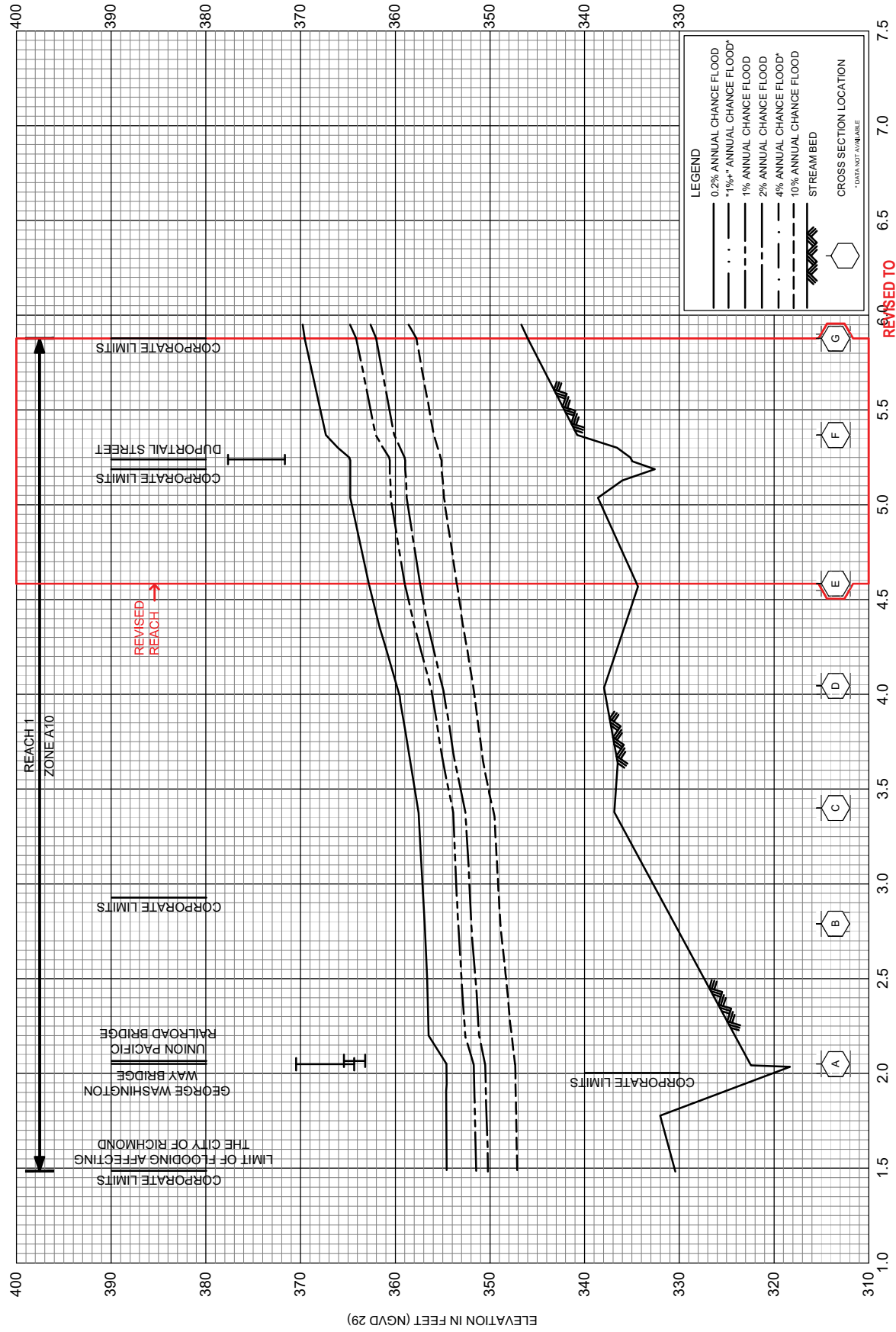
Within 90 days of the second publication in the local newspaper, any interested party may request that we reconsider this determination. Any request for reconsideration must be based on scientific or technical data. Therefore, this letter will be effective only after the 90-day appeal period has elapsed and we have resolved any appeals that we receive during this appeal period. Until this LOMR is effective, the revised flood hazard determination presented in this LOMR may be changed.

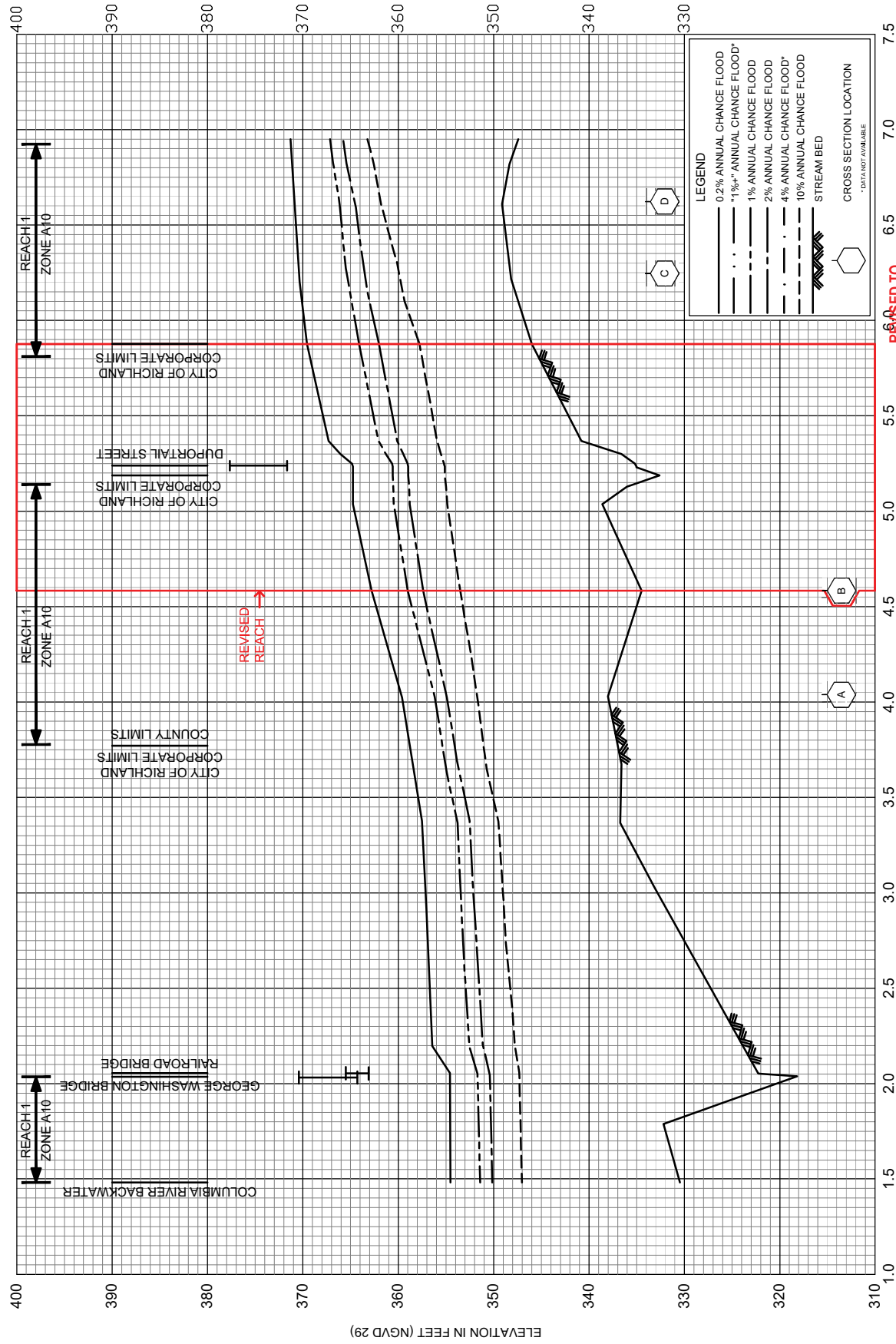
This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>.

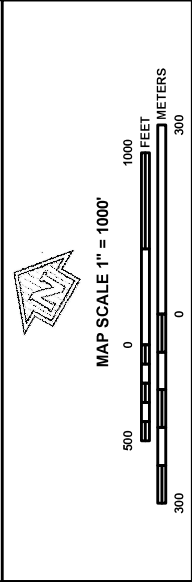
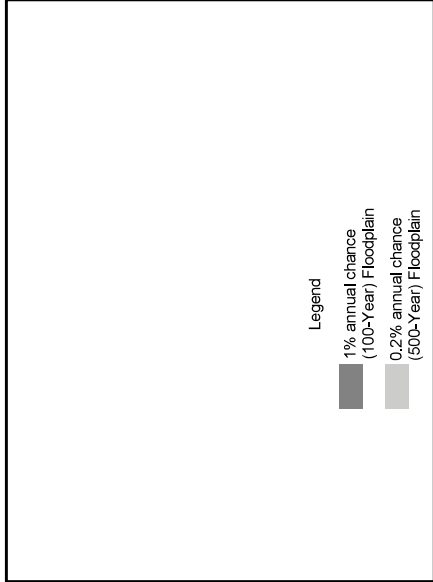
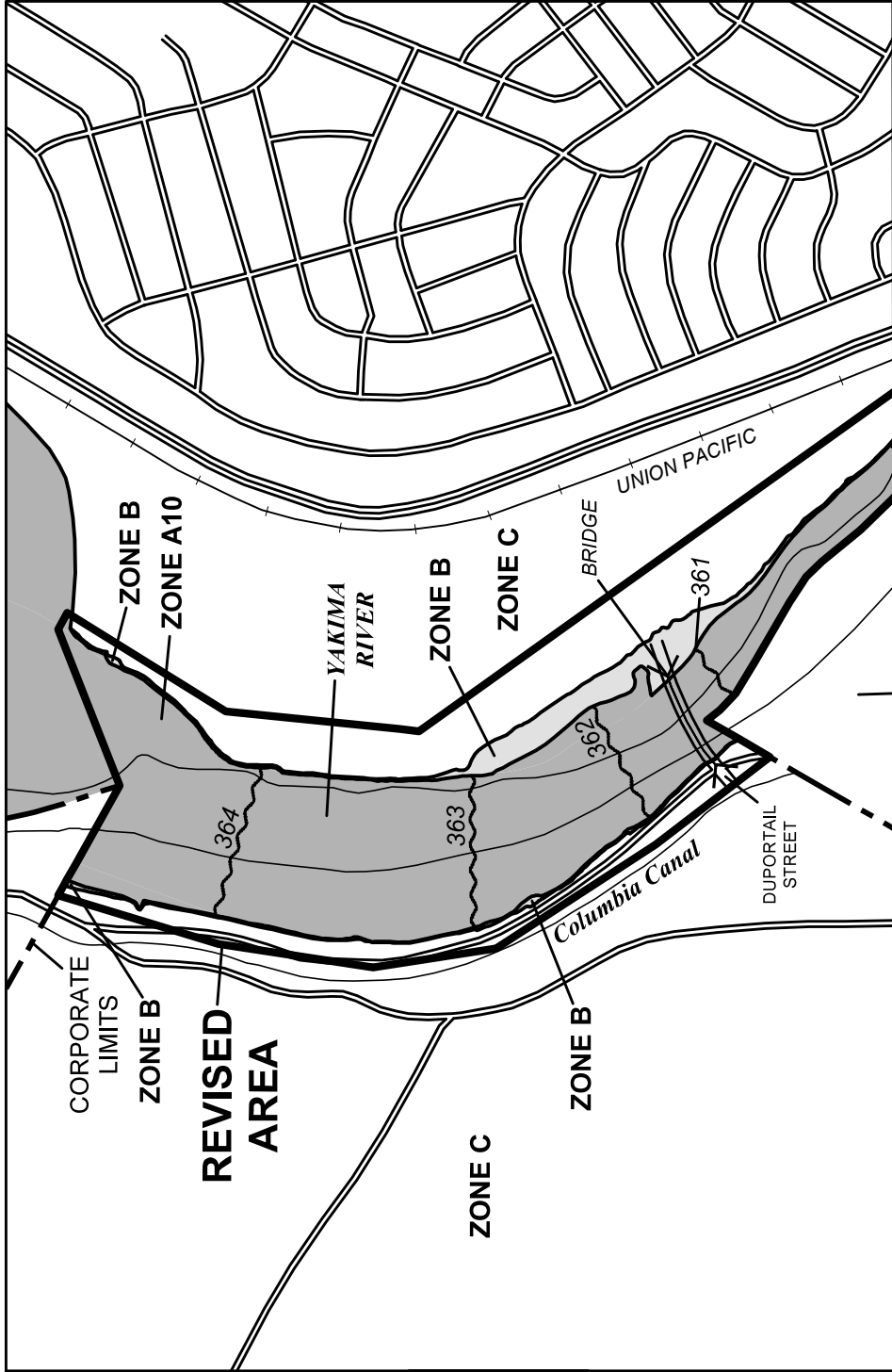
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick F. Sacbibit".

Patrick "Rick" F. Sacbibit, P.E., Branch Chief
Engineering Services Branch
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY				BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE	
A	2.073	576	8,079	6.9	351.7	351.7	351.7	0.0	
B	2.793	2,050	21,507	2.6	353.4	353.4	354.2	0.8	
C	3.390	1,160/790 ²	9,994	5.6	353.8	353.8	354.8	1.0	
D	4.053	730/300 ²	8,366	6.6	356.2	356.2	357.0	0.8	
E	4.583	730/270 ²	10,419	5.3	359.0	359.0	359.7	0.7	
F	5.367	585	9,368	5.9	362.1	362.1	362.7	0.6	
G	5.876	994	14,293	3.9	364.1	364.1	364.7	0.6	
H	6.666	2,270/1,980 ²	14,290	3.9	365.8	365.8	366.6	0.8	
I	7.083	3,560/3,350 ²	16,115	3.4	366.9	366.9	367.5	0.6	
J	8.295	2,810/2,530 ²	14,943	3.7	374.1	374.1	374.6	0.5	
					REVISED TO				
					REFLECT LOMR				
					EFFECTIVE: January 12, 2023				







NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

BENTON COUNTY

PANEL 10 OF 15
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

REVISED TO REFLECT LOMR EFFECTIVE: January 12, 2023

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER 535533 0010 E

MAP REVISED: MARCH 1, 1984

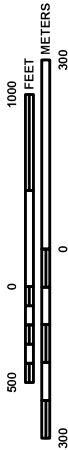
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Legend

- 1% annual chance
(100-Year) Floodplain
- 0.2% annual chance
(500-Year) Floodplain



MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
RICHLAND,
WASHINGTON
BENTON COUNTY

PANEL 15 OF 15
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

**REVISED TO
REFLECT LOMR
EFFECTIVE:
January 12, 2023**

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
535533 0015 E

MAP REVISED:
MARCH 1, 1984

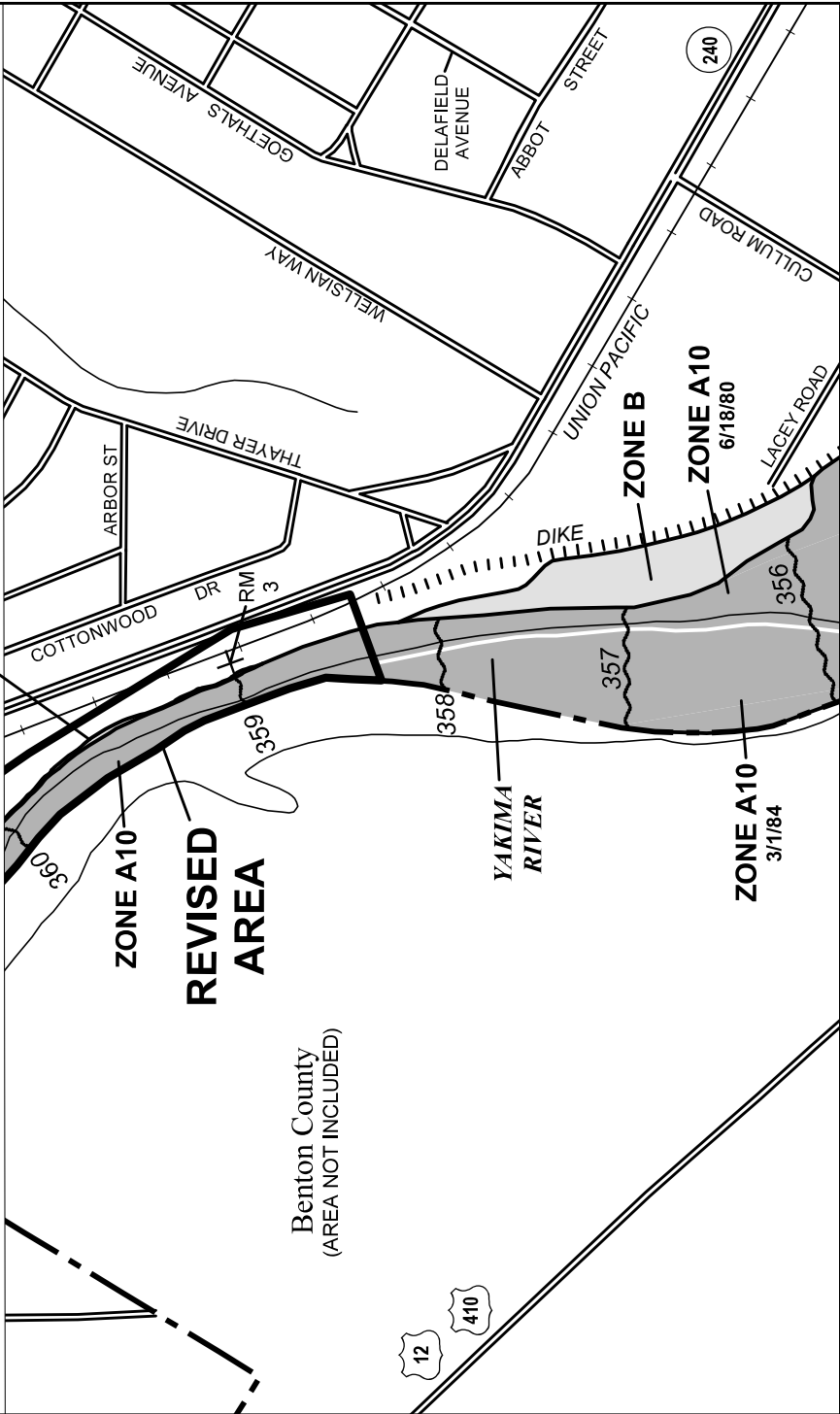


Federal Emergency Management Agency

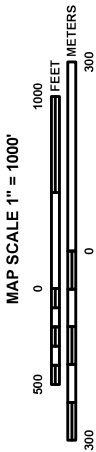
JOINS PANEL 0010 **ZONE B**

**REVISED
AREA**

Benton County
(AREA NOT INCLUDED)



- Legend
- 1% annual chance (100-Year) Floodplain
 - 1% annual chance (100-Year) Floodway
 - 0.2% annual chance (500-Year) Floodplain



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOODWAY FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP

CITY OF
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON
BENTON COUNTY

PANEL 2 OF 2 PRINTED

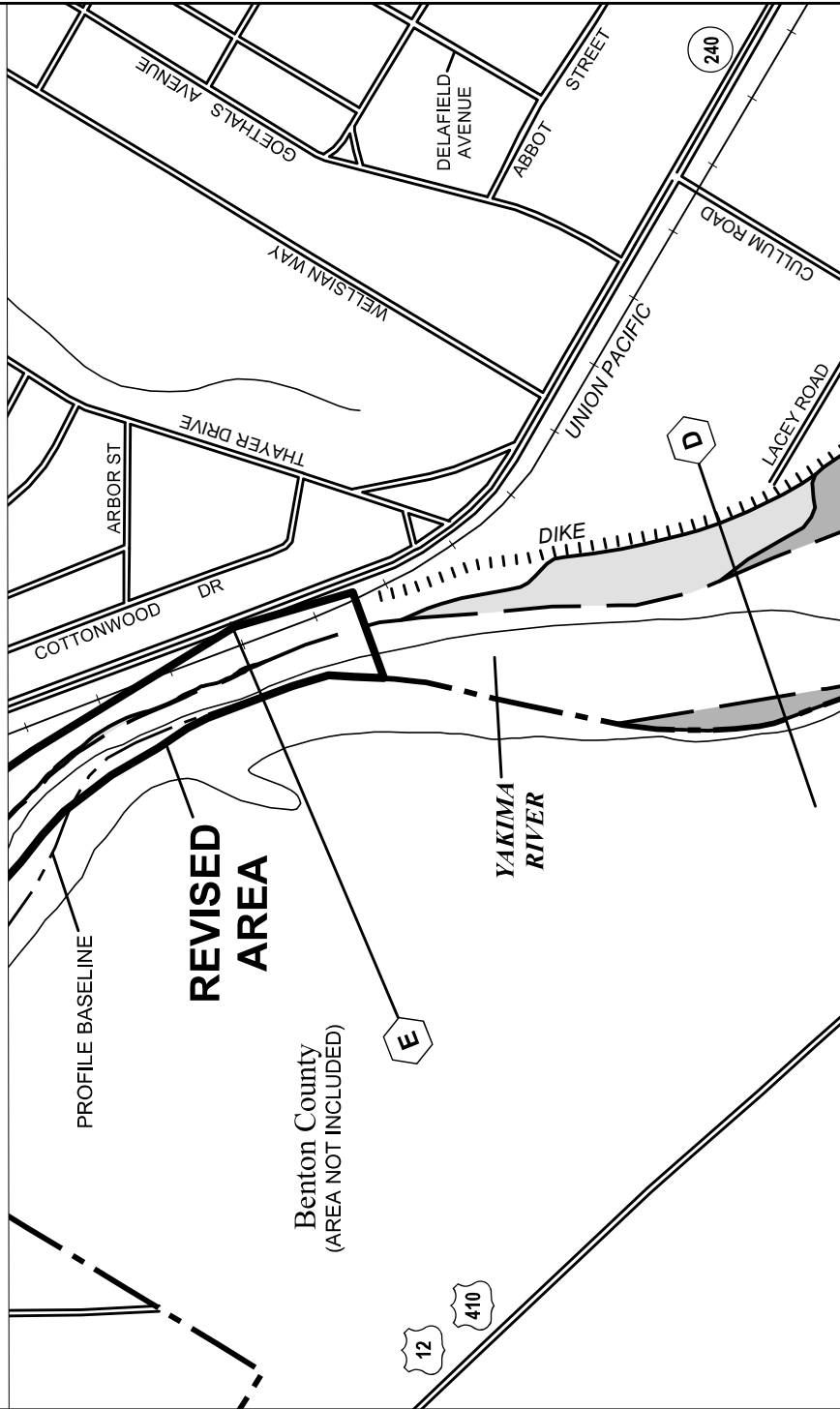
**REVISED TO
REFLECT LOMR
EFFECTIVE:
January 12, 2023**

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
535533 0002 D

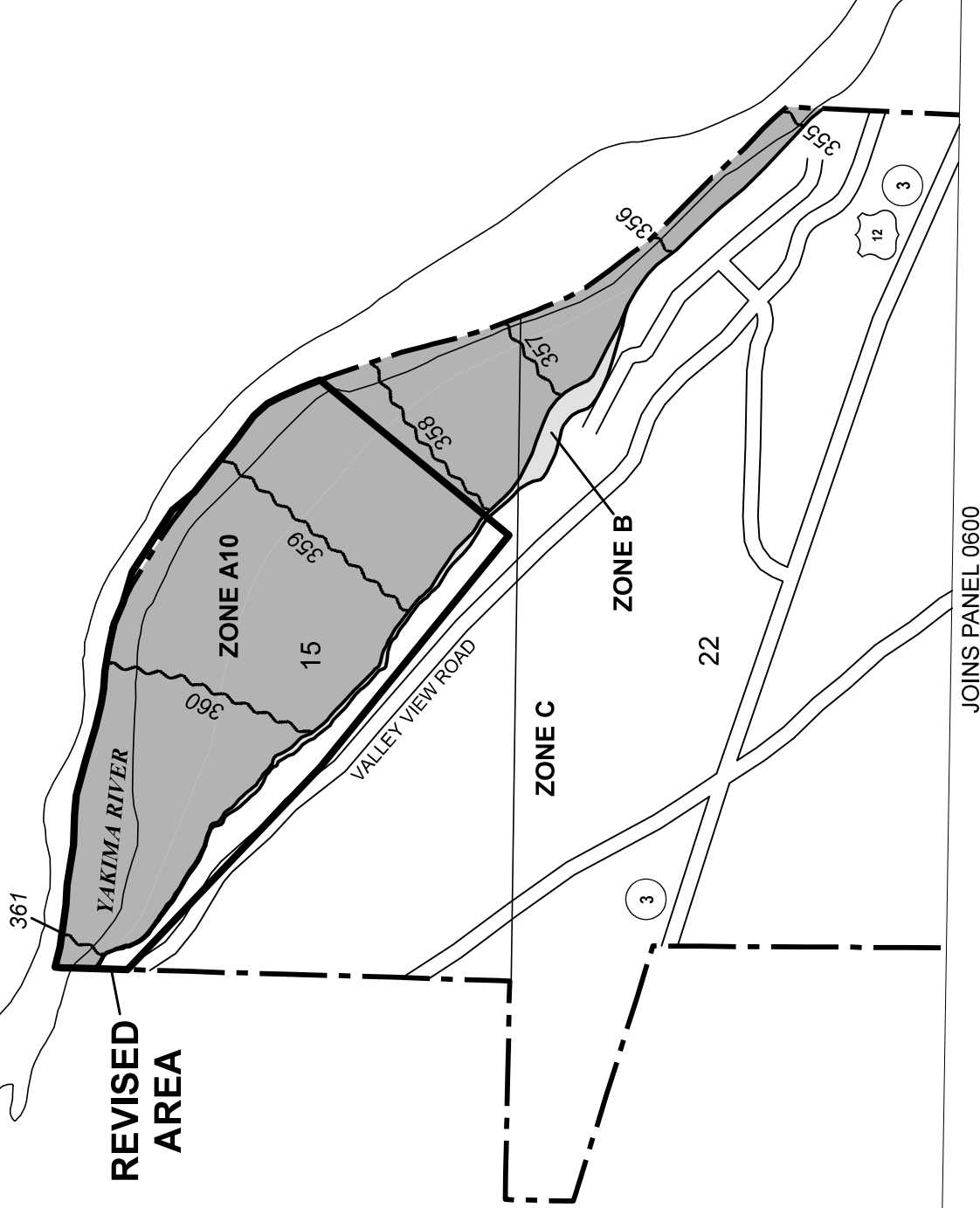
MAP REVISED:
JUNE 18, 1980



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION



City of Richland
AREA NOT INCLUDED



- Legend
- 1% annual chance (100-Year) Floodplain
 - 1% annual chance (100-Year) Floodway
 - 0.2% annual chance (500-Year) Floodplain



MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

BENTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

PANEL 470 OF 1075

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

**REVISED TO
REFLECT LOMR
EFFECTIVE:
January 12, 2023**

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
530237 0470 B

EFFECTIVE DATE:
JULY 19, 1982



Federal Emergency Management Agency

City of Richland
AREA NOT INCLUDED

PROFILE BASELINE

YAKIMA RIVER

REVISED
AREA

15

VALLEY VIEW ROAD

22

12

3

3

A

B



MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOODWAY
FLOOD BOUNDARY AND
FLOODWAY MAP

BENTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

PANEL 470 OF 1075

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

**REVISED TO
REFLECT LOMR
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January 12, 2023**

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EFFECTIVE DATE:
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Federal Emergency Management Agency