

**CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
Summary of Changes**

Planning Commission DRAFT 4/16/2015

Type key:
E – Editorial/wording changes for document clarity, consistency, and/or usability
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1	E	Header	1	Purposes and General <u>Administrative</u> Provisions	To be distinguished from several other sections that contain “general requirements” or “general standards.”
2	O	Document outline	1-3	<i>See document for changes.</i>	Edited to reflect revisions and reorganizations throughout document. Individual changes will be presented by section in this table.
3	O	User guide (19.40.010)	3	This chapter establishes regulations pertaining to the development within or adjacent to critical areas. Many areas of Burien have been or may become classified as critical areas by the City or other public agencies. <u>The following critical areas are found in the City of Burien and regulated under this Chapter: [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]</u> <u>A. Frequently flooded areas (19.40.240);</u> <u>B. Geologically hazardous areas (19.40.280), including:</u> <u>i. Erosion hazard areas,</u> <u>ii. Landslide hazard areas, and</u> <u>iii. Seismic hazard areas;</u> <u>C. Wetlands (19.40.300);</u> <u>D. Streams (19.40.340);</u> <u>E. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (19.40.380); and</u> <u>F. Critical aquifer recharge areas (19.40.420). [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]</u>	Added to enhance usability by making it clear at the beginning of the document what critical areas are regulated under this Chapter.
4	E	Purposes and Goals (19.040.020)	4	<i>Convert introductory text to numbered bullets; adjust subsequent bullets accordingly.</i> <u>1. The City finds that critical areas provide...</u> <u>2. This chapter is to be administered...</u> <u>3. Purposes.</u> <u>4. Goals.</u>	In general, we recommend avoiding unnumbered “preambles” in sections that contain regulations. Their applicability is not always clear.
5	E	Purposes and Goals (19.040.020(1))	4	The beneficial functions and values of critical areas include...	Editorial fix.
6	CA	Purposes and Goals: Purposes (19.040.020(3))	4	B. Designate, classify, and r Regulate the use of critical areas in accordance with the Growth Management Act...	For clarity: under the GMA, critical areas regulations must designate and protect the functions and values of critical areas.
7	E	Applicability (19.40.040)	6	B. Actual site conditions. Regardless of whether a critical area is shown on the critical areas map <u>Critical Areas Map</u> , the actual presence...	Internal consistency – Critical Areas Map is capitalized when it is defined, and elsewhere it is referred to.

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8	CP	Applicability: Adjacency (19.40.040(3))	6	3. Adjacency. For the purposes of this Chapter, land is “adjacent” to a critical area if it is: A. Land that contains the required critical area buffer width and building setback; B. Land within one hundred (100) feet upland from a stream, wetland or lake; <u>C. Land within three hundred (300) feet of a wetland;</u>	Under the GMA, critical areas code should state that review is required whenever an impact is likely. Throughout the code, this is accomplished by regulating development not just within, but adjacent to critical areas. This section defines what “adjacent” means for that purpose. Changes reflect updated buffer schemes for wetlands. Distance should reflect the highest buffer width (which, regardless of which option the City chooses, will be 300’ for wetlands).
9	CP	Applicability: Adjacency (19.40.040(3))	6	D . Land within 800 <u>660</u> feet of a bald eagle nest; E . Land within <u>two hundred (200) feet</u> from <u>of</u> a designated critical aquifer recharge area; or F . Land within the floodway or floodplain.	Current USFWS recommendations would reduce buffer to 660 feet for activity visible from a nest and 330 feet for activity not visible from nest. For purposes of adjacency, default to larger buffer. Other changes reflect edits for numbering and formatting consistency.
10	E	Protection of critical areas (19.40.050)	5	All actions and developments shall be designated and constructed <u>in accordance with mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170)</u> to avoid, minimize, and <i>restore</i> all adverse impacts.	Internal references increase code usability.
11	CP	Best available science (19.40.060)	7	<i>Addition of third bullet:</i> <u>3. Absence of valid scientific information. Where there is an absence of valid scientific information or incomplete scientific information relating to a critical area leading to uncertainty about the risk to critical area function of permitting an alteration of or impact to the critical area, the Director shall take a “precautionary approach,” that strictly limits development and land use activities until the uncertainty is sufficiently resolved.</u>	Recommended per Commerce guidance to cover uncertain situations. Not required.
12	CA	Exemptions and exceptions (19.40.070)	7	<i>Addition of first bullet, and renumbering of subsequent bullets:</i> <u>1. Exemption request and review process. Exemptions shall be reviewed in conjunction with an associated approval such as a land use decision or the issuance of a construction permit. Absent associated permits or approvals, the proponent of the activity may submit a written request for exemption to the Director that describes the activity and states the exemption in this Section that applies. The request shall be processed as an administrative decision. If the exemption is approved, it shall be placed on file with the department. If the exemption is denied, the proponent may continue in the review process and shall be subject to the requirements of this Chapter. The Director may add conditions for exemption to ensure the level of activity remains consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.</u>	Recommended per Commerce guidance to clarify exemption process and ensure exempt activities are consistent with the CAO. Reviewed for alignment with City administrative processes.
13	O	Exemptions and exceptions (19.40.070) and Geologically	9, 33	<i>Move bullets J and K of 19.40.070(3) to bullet 4 (A and B) of 19.40.280 Geologically hazardous areas - Designation, with the following introductory text:</i>	19.40.070 lists activities and uses that are exempt from critical areas review. This text refers to areas exempt from designation as critical areas (specifically, geologically hazardous areas) and are therefore more logically located within that section of the code.

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		hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.285)		6. The following areas are exempt from designation as geologically hazardous areas: A. Slope exemptions: The following slopes are exempt, unless the slope is part of another critical area or required buffer: ... <i>Last bullet of 19.40.070(3) changed from L to J as a result.</i>	
14	E	Critical area review (19.40.090)	12	2. As part of its review of a critical area review, the City shall: D. Determine whether the development proposal conforms to the purposes and performance standards provisions of this Chapter, including the criteria in BMC 19.40.100;	The term “provisions” covers all regulatory measures in the Chapter. For the purpose of critical area review criteria, this broader term is appropriate.
15	E	Review criteria (19.40.100)	14	D. Any alterations permitted to the critical area or its required buffer are mitigated in accordance with the <u>mitigation requirements</u> of this chapter (BMC 19.40.170) and the critical area study (BMC 19.40.120); and...	Internal references added for usability.
16	CA	Critical area study requirements (19.40.120)	14	2. Prepared by qualified professional. A required critical area study shall be prepared by a person with experience and training in the scientific discipline appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC 365-195-905(4). A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology or related field, and two years of related work experience. <u>The City maintains a roster of qualified professionals.</u> A. <u>A qualified professional for wetlands must be a Professional Wetland Scientist with at least two years of full-time work experience as a wetlands professional, including delineating wetlands using the state or federal manuals; preparing wetland reports; conducting function assessments; and developing and implementing mitigation plans.</u> B. A qualified professional for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas or wetlands must have a degree in biology...	Mention City’s roster so that applicants will know to approach City for list of qualified professionals. Criteria for qualified wetlands professional added per Ecology comment received 3/10/15.
17	E	Critical area study requirements (19.40.120)	16	H. A description of reasonable efforts made to apply mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170(2)) to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to critical areas;	Internal reference added for usability.
18	E	Critical area study requirements (19.40.120)	16	I. When impacts are unavoidable, a mitigation plan (BMC 19.40.170(3)) Plans for adequate mitigation to offset any impacts;	Refer/direct to specific requirements for clarity and usability.
19	E	GENERAL CRITICAL AREA DEVELOPMENT	18	GENERAL CRITICAL AREA DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS	Most of the subsections that follow do not focus on development standards. Several subsections provide permit requirements and/or types of conditions for approval that may be applied, e.g. mitigation requirements; bonds).

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		STANDARDS (Section header)			
20	O	Ordering of subsections within this section (General Critical Area Development Standards)	18-24	<p>Existing order:</p> <p>19.40.160 Construction requirements 19.40.170 Mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring 19.40.180 Bonds 19.40.190 Vegetation management plan 19.40.200 Critical area markers and signs 19.40.210 Notice on Title 19.40.220 Permanent protection of critical areas and buffers 19.40.230 General development standards</p> <p>Proposed order and associated renumbering:</p> <p>19.40.210 Notice on Title 19.40.170 Mitigation requirements, maintenance, and monitoring 19.40.180 Vegetation management plan 19.40.190 General development standards 19.40.200 Construction requirements 19.40.210 Critical area markers and signs 19.40.220 Permanent protection of critical areas and buffers 19.40.230 Bonds</p>	<p>Revised order offers a more logical flow between general application standards, development standards, more specific development standards, and requirements for protection following or instead of development.</p> <p>Mitigation section (19.40.170) renamed to better reflect revised content (see below).</p>
21	CP	Mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring (19.40.170)	18	<p>1. The Director may require the applicant to provide, at the applicant's expense, mitigation, maintenance and monitoring measures to protect critical areas and buffers. A written report describing the results of any mitigation, maintenance or monitoring measures shall be submitted to the Director for review and further action, if needed. The applicant shall avoid all impacts that degrade the functions and values of critical areas and buffers. Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, if impacts to critical areas or buffers are unavoidable, all adverse impacts resulting from the proposed alteration, construction, development, or activity shall be mitigated, at the applicant's expense, using the best available science in accordance with an approved critical area study.</p> <p>2. Where monitoring reveals a significant deviation from predicted impacts or a failure of mitigation or maintenance measures, the applicant shall be responsible for appropriate corrective action which, when approved, shall be subject to further monitoring. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1,</p>	<p>To fully protect critical areas functions and values per GMA, code needs to ensure that impacts are mitigated. Both Commerce and Ecology recommend use of a mitigation sequence. Proposed edits to this section make that sequence more explicitly defined, and also make it clear that mitigation will be required when there are adverse impacts. Specifying mitigation plan (including monitoring) requirements here necessarily fills the gaps for those critical areas without specific requirements sections (FWHCAs, FFAs, CARAs), and lays out the requirements in a way that shows the user what will be asked of him/her, but still allows plenty of flexibility for the City.</p>

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				<p><u>2003]Mitigation sequencing. Applicants shall demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been examined with the intent to avoid and minimize impacts to critical areas. When an alteration to a critical area is proposed, applicants shall follow the sequential order of preference below. Mitigation for individual actions may include a combination of these measures.</u></p> <p><u>A. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;</u></p> <p><u>B. Minimizing the impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps, such as project redesign, relocation, or timing, to avoid or reduce impacts;</u></p> <p><u>C. Rectifying the impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;</u></p> <p><u>D. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;</u></p> <p><u>E. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or</u></p> <p><u>F. Monitoring the impact area of the required mitigation area and taking remedial action when necessary.</u></p> <p><u>3. When mitigation is required, the applicant shall submit for approval by the City a mitigation plan as part of the critical areas study (BMC 19.40.120). The mitigation plan:</u></p> <p><u>A. shall be prepared by a qualified professional;</u></p> <p><u>B. shall demonstrate that the proposed mitigation will adequately offset all adverse impacts to critical areas that may result from the proposed alteration, construction, development, or activity; and</u></p> <p><u>C. shall include a monitoring, maintenance, and contingency plan, including measurable performance standards that evaluate whether or not the mitigation project has fulfilled the requirements of this Chapter.</u></p> <p><u>4. Mitigation shall not be implemented until after the City approval of a critical areas study that includes a mitigation plan, and mitigation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the approved critical areas study.</u></p>	
22	CA	Mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring (19.40.170)	19	<p><u>5. Impacts to significant trees within critical areas shall be mitigated according to BMC 19.25 Tree Retention and Landscaping.</u></p>	The City already regulates replacement ratios for significant trees. To avoid conflicting requirements and redundancies, refer to these requirements for impacts to significant trees.
23	CP	General development	20	<p>2. Building setback. Except in critical aquifer recharge areas and seismic hazard areas, buildings shall be set back <u>15 feet</u> from the edges of all critical area buffers or from the edges of all other</p>	Specific setback widths and allowed uses/alterations taken from existing code sections 19.40.310(2) – Wetland buffers and 19.40.350(2) – Stream buffers. Added here to clarify

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		standards (19.40.230, now 19.40.190)		critical areas, if no buffers are required, as required in the critical area study. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003] <u>The following may be allowed in the building setback area:</u> <u>A. Landscaping;</u> <u>B. Uncovered decks;</u> <u>C. Building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area;</u> <u>D. Pervious unroofed stairways and steps; and</u> <u>E. Impervious ground surfaces, such as driveways and patios, provided that such improvements may be subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City's stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10).</u>	requirement for all critical areas.
24	CP	Critical area markers and signs (19.40.200, now 19.40.210)	22	2. Permanent barrier fencing. The Director may require installation of a permanent barrier such as a fence or berm, if needed to protect the critical area and/or its buffer from damage or encroachment after construction. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003] Permanent fencing shall be required at the outer edge of the critical area buffer under the following circumstances: <u>A. As part of any development proposal for:</u> <u>i. Plats;</u> <u>ii. Short plats;</u> <u>iii. Parks;</u> <u>iv. Other development proposals, including but not limited to multifamily, mixed use, and commercial development where the Director determines that such fencing is necessary to protect the functions of the critical area;</u> <u>B. When buffer reductions are employed as part of a development proposal;</u> <u>C. When buffer averaging is employed as part of a development proposal; and</u> <u>D. At the Director's discretion to protect the functions and values of a critical area.</u> <u>Fencing installed in accordance with this section shall be designed to not interfere with fish and wildlife migration and shall be constructed in a manner that minimizes critical areas impacts.</u> <u>3. Signs. Development proposals approved by the City shall require that the boundary between a critical area buffer and contiguous land shall be identified with permanent signs. Permanent signs shall be a City-approved type designed for high durability. Signs must be posted at an interval of one per lot or every 50 feet, whichever is less, and must be maintained by the property owner or homeowners' association in perpetuity. The wording, number and placement of the signs may be modified by the Director based on specific site conditions.</u>	From the Gap Analysis: Permanent critical area signs should be required. Sign spacing and language is recommended, and 50' spacing is commonly used. Inserted language is adapted from the City of Sammamish Municipal Code 21A. 50.170.
25	E	Permanent protection of critical	23	As a condition of approval of a <u>proposed activity within a critical area or its buffer</u> critical area review , the City shall <u>may</u> require that critical areas and their buffers, except for critical aquifer	Edited for readability and clarity. Removal of references to TDR per staff guidance. TDR process may be developed in the future, but it is not appropriate for code to mention.

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		areas and buffers (19.40.220)		recharge areas and seismic hazard areas, shall be permanently protected from alteration by tracts or easements. A property owner may also voluntarily propose permanent protection of critical areas and their buffers on the owner's property by use of tracts, easements, <u>or</u> gifting of the property to the City or by transfer of development rights . Any required forms or documents related to protective tracts <u>or</u> , easements or transfer of development rights shall be approved by the City Attorney. Any area permanently protected under this section shall impose upon all present and future owners and occupiers of the protected area the obligation to leave the protective area permanently undisturbed, unless otherwise allowed by this chapter. Such obligation shall be enforceable by the City on behalf of the public. The rules for transfer of development rights will be prepared as part of Phase 2 of this Code.	
26	CA	Bonds (19.40.180, now 19.40.230)	24	The Director may require a bond or other security in a form and amount deemed acceptable by the Director to ensure compliance with any aspect of this chapter or any decision or determination made under this chapter. <u>The Director shall administratively prepare and maintain applicable bonding forms and procedures.</u> [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Or. 376 § 1, 2003]	Acknowledge this administrative process to provide clarity for applicant without inserting too much complexity or being too specific within the code to allow flexibility.
27	E	FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS (Section header)	24	<u>FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS</u>	Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.
28	CA	Flood hazard areas – Components (19.40.240)	24	<u>19.40.240 Flood hazard areas – Components</u> Frequently flooded areas – Designation.	Revised terminology to be consistent with the WAC. City's existing definition of Flood Hazard Areas aligns with WAC definition of Frequently Flooded Areas.
29	CA	Flood hazard areas – Components (19.40.240)	24	1. <u>The purpose of designation and protection of frequently flooded areas shall be to:</u> <u>A. Reduce the risk to life and safety, public facilities, and public and private property that result from floods.</u> <u>B. Avoid and minimize impacts to fish and wildlife habitats that occur within frequently flooded areas.</u> <u>C. Assure that flood loss reduction measures protect and are consistent with retaining natural floodplain functions related to protecting riparian habitat and the natural processes that create and maintain habitat for fish.</u> <u>D. Assure maintenance of hydraulic, geomorphic, and ecological functions of floodplains.</u> <u>E. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development activities which may increase flood damage and alter beneficial natural stream processes.</u> <u>F. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that may unnaturally divert floodwaters in such a way as to block natural channel migration, or may increase flood hazards in other areas.</u>	Inserted from model ordinance (City of Bellingham) to illustrate that the purpose of this section is not just to protect against flood hazards, but also to protect the functions and values of frequently flooded areas.
30	CA	Flood hazard areas – Components	24	<u>2. A flood hazard area</u> Frequently flooded areas shall include consists of the following components: A. <u>100-year Floodplain;</u>	Terminology edited for consistency with WAC.

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		(19.40.240)		B. Flood fringe; C. Zero-rise floodway; and D. Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) floodway.	
31	CA	Flood hazard areas – Components (19.40.240)	25	<u>3. The eCity of Burien shall determine the flood hazard area frequently flooded area boundaries after obtaining, reviewing and utilizing base flood elevations...</u>	Terminology edited for consistency with the WAC.
32	CA	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	25	<u>19.40.250 Flood hazard areas Frequently flooded areas – General Standards</u> <u>1. For the purposes of sections 19.40.250, 19.40.260, and 19.40.270, development in frequently flooded areas includes any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, subdivision of land, removal of substantial amounts of vegetation, or alteration of natural site characteristics.</u>	Definition of development in bullet (1) added to support requirements for new development provided in subsequent bullets (see below).
33	CA	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	25	<u>2. Development within frequently flooded areas shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 15.55 BMC, Flood Damage Prevention, as amended.</u>	Rather than repeat sections of code from the City’s building code here and risk inconsistencies and redundancies, adopt that code by reference. We have gone through and suggested deletions where the existing critical areas code clearly duplicates provisions in Chapter 15.55 BMC (see below), but the City may wish to perform further review.
34	CP	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	25	<u>3. Application requirements. In addition to the requirements of Section 19.40.120, a critical area study for a frequently flooded area shall contain an assessment of the following site- and proposal-related information that describes the effects of proposed development on floodplain functions including, but not limited to:</u> <u>A. Storing and conveying floodwater;</u> <u>B. Reducing peak flows and flow velocities;</u> <u>C. Reducing redd scour and displacing rearing juvenile fish at the project site and downstream;</u> <u>D. Maintaining sediment quality in streams;</u> <u>E. Improving water quality;</u> <u>F. Maintaining and improving fish access; and</u> <u>G. Mitigation for any adverse effects on floodplain functions, pursuant to section 19.40.170 of this Chapter.</u> <u>4. The Director shall have the authority to require consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife or other appropriate agencies.</u>	By requiring a habitat assessment, the inserted text fulfills the “Door 3” option (default option) for compliance with the FEMA BiOp decision. Other options are described in the addendum to the Gap Analysis, and include more substantive to regulations. To streamline applications, habitat assessment requirements are presented as additional requirements to be included in the critical area study. In general, the habitat assessment must address potential impacts to: stormwater, water quality, floodplain capacity, vegetative habitat, spawning substrate, and/or floodplain refugia for listed salmonids. Important to note: Although current code does not address any of the “doors,” the City effectively already follows “door 3” (habitat assessment). Although the City has done some work on their building code toward adopting a “door 2” approach, this will likely be a lengthy, involved process, and we recommend that in the interim, the code reflects the City’s de facto requirements/process.

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35	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	26	19.40.250 Flood fringe—Development standards and permitted alterations. 54. Development proposals... <i>Existing bullets below 19.40.250 heading updated to reflect continued numbering.</i>	These requirements apply to the zero-rise floodway and FEMA floodway (i.e. entire floodplain), so no need for a separate section.
36	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	26	3. All elevated construction shall be designed and certified by a professional structural engineer licensed by the state of Washington and shall be approved by the city of Burien prior to construction.	Covered under 15.55.120(2) Flood Damage Prevention.
37	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	26	4. Subdivisions, short subdivisions and binding site plans shall meet the following requirements: A. New building lots shall contain 5,000 square feet or more of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway, and building setback areas shall be shown on the face of the plat to restrict permanent structures to this buildable area; B. All utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed consistent with subsections 5, 6 and 9; C. Base flood data and flood hazard notes shall be shown on the face of the recorded subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan including, but not limited to, the base flood elevation, required flood protection elevations and the boundaries of the floodplain and the zero-rise floodway, if determined; and D. The following notice shall also be shown on the face of the recorded subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan for all affected lots: NOTICE: Lots and structures located within flood hazard areas may be inaccessible by emergency vehicles during flood events. Residents and property owners should take appropriate advance precautions.	Covered under 15.55.170(4) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.
38	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	27	5. New residential structures and substantial improvements of existing residential structures shall meet the following requirements: A. The lowest floor shall be elevated to the flood protection elevation; B. Portions of a structure which are below the lowest floor area shall not be fully enclosed. The areas and rooms below the lowest floor shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for satisfying this requirement shall meet or exceed the following requirements: i. A minimum of two openings on opposite walls having a total open area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;	Covered under 15.55.180(1) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.

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				ii. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and iii. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers or other coverings or devices if they permit the unrestricted entry and exit of floodwaters; C. Materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage shall be used; and D. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other utility and service facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.	
39	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	27	6. New non-residential structures and substantial improvements of existing non-residential structures shall meet the following requirements: A. The elevation requirement for residential structures contained in subsection 5.A. shall be met; or B. The structure shall be floodproofed to the flood protection elevation and shall meet the following requirements: i. The applicant shall provide certification by a professional civil or structural engineer licensed by the state of Washington that the floodproofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impacts, uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood. After construction, the engineer shall certify that the permitted work conforms with the approved plans and specifications; and ii. Approved building permits for floodproofed nonresidential structures shall contain a statement notifying applicants that flood insurance premiums shall be based upon rates for structures which are one foot below the floodproofed level; C. Materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage shall be used; and D. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other utility and service facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.	Covered under 15.55.180(2) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.
40	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	28	7. All new construction shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.	Covered under 15.55.170(1) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.
41	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	28	8. Mobile homes and mobile home parks shall meet the following requirements: A. Mobile homes shall meet all requirements for flood hazard protection for residential structures, shall be anchored and shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage; and B. No permit or approval for the following shall be granted unless all mobile homes within the mobile home park meet the requirements for flood hazard protection for residential structures: i. A new mobile home park;	Covered under 15.55.180(4), Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance

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				ii. An expansion of an existing mobile home park; or iii. Any repair or reconstruction of streets, utilities or pads in an existing mobile home park which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of such streets, utilities or pads.	
42	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	28	9. Utilities shall meet the following requirements: A. New and replacement utilities including, but not limited to, sewage treatment facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation; B. New on-site sewage disposal systems shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the base flood elevation. The installation of new on-site sewage disposal systems in the flood fringe may be allowed if no feasible alternative site is available; C. Sewage and agricultural waste storage facilities shall be flood-proofed to the flood protection elevation; D. Above-ground utility transmission lines, other than electric transmission lines, shall only be allowed for the transport of nonhazardous substances; and E. Buried utility transmission lines transporting hazardous substances shall be buried at a minimum depth of four feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood, as predicted by a professional civil engineer licensed by the state of Washington, and shall achieve sufficient negative buoyancy so that any potential for flotation or upward migration is eliminated.	Covered under 15.55.170(3), Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.
43	O	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	29	40. Critical facilities may be allowed within the flood fringe of the floodplain, but only when no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities shall be evaluated through the conditional or special use permit process. Critical facilities constructed within the flood fringe shall have the lowest floor elevated to three or more feet above the base flood elevation. Floodproofing and sealing measures shall be taken to ensure that hazardous substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities from the nearest maintained public street or roadway.	Covered under 15.55.180(3), Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.
44	E	Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)	29	447. Prior to approving any permit for alterations in the flood fringe a frequently flooded area, the city of Burien shall determine that all permits required by state or federal law have been obtained.	Edited for numbering and terminology consistency.
45	O	Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)	29	19.40.260 Zero-rise floodway-Floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations. 13. The following are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact: A. New residential structures outside the FEMA floodway on lots... B. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the zero-rise floodway, but outside	Only one additional provision for FEMA floodways vs. zero-rise floodways; incorporated into regulation language. Bullet D taken from existing 19.40.270(4) FEMA floodway; incorporated here for streamlining and clarity.

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				<p>the FEMA floodway, where the footprint is not increased;or</p> <p>C. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures meeting the requirements for new residential structures in BMC 19.40.250; <u>and:</u></p> <p><u>D. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-158-070, as amended.</u></p> <p><i>Existing 19.40.270 FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations:</i></p> <p>4. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-158-070, as amended, are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact. [ORD. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(472), 1003]</p>	
46	O	Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)	29	<p>1. The requirements which apply to the flood fringe shall also apply to the zero-rise floodway. The more restrictive requirements shall apply where there is a conflict.</p>	Per logic above, flood fringe standards moved to general standards, making this statement unnecessary.
47	O	Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)	29	<p>2. A development proposal including, but not limited to, new or reconstructed structures shall not cause any increase in the base flood elevation unless the following requirements are met:</p> <p>A. Amendments to the Flood insurance rate map are adopted by FEMA, in accordance with 44 CFR 70, to incorporate the increase in the base flood elevation; and</p> <p>B. Appropriate legal documents are prepared in which all property owners affected by the increased flood elevations consent to the impacts on their property. These documents shall be filed with the title of record for the affected properties.</p>	Covered under BMC 15.55.190(1), Flood Damage Prevention.
48	E	Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)	31	<p>57. Utilities may be allowed within the zero-rise floodway<u>floodway</u> if the city of Burien...</p> <p>68. Critical facilities shall not be allowed within the zero-rise floodway<u>floodway</u> except as provided in subsection 840.</p>	Language and numbering revised per new combined section.
49	O	FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)	32	<p>19.40.270 FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations.</p> <p>1. The requirements which apply to the zero-rise floodway shall not apply to the FEMA floodway. The more restrictive requirements shall apply where there is a conflict.</p>	FEMA floodway is a subset of zero-rise floodway; provisions have been incorporated into general floodway section above and called out using terms “zero-rise” vs. “FEMA” to make distinctions when necessary.

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50	O	FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)	32	2. A development proposal including, but not limited to, new or reconstructed structures shall not cause any increase in the base flood elevation.	Covered under 15.55.190(1) Flood Damage Prevention.
51	O	FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)	32	3. New residential or nonresidential structures are prohibited within the FEMA floodway.	Covered under 19.40.260(6)(A) (old numbering) – general standards for Floodway.
52	O	FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)	32	4. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-158-070, as amended, are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(472), 1993]	Incorporated under 19.40.260(3) (old numbering) – general standards for Floodway.
53	O	Flood hazard areas – Certified by engineer or surveyor (19.40.280)	32	19.40.280 Flood hazard areas— Certification by engineer or surveyor. 1. For all new structures or substantial improvements in a flood hazard area, the applicant shall provide certification by a professional civil engineer or land surveyor licensed by the state of Washington of: A. The actual as-built elevation of the lowest floor, including basement; and B. The actual as-built elevation to which the structure is floodproofed, if applicable. 2. The engineer or surveyor shall indicate if the structure has a basement. 3. The city of Burien shall maintain the certifications required by this section for public inspection. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(473), 1993]	Covered under 15.55.120(2) Flood Damage Prevention.

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54	E	GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS (Section header)	32	<u>GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS</u>	Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.
55	CA	Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)	32	<u>19.40.280 Geologically hazardous areas – Designation.</u>	Creation of “designation” section at the beginning of the GHA section of the CAO is consistent with treatment of other critical areas, and was recommended for clarity during joint PC/council meeting in March. Note: 19.40.270 no longer exists due to reorganization and revisions (skips from .260 to .280).
56	O	Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)	32	<i>Move the following text from 19.40.290 (GHA development standards and permitted alterations) to new 19.40.285 (designation):</i> 1. Intent. Geologically hazardous areas are a potential threat to public health, safety and welfare when construction of geotechnically incompatible uses is allowed. Some potential risk due to construction in geologically hazardous areas can be reduced through engineering design. Alteration of and construction in geologically hazardous areas should be avoided when the potential risk to public health and safety cannot be reduced to a level comparable to the undeveloped site.	Leading designation section with a “purpose” statement is consistent with treatment of other critical areas in the CAO.
57	CA	Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)	33	<u>2. Geologically hazardous areas include areas susceptible to erosion, landslide, rock fall, subsidence, earthquake, or other geological events. Areas susceptible to one or more of the following types of hazards shall be designated as a geologically hazardous area:</u> <u>A. Erosion hazard;</u> <u>B. Landslide hazard; or</u> <u>C. Seismic hazard.</u>	Clear definition of geologically hazardous areas and subcategories added per recommendation for clarity during joint PC/council meeting in March.
58	CA	Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)	33	<u>3. The approximate location and extent of known landslide hazard areas and seismic hazard areas are shown on the Critical Areas Map adopted by the City, as described in BMC 19.40.040 and as most recently updated. For landslide hazard areas and seismic hazard areas depicted on the Critical Areas Map, the King County Census Areas Mapfolio from December 1990 was used as a base map. The City amends this map as new site-specific information becomes available from professional critical area studies completed as part of critical area review.</u>	This is the approach used by the City for CARAs, and provides geographic (mapping) direction for designation.
59	E	WETLANDS (Section header)	38	<u>WETLANDS</u>	Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.
60	E	Wetlands – Designation and	38	1. General Requirements <u>Intent.</u> Wetlands provide fish and wildlife habitat, flood storage, water quality, recreation, educational opportunities, and aesthetics. The goal of wetland regulations in	Subsection header change; consistent with content and with approach for other critical areas.

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		Classification (19.40.300)		the City of Burien is to achieve no net loss of wetland functions and values.	
61	CA	Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)	38	<p>2. <u>Designation and Applicability.</u></p> <p><u>A. Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements. All areas within the City of Burien meeting the wetland designation criteria in that procedure, regardless of any formal identification, are hereby designated critical areas and are subject to the provisions of this Chapter. [RCW 36.70A.175, RCW 90.58.380 (1995); WAC 173-22-035 (2011)]</u></p> <p>A. All wetlands meeting the federal definition of wetlands that lie within the City limits of Burien are regulated by this section.</p> <p>B. Where the vegetation has been removed or substantially altered, a wetland shall be determined by the presence or evidence of hydric or organic soil, as well as by other documentation, such as aerial photographs, of the previous existence of wetland vegetation.</p> <p>C. Puget Sound and Lake Burien are shorelines of the state and shall be regulated under the Burien Shoreline Management Master Program.</p> <p>3. Designation of Wetlands.</p> <p>A. Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, as required by RCW 36.70A.175 (Ecology Publication #96-94). Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated, by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.</p> <p>B. The designation of wetlands through application of the protocols outlined in the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, regardless of any other formal identification, shall designate those wetland areas as critical areas and shall be subject to the provisions of BMC 19.40.</p> <p>Where the vegetation has been removed or substantially altered, a wetland shall be determined by the presence or evidence of hydric or organic soil, as well as by other documentation, such as aerial photographs, of the previous existence of wetland vegetation.</p>	<p>Text insertions and deletions based on new Ecology guidance re: wetland delineation (required).</p> <p>Definition of wetlands also updated per Ecology guidance – please see accompanying definitions document, incorporated at the end of this table.</p>
62	CA	Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)	39	<p><u>34. Wetland Rating and Classification.</u></p> <p><u>A. Wetlands are classified into category I, category II, category III and category IV based on the adopted Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology publication number 14-06-029, or as amended.</u></p> <p><u>B. Wetland rating categories shall not recognize illegal modifications.</u></p>	<p>Text changes in this subsection are a result of the new wetland classification system released by Ecology in 2014.</p> <p>Note this is a more recent classification system (methodology) than the one used by the SMP; however, it results in the same actual assignment of wetland class. For consideration upon review and update to SMP.</p>

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				<p>Wetlands shall be designated Category 1, 2, 3, or 4 according to the criteria in this section:</p> <p>i. Category 1: Wetlands that meet any of the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Documented presence of fish, wildlife, or plant species listed by the federal or state government as endangered or threatened or outstanding actual habitat for those species;</p> <p>b. Equal to or greater than 10 acres in size and have three or more wetland classes as defined in BMC 19.10;</p> <p>c. Association with a Type 1 stream;</p> <p>d. Presence of plant associations of infrequent occurrence or High Quality Native Wetland Communities. Examples include: bogs and fens, estuarine wetlands, mature forested wetlands, or kelp and eelgrass beds; or</p> <p>e. Documented as regionally significant waterfowl or shorebird concentration areas.</p> <p>ii. Category 2: Wetlands that do not meet any of the criteria for Category 1, but meet any of the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Greater than one acre in size;</p> <p>b. Equal to or less than one acre in size and have three or more wetland classes as defined in BMC 19.10;</p> <p>c. Forested wetlands equal to or less than one acre;</p> <p>d. Documented presence of heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees;</p> <p>e. Documented occurrences of sensitive species of plant, animal or fish recognized by federal or state agencies;</p> <p>f. Associated with Type 2 or 3 streams; or</p> <p>g. Wetlands with significant habitat value (Greater than or equal to 22 points on the Wetlands Rating Form).</p> <p>iii. Category 3: A wetland that does not meet any of the criteria for Category 1 or 2, but meets either of the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Of a size between 1,000 square feet and one acre, with two or fewer wetland classes as defined in BMC 19.10;</p> <p>b. Wetlands where the habitat score for significant habitat value is less than or equal to 21 points;</p> <p>iv. Category 4: Wetlands associated with Lake Burien.</p>	
63	CP	Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)	40	<p>¶C. The following types of wetlands are not regulated by the City of Burien:</p> <p>a. Category 3 All hydrological isolated Category III and IV wetlands less than 1,000 square feet and hydrologically isolated that:</p> <p>ai. Are not associated with riparian areas or buffers,</p>	Expands City's existing definition of non-regulated wetlands, per Ecology guidance.

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				bii. Are not part of a wetland mosaic, and eiii. Do not contain habitat identified as essential by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.									
64	E	Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)	41	b. Man-made ponds smaller than one acre and excavated from uplands without a surface water connection to streams, lakes, rivers, or other wetlands. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]	The current wetland definition already excludes farm ponds and landscape amenities.								
65	E	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	41	19.40.310 Wetlands – Performance <u>Development</u> standards.	Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored wetland) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing wetlands.								
66	CP	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	41	1. General Requirements. ... C. Plantings in a wetland or buffer should be native to Western Washington <u>or be a native plant community appropriate for the ecoregion.</u> or increase the functions of the wetland or wildlife habitat.	Per Ecology comment from Donna Bunten, 3/10/15. Not required. Ecoregion added to City definitions; see accompanying definitions document, incorporated at the end of this table.								
67	O	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	41	<i>Moved from subsection 2, which refers to buffers:</i> <u>F</u> . Unless otherwise provided, the following restrictions shall apply to all development proposals in Category <u>I</u> 4, <u>II</u> 2, or <u>III</u> 3 wetlands that include the introduction of livestock: i. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the wetland’s water quality; and ii. Fencing located at the buffer edge. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]	This regulation applies more generally to wetlands (not just to wetland buffers). Wetland categories updated to reflect new classification system.								
68	D	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	42	B. The following standard buffers shall be established from the wetland edge: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wetland Category</th> <th>Standard Wetland Buffer (feet)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Category 1*</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category 2</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category 3</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wetland Category	Standard Wetland Buffer (feet)	Category 1*	200	Category 2	100	Category 3	50	Ecology recommends revising buffer regulations per the table on page A-6 of Wetlands and CAO Updates: Guidance for Small Cities (Western Washington Version) (Ecology Publication #10-06-002, January 2010) (as updated in 2012). The City will need to revise its buffers to be consistent with BAS. Please see accompanying document, BurienBufferOptions.docx, for presentation and discussion of options to revise these regulations.
Wetland Category	Standard Wetland Buffer (feet)												
Category 1*	200												
Category 2	100												
Category 3	50												

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69	CA	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	42	*As of October 20, 2003 the date of adoption of this Chapter, no Category 1 wetlands exist in Burien.	Updated to be current.
70	CP	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	42	<u>C. Buffer widths as defined in subsection B above 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.</u>	Take from model ordinance provided in <i>Guidance for Small Cities</i> (Ecology 2012), and recommended by Ecology staff in comment received 3/10/15. Ecology’s buffer guidance assumes a well-vegetated, high-functioning buffer. Therefore, Ecology will be much more likely to agree to buffer the City’s buffer regulations, as amended, if this is included.
71	O	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	42	E. No structures are allowed within of fifteen (15) feet of the edge of a designated or modified wetland buffer. This area serves to protect the wetland during development activities, use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. The following may be allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the buffer edge: landscaping, uncovered decks, building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area, and driveways and patios subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City’s stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10).	Moved to 19.40.230 General development standards.
72	CP	Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)	43	G. Standard buffer width averaging may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical area review) if: ... ii. Minimum buffer width is the greater of fifty <u>seventy-five</u> percent (50 <u>75</u> %) of the standard buffer width or 25 (25) feet.	Ecology recommends 75% of the standard buffer (per comment received 3/10/2015). This recommendation is also in our Gap Analysis. Reduction beyond 75% significantly reduces the function (and purpose) of the buffer and can lead to wetland impacts.
73	E	Wetlands – Permitted Alterations (19.40.320)	45	3. Alterations to Wetlands. A. Activities and uses shall be prohibited from Category I 4 wetlands. B. Alterations to Category <u>II</u> 2 , <u>III</u> 3 , and <u>IV</u> 4 wetlands may be permitted if the Director determines...	Mapped to new classification system.
74	CP	Wetlands – Permitted Alterations (19.40.320)	47	D. The following surface water management activities and facilities may be allowed in wetland buffers only as follows: ... <u>ii. Stormwater management facilities are limited to stormwater dispersion outfalls and bioswales. They are not allowed in buffers of Category I or II wetlands, but may be allowed within the outer</u>	Bullet ii comes from Ecology guidance for small cities. Requirements/references to public agency and utility exceptions in old (deleted) bullet ii are not necessary – the nature of an exception is that it applies wholesale to the code. Implications of this change are that stormwater management facilities outside of dispersion outfalls and bioswales are no longer allowed in wetlands w/o an exception, and no stormwater management facilities are allowed in Cat I or II wetlands without an exception.

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				<p>twenty-five percent (25%) of the buffer of Category III or IV wetlands, provided that:</p> <p>a. No other location is feasible; and</p> <p>b. The location of such facilities will not degrade the functions and values of the wetland; and</p> <p>c. All requirements of the King County Surface Water Design Manual, as adopted in BMC 13.10, are met.</p> <p>ii. A Category 2 wetland or buffer may be used for a regional retention/detention facility if:</p> <p>a. A public agency and utility exception is granted pursuant to BMC 19.40.070.3;</p> <p>b. All requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual are met; and</p> <p>c. The use will not alter the rating or the factors used in rating the wetland.</p> <p>iii. A Category 3 wetland buffer which has as its major function the storage of water may be used as a regional retention/detention facility if a pre-settlement pond is required and all requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual are met; and</p> <p>iv. Use of a wetland buffer for a surface water management activity or facility, other than a retention/detention facility, such as an energy dissipater and associated pipes, may be allowed only if the applicant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the City, that:</p> <p>a. No practicable alternative exists; and</p> <p>b. The functions of the buffer or the wetland are not adversely affected.</p>	
75	CP	Wetlands – Permitted Alterations (19.40.320)	47	<p>E. Public and private trails may be allowed in <u>the outer 25%</u> of wetland buffers only if:</p> <p>i. The trail surface <u>is no more than 5 feet wide and</u> shall not be made of impervious materials, except that public multipurpose trails may be made of impervious materials if:</p> <p>a.) they meet all other requirements including water quality; and</p> <p>b.) an impervious trail has less of an impact on the wetland and its buffer.</p>	Per Ecology guidance. Placement farther from wetland minimizes potential impacts. 5 foot trail width is flexible; many jurisdictions use 6 feet here. The idea is to minimize impacts to vegetation, upon which the buffer function relies.
76	E	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)	48	19.40.330 Wetlands – <u>Additional</u> Mitigation Requirements	To reflect general mitigation requirements of BMC 19.40.170.
77	CA	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional)	48	<p>1. General Requirements.</p> <p>...</p> <p>B. Mitigation for alterations to wetlands shall achieve equivalent or greater biological functions. Mitigation plans shall be consistent with <u>this Chapter (BMC 19.40.170) and <i>Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance</i> (Version 1, Ecology Publication #06-06-</u></p>	Ecology has specific requirements for wetland mitigation; best/easiest way to ensure mitigation aligns with those requirements as they relate to plan contents.

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		Mitigation Requirements)		011a) or as amended, and the Department of Ecology Guidelines for Developing Freshwater Wetlands Mitigation Plans and Proposal (Ecology .1004) or other best available science.	
78	O	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)	48	<p>2. Types of Mitigation. <u>Impacts to wetlands shall be mitigated according to the mitigation sequence defined in BMC 19.40.170, Mitigation Requirements. Applicants shall demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been examined with the intent to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and wetland buffers. When an alteration to a wetland or its required buffer is proposed, such alteration shall be avoided, minimized, or compensated for in the following order of preference:</u>Mitigation actions that require compensation by replacing, enhancing, or substitution shall occur in the following order of preference:</p> <p>A. Avoidance of wetland and wetland buffer impacts, whether by finding another site or changing the location of the proposed activity on site.</p> <p>B. Minimizing wetland and wetland buffer impacts by limiting the degree of impact on site.</p> <p>C. Mitigation actions that require compensation by replacing, enhancing, or substitution shall occur in the following order of preference:</p> <p>iA. Restoring wetlands on upland sites that were formerly wetlands.</p> <p>iiB. Creating wetlands on disturbed upland sites such as those with vegetative cover consisting primarily of exotic introduced species or noxious weeds.</p> <p>iiiC. Enhancing significantly degraded wetlands.</p>	Mitigation sequencing is now covered under BMC 19.40.170 Mitigation Requirements.
79	CA	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)	49	<p>3. Mitigation Location....</p> <p>...</p> <p>C. Off-site locations shall be in the same sub-drainage basin and the same Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) unless:</p> <p>i. Regional or watershed goals for water quality, flood or conveyance, habitat or other wetland functions have been established and strongly justify location of mitigation at another site; or</p> <p>ii. Credits from a state-certified wetland mitigation bank are used as compensation, and the use of credits is consistent with the terms of the certified bank instrument; or</p> <p>iii. Fees are paid to an approved in-lieu fee program to compensate for the impacts.</p>	Language regarding mitigation banks and ILF programs inserted per Ecology recommendation. Not required. Note that existing code within this subsection already allows for off-site mitigation outside of the city (off-site locations in the same sub-drainage basin and WRIA) when justified; this just expands these options to more explicitly align with watershed approach.
80	CA	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)	50	<p>5. Mitigation Schedule.</p> <p>A. A mitigation monitoring schedule shall be established for a period of <u>a minimum of five years.</u></p>	Ecology staff recommends 10 years where a scrub-shrub or forested vegetation community is proposed (per comment received 3/10/15); however, it is atypical for small residential projects to require more than a 5 year monitoring and maintenance period. Planting density and/or area may be increased to compensate for loss of significant trees. The mitigation plan should justify how critical area functions and values are maintained. Forested versus non-forested wetland impacts could be addressed in section on mitigation ratios (bullet 7 below) per Ecology guidance.

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81	CP	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)	50	<p>7. Mitigation Ratios.</p> <p>Wetland Category Creation or Restoration Ratio</p> <p>Category 1 and 2 3 to 1</p> <p>Category 3 and 4 2 to 1</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; width: 80%;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d3d3d3;"> <th style="width: 15%;">Category of Impact Wetland</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Creation or Re-establishment</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Rehabilitation</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Enhancement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Category I: based on total score</td> <td>4:1</td> <td>8:1</td> <td>16:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category I: Mature Forested</td> <td>6:1</td> <td>12:1</td> <td>24:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category II</td> <td>3:1</td> <td>6:1</td> <td>12:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category III</td> <td>2:1</td> <td>4:1</td> <td>8:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category IV</td> <td>1.5:1</td> <td>3:1</td> <td>6:1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category of Impact Wetland	Creation or Re-establishment	Rehabilitation	Enhancement	Category I: based on total score	4:1	8:1	16:1	Category I: Mature Forested	6:1	12:1	24:1	Category II	3:1	6:1	12:1	Category III	2:1	4:1	8:1	Category IV	1.5:1	3:1	6:1	New ratios recommended by Ecology (from page A-19 of the Small Cities Guidance) and required for consistency with BAS.
Category of Impact Wetland	Creation or Re-establishment	Rehabilitation	Enhancement																										
Category I: based on total score	4:1	8:1	16:1																										
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Category IV	1.5:1	3:1	6:1																										
82	CP	Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)	52	<p>8. Wetlands Enhancement as Mitigation.</p> <p>...</p> <p>B. At a minimum, enhancement acreage shall be double <u>according to the ratios in Section 19.40.330.7 above.</u> The acreage required for creation or restoration under Subsection A.</p>	To meet the federal mandate of no net loss of wetland area, Ecology does discourage wetland enhancement only to mitigate for wetland area loss. It is an option under the guidance, but the ratio varies by wetland category and is much higher than double (see tables above).																								
83	E	STREAMS (Section header)	52	<u>STREAMS</u>	Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.																								
84	CA	Streams – Designation and Classification (19.40.340)	53	<p>3. Stream Classifications. Streams shall be classified as Type 4S, Type 2E, Type 3Np, or Type 4Ns according to the criteria in this section permanent water typing system (WAC 222-16-030). <u>Water types are described generally below:</u></p> <p><u>A. Type S waters are all waters inventoried as “shorelines of the state” under Chapter 90.58 RCW. Type S waters are not regulated under this Chapter and are subject to the Shoreline Master</u></p>	<p>Adoption of permanent water-typing system per WAC/Commerce guidance.</p> <p>Recommend adding full definitions for Type S, Type F, Type Np, and Type Ns streams (found in WAC 222-16-030) to definitions section, and linking appropriate text in this section.</p>																								

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				<p><u>Program (Title 20 BMC).</u></p> <p><u>B. Type F waters are segments of natural waters, other than Type S waters, which contain fish habitat.</u></p> <p><u>C. Type Np waters include those which are perennial during a year of normal rainfall and do not have the potential to be used by fish and are typically formed by geomorphic processes.</u></p> <p><u>D. Type Ns waters include those which are seasonal or ephemeral during a year of normal rainfall and do not have the potential to be used by fish and were generally formed by geomorphic processes.</u></p> <p>A. Type 1: Streams inventoried as “Shorelines of the State” under Chapter 90.58 (RCW).</p> <p>B. Type 2: Streams that are natural streams that have perennial (year round) or intermittent flow and have documented use by salmonids.</p> <p>C. Type 3: Streams that are natural streams that have perennial flow and are not used by salmonids.</p> <p>D. Type 4: Streams that are natural streams with perennial or intermittent flows that are not used by fish. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]</p>	See definitions document, incorporated at the end of this table.
85	E	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	53	19.40.350 Streams – Performance <u>Development</u> Standards	Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored stream) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing streams.
86	O	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	54	<p><i>Moved from subsection 2, which refers to buffers:</i></p> <p><u>F.</u> Unless otherwise provided, the following restrictions shall apply to all development proposals within the vicinity of all City of Burien streams and stream buffers that include the introduction of livestock:</p> <p>i. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the stream’s water quality; and</p> <p>ii. Fencing located at the stream buffer edge. [Ord. 580 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]</p>	This regulation applies more generally to streams (not just to stream buffers).
87	CP	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	54	<p>2. Buffers.</p> <p>Stream Type Standard Stream Buffer (feet)</p> <p>Type 1* _____ 125</p> <p>Type 2 _____ 100</p> <p>Type 3 _____ 50</p> <p>Type 4 _____ 25</p>	<p>Recommendation from the Gap Analysis. City will need to adopt for consistency with BAS. Note that for the purposes of buffers, Type 2 streams will become Type F; Type 3 and 4 will become Np and Ns, respectively.</p> <p>BAS-based ranges for the recommended water typing system: Type F: 100-165 ft</p>

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				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stream Type</th> <th>Standard Stream Buffer (feet)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>See Title 20 BMC, Shoreline Master Program</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Np</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ns</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Stream Type	Standard Stream Buffer (feet)	S	See Title 20 BMC, Shoreline Master Program	F	100	Np	50	Ns	50	Type Np: 50-65 ft Type Ns: 50-65 ft Note that buffers may be reduced to 25 feet – see bullet H (old numbering) below.
Stream Type	Standard Stream Buffer (feet)														
S	See Title 20 BMC, Shoreline Master Program														
F	100														
Np	50														
Ns	50														
88	CA	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	55	*as of October 20, 2003 date of adoption of this Chapter, no Type 4S streams exist in Burien.	Updated to be current.										
89	O	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	55	D. No impervious surfaces are allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the edge of a designated or modified stream buffer. This area serves to protect the stream during development activities, use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. The following impervious surfaces may be allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the buffer edge: building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area, and residential driveways and patios subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City's stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10). <i>Numbering of subsequent bullets revised accordingly.</i>	Now covered under 19.40.230 General development standards.										
90	CP	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	56	GH. Buffer reduction with enhancement may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical area study) if: ... iv. For Type F and Type Np streams, Buffer reductions under this Section shall be limited to twenty-five (25)% of the standard buffer width. Or a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet, whichever is greater. For Type Ns streams, buffer reductions shall result in a buffer of no less than twenty-five (25) feet.	BAS indicates that buffers do not provide any buffering functions when smaller than 25 feet. This clarification allows reduction of Type F and Type Np streams consistent with the City's existing code, and allows greater reduction of Type Ns stream buffers to accommodate existing conditions in the City while still ensuring functional buffers.										
91	CP	Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)	57	v. If the buffer reduction results in a buffer of less than twenty-five (25) feet, the applicant shall be responsible for attending an environmental stewardship Class Acceptable to the City.	Buffers smaller than 25 feet are no longer possible given the revised reduction regulations above.										

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		Standards)			
92	CA	Streams – Permitted Alterations (19.40.360)	57-60	<p>1. Alteration to Streams.</p> <p>A. Relocation or piping of any Type 1 or 2F stream in the City of Burien shall not be permitted unless undertaken for stream enhancement as described in BMC 19.40.360.1 (B). Relocation or piping of Type 3 or 4Np or Ns streams may take place only when it is part of an approved mitigation or restoration plan, and will result in equal or better habitat and water quality, and will not diminish the flow capacity of the stream.</p> <p>2. Alterations to Stream Buffers.</p> <p>...</p> <p>C. Utilities such as water, telephone, cable, electric, and natural gas may be allowed in Type 3Np or Type 4Ns stream buffers if: ...</p> <p>E. The following surface water management activities and facilities may be allowed in Type 3Np and Type 4Ns stream buffers only as follows:</p> <p>i. Surface water discharge to a Type 3Np or Type 4Ns stream from a detention facility, pre-settlement pond or other surface water management activity...</p> <p>ii A Type 3Np or Type 4Ns stream or stream buffer may be used for a regional retention/detention facility if: ...</p> <p>G. Stream crossings may be allowed and may encroach on the required stream buffer if...</p> <p>...</p> <p>ii. All crossings use bridges or other construction techniques which do not disturb the stream bed or bank; except that bottomless culverts, fish friendly culverts or other appropriate methods demonstrated to provide fisheries protection may be used for Type 2F, 3Np, or 4Ns streams if the culvert design is in accordance with the WDFW manual <i>Fish Passage Design at Road Culverts</i>;</p>	Mapped to new water typing; also, Type S waters are not regulated under this Chapter.
93	E	Streams – Mitigation requirements (19.40.370, now Additional mitigation requirements)	61	19.40.370 Streams – Additional m Mitigation requirements.	To reflect general mitigation requirements in BMC 19.40.170.
94	O	Streams –	61	1. General Requirements.	Now covered under 19.40.170 Mitigation Requirements.

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		Mitigation requirements (19.40.370, now Additional mitigation requirements)		A. All impacts to streams that degrade the functions and values of the stream shall be avoided. If alteration to the stream is unavoidable, all adverse impacts to the stream and its buffer resulting from a development proposal or alteration shall be mitigated in accordance with an approved mitigation plan as described below.	
95	E	Streams – Mitigation requirements (19.40.370, now Additional mitigation requirements)	61	AB. Restoration or mitigation shall be required when a stream or buffer is altered in violation of law or without any specific permission or approval by the Director. <u>In addition to the requirements of BMC 19.40.170, aA mitigation plan for stream impacts shall demonstrate that:</u> ... BC. Mitigation <u>In addition to the requirements of BMC 19.40.170, mitigation minimum requirements shall include:</u>	Internal reference added for enhanced usability.
96	E	FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS (Section header)	63	<u>FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS</u>	Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.
97	E	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)	63	19.40.380 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification	No classifications of FWHCAs are presented in this section.
98	CA	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)	63	1. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are those habitat areas that meet any of the following criteria: ... F. Bald eagle habitat protected pursuant to the Washington State Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Rules (WAC 232-12-202); or G. Heron rookeries or active nesting trees; <u>or</u>	Per City staff recommendation, to reflect changes to WAC.
99	CA	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification	63	<u>H. Waters of the state, regulated under Section 19.40.340, Streams, of this Chapter.</u>	Under the WAC, FWHCAs include waters of the state, which include streams. The City has indicated that it wishes to keep its stream regulations separate than those for other FWHCAs. In order to clarify how the City's regulations map to the WAC, we have added bullet 19.40.380(1)(H) under FWHCA designation. This helps explain the separate stream section in the code, and serves to illustrate why it sometimes makes more sense to

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		(19.40.380)			incorporate stream regulations under FWHCAs, to avoid overlaps/redundancies. However, in the case of overlaps, the code is clear that the more protective regulations would apply (19.40.030(1)). There are examples of other jurisdictions that follow this model.
100	E	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)	63	2. The approximate location and extent of known fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are shown on the <u>Critical Areas Maps</u> adopted by the City, <u>as described in BMC 19.40.040(2)(A) and</u> as most recently updated.	Added for clarity and consistency with other sections.
101	E	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Performance Standards (19.40.390, now Development Standards)	64	19.40.390 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Performance <u>Development</u> Standards.	Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored habitat) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing FWHCAs.
102	E	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Performance Standards (19.40.390, now Development Standards)		b. The location and description of the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas on the subject property, as well as any potential fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas within 200 feet of the subject property as shown on the City’s adopted <u>Critical Areas Maps</u> ; and ...	Edited for clarity and consistency with other sections.
103	E	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats (19.40.410)	67	1. Endangered, threatened, and sensitive species habitat. ... B. B. Whenever activities are proposed adjacent to a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area with which state or federally endangered, threatened, or sensitive species have a primary association, such area shall be protected through the application of protection measures in accordance with a Habitat Management Plan prepared by a qualified professional (<u>BMP 19.40.390</u>) and approved by the City.	Internal reference added for usability.
104	CA	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats	67	C. Bald eagle habitat shall be protected pursuant to the Federal Washington State Bald Eagle Protection Rules Act (<u>WAC 232-12-202</u>). Whenever activities are proposed <u>within 660 feet</u> of adjacent to a verified nest territory or communal roost, a <u>Habitat Management Plan</u> shall be developed by a qualified professional. Activities are adjacent to bald eagle sites when they are	Per City staff recommendation, to reflect changes to WAC.

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		(19.40.410)		within eight hundred (800) feet of an eagle nest, or within a quarter mile (1,320 feet) if in a shoreline foraging area. The applicant shall verify the location of eagle management areas for each proposed activity, consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if a permit is required. Prior to issuance of the building permit by the City, the applicant shall provide written approval of the Habitat Management Plan by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.	
105	CA	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats (19.40.410)	68	2. Aquatic Habitats. ... B. Filling of aquatic habitats, when authorized by the City of Burien's Shoreline Management Master Program shall not adversely impact salmonids or their habitat or shall mitigate any unavoidable impacts, and shall only be allowed for a water-dependent activity.	Aquatic habitats under the jurisdiction of the SMP would be under the jurisdiction of that SMP's CAO (even if it refers to this CAO). This statement is not necessary.
106	E	CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS (Section header)	68	<u>CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS</u>	Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.
107	E	Critical aquifer recharge areas – Performance Standards (19.40.430, now Development Standards)	69-72	19.40.430 Critical aquifer recharge areas – Performance-Development Standards. ... 4. Appeal of determination. ... D. If the hydrogeologic assessment determines that the facility will have no effect on groundwater, the facility is exempt from the performance development standards requirements in Sections 19.40.350.6. E. If the hydrogeologic assessment determines that the facility could have an effect on the groundwater resource, the City shall require implementation of <u>applicable</u> development standards and applicable performance standards in 19.40.350.5 and 19.40.350.6. 5. Performance-Development standards – General requirements.	Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing CARAs.
108	CA	Critical aquifer recharge areas – Performance Standards (19.40.430, now Development Standards)	72	C. Storage tank permits. The City of Burien specifically regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage tanks, pursuant to the Uniform Fire Code (Article 70) <u>International Fire Code</u> and this Chapter. The Washington Department of Ecology also regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage tanks (WAC 173-360). The local Fire District regulates and authorizes permits for the removal of underground storage tanks (UFC 7002).	Edited per City staff recommendation, to reflect changes to City fire code.

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109		DEFINITIONS (19.10)	NA	19.10.140.5 Ecoregion - Ecoregions are defined using EPA's Ecoregions of the Pacific Northwest Document No. 600/3-86/033 July 1986 by Omernik and Gallant. The term ecoregions is used to define a mapped classification of the ecosystem regions of the United States. Ecoregions are generally considered to be regions of relative homogeneity in ecological systems or in relationships between organisms and their environments. In general, ecoregions have a distinct composition and distribution of plant and animal species.	Defined using EPA's <i>Ecoregions of the Pacific Northwest</i> Document No. 600/3-86/033 July 1986 by Omernik and Gallant, as defined in WAC 173-340-7493(7)(a).
110		DEFINITIONS (19.10)		19.10.182 Frequently flooded area - Frequently flooded areas are lands in the flood plain 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 groundwater. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal areas, wetlands, and areas where high groundwater forms ponds on the ground surface.	WAC 365-190-030(8)
111		DEFINITIONS (19.10)		19.10.545.5 Type F Water - Type F Water means segments of natural waters other than Type S Waters, which are within the bankfull widths of defined channels and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of 0.5 acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by one of the following four categories: (a) Waters, which are diverted for domestic use by more than 10 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than 10 persons, where such diversion is determined by the department to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be Type F Water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less; (b) Waters, which are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type F Water upstream from the point of diversion for 1,500 feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality. The department may allow additional harvest beyond the requirements of Type F Water designation provided the department determines after a landowner-requested on-site assessment by the department of fish and wildlife, department of ecology, the affected tribes and interested parties that: (i) The management practices proposed by the landowner will adequately protect water quality for the fish hatchery; and (ii) Such additional harvest meets the requirements of the water type designation that would apply in the absence of the hatchery; (c) Waters, which are within a federal, state, local, or private campground having more than 10 camping units: Provided, That the water shall not be considered to enter a campground until it	WAC 222-16-030(2)

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				reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within 100 feet of a camping unit, trail or other park improvement; (d) Riverine ponds, wall-based channels, and other channel features that are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria: (i) The site must be connected to a fish habitat stream and accessible during some period of the year; and (ii) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish.	
112		DEFINITIONS (19.10)		19.10.546 Type Np Water - Type Np Water means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial nonfish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.	WAC 222-16-030(3)
113		DEFINITIONS (19.10)		19.10.546.3 Type Ns Water - Type Ns Water means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not Type S, F, or Np Waters. These are seasonal, nonfish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type Np Water. Ns Waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type S, F, or Np Waters.	WAC 222-16-030(4)
114		DEFINITIONS (19.10)		19.10.546.5 Type S Water - Type S Water means all waters, within their bankfull width, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" under chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW including periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands.	WAC 222-16-030(1)
115		DEFINITIONS (19.10)		19.10.580 Wetlands - Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, as required by RCW 36.70A.175 (Ecology Publication #96-94). Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated, by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances to support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adopted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street,	Wetlands definition updated per WAC/Ecology guidance. WAC 365-190-030(22)

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				<p>or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands. For identifying and delineating a wetland, local government shall use the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual. approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements.</p>	