

## SURVEY RESULTS

The on-line survey was provided as an additional means to gain feedback on the issues listed in Appendix 1. The survey was conducted using Survey Monkey. The survey was open for two weeks during March 2010. Four people requested to participate in the survey after it closed and all late responses were included.

It is important to note that the survey provides useful insights into how people from different perspectives view the update process but the survey is not statistically valid nor are the results for the different affiliations statistically valid. For example the survey results cannot be used to say the majority of county planners or any other group holds a given set of perspectives based on the survey. However, the results can be used to indicate how people like county planners that responded to the survey feel about a particular issue and where differences of opinion by group may exist. The purpose of the survey and white paper were to expand the frame of reference of the consultant team to provide broader insight into proposed recommendations.

Overall 230 responses were received: 9 County Elected, 18 County Planners, 35 City Planners, 83 Shoreline Property Owners, 19 Consultants, 16 Property Rights Members, 11 State Agency Staff, 22 Scientists, 4 Tribal Staff, 17 Business Members, and 43 Other Affected Parties. The survey asked people to identify their affiliation including: city or county elected official or planner, shoreline property owner, property rights organization, consultant, scientist, state agency, business, Ecology staff, tribe and other affected party. The survey allowed people to pick more than one affiliation so a person could pick shoreline property owner, consultant and business. This can be noted in the data below where numbers of affiliations do not equal the number of respondents.

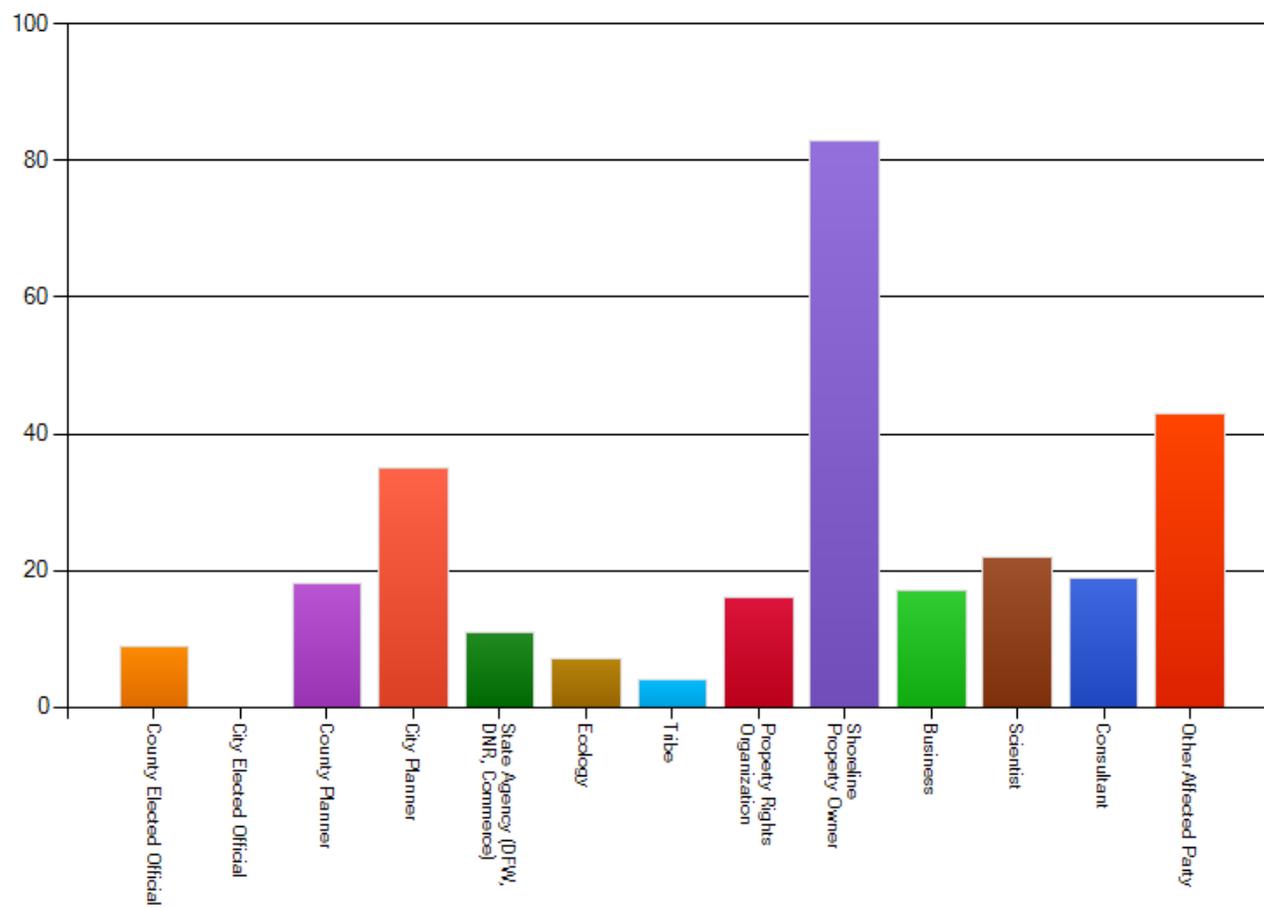
Respondents to the survey were from across Puget Sound but not evenly distributed. Some areas had many more people responding: 81 of the 230 respondents were from the San Juans, 24 from Kitsap, 22 from King and 16 from Jefferson. We received responses from city or county elected officials or planners from all Puget Sound counties except Mason. More than half of the 61 local government officials that responded were in jurisdictions that have not started or are less than one year into the update process and most of the respondents overall do not have completed SMPs.

The following document provides the raw data about how survey respondents answered each question of the survey. No analysis is provided. Questions and information are presented in the order respondents viewed them. Where respondents had an opportunity to provide additional written comments in response to a multiple choice question the written comments are included below after the question. All written responses are included and remain in the original form in which they were submitted.

**Note Letter and Legal size paper is necessary to print.**

## SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

What is your affiliation(s)?



What is your affiliation(s)?	
Answer Options	Response Count
County Elected Official	9
City Elected Official	0
County Planner	18
City Planner	35
State Agency (DFW, DNR, Commerce)	11
Ecology	7
Tribe	4
Property Rights Organization	16
Shoreline Property Owner	83
Business	17
Scientist	22
Consultant	19
Other Affected Party	43

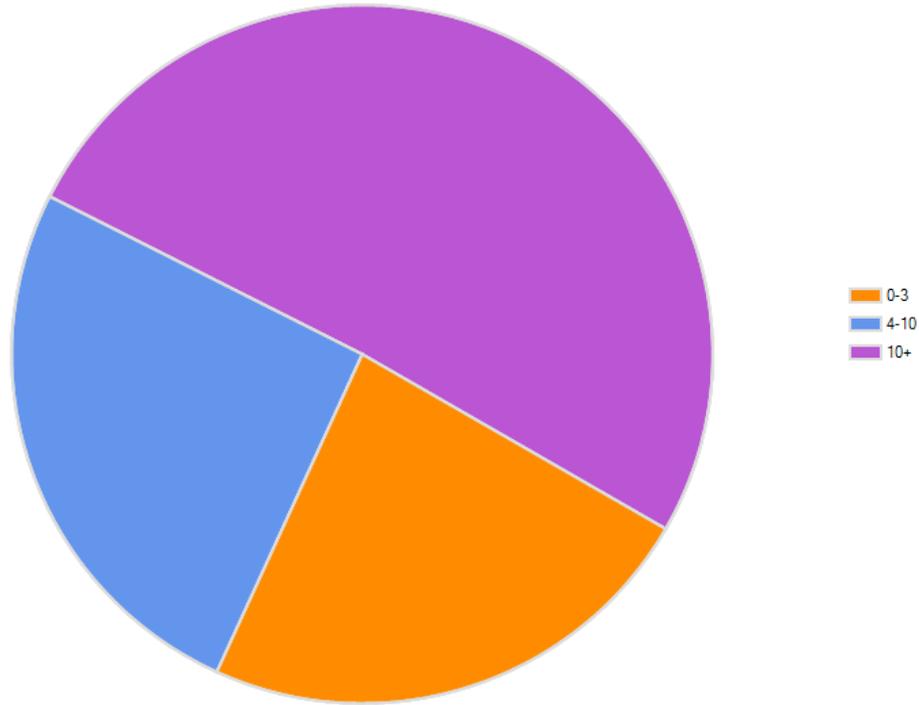
Respondents were able to select more than one affiliation. The next table shows a breakdown of respondents who chose multiple affiliations.

**Table Showing Multiple Affiliations**

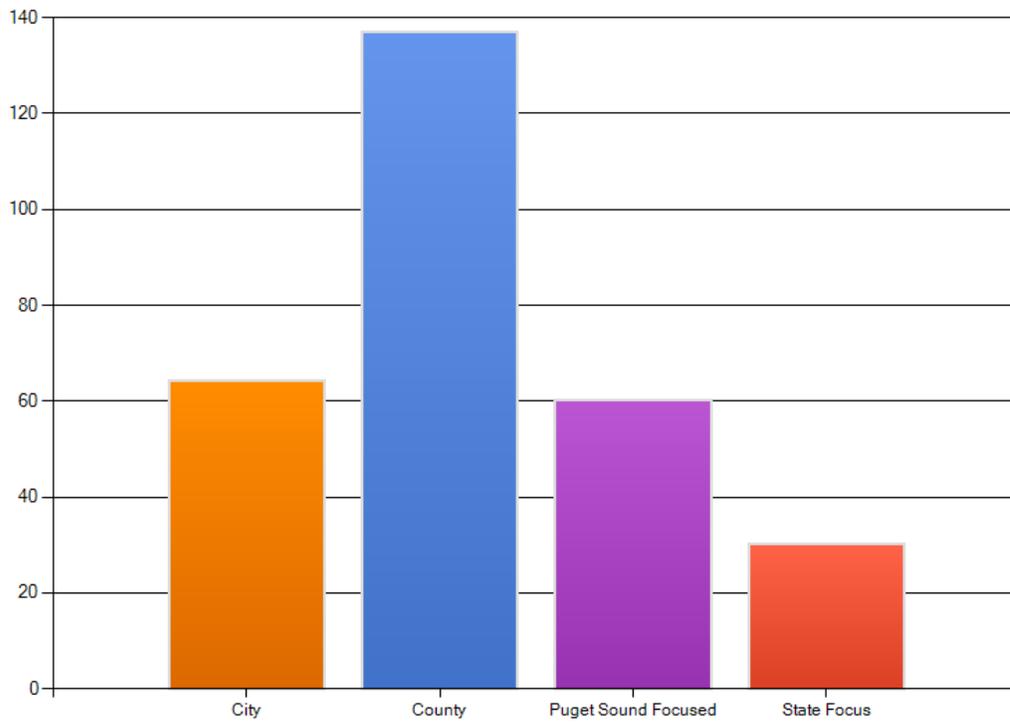
Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Property Owner	Consultant	State Agency	Ecology	Prop Rights Org	Business	Tribe	Scientist	Other Affected Party
County Elected Official	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City Elected Official	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Planner	0	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
City Planner	0	0	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
State Agency (DFW, DNR, Commerce)	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ecology	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
Property Rights Organization	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	16	4	1	3	2
Shoreline Property Owner	0	1	2	83	5	0	0	9	8	0	7	2
Business	0	1	0	8	2	1	0	4	17	0	2	4
Scientist	0	2	2	7	2	1	0	3	2	1	22	4
Consultant	1	1	0	5	19	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Other Affected Party	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	4	43

The table above shows how some respondents selected various affiliations. For example, 9 respondents affiliated with “County Elected Official.” One of the County Elected Officials also affiliated with “Consultant.”

How many years have you managed shorelines or shoreline property?



Is your focus with a particular area, if so which one(s)?



**If you selected City or County in the previous question, which County are you in?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not Applicable	8.3%	17
County Outside of Puget Sound	1.5%	3
Clallam	2.9%	6
Island	2.0%	4
Jefferson	7.8%	16
King	10.8%	22
Kitsap	11.8%	24
Mason	0.5%	1
Pierce	3.4%	7
San Juan	39.7%	81
Skagit	1.0%	2
Snohomish	4.9%	10
Thurston	3.4%	7
Whatcom	2.0%	4

**If you are only working with one city or county Shoreline Master Program update what is its status?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not started	8.7%	20
Beginning (less than a year)	23.9%	55
Middle (1 or more years)	20.9%	48
Locally Adopted	7.8%	18
Ecology Approved	2.6%	6
Don't Know	11.3%	26
Not Applicable	24.8%	57

**Comments**

The following 14 written comments were provided by individual respondents to the question: “If you are only working with one city or county Shoreline Master Program update what is its status?” Comments are not associated here with an affiliation.

- 1 Have been involved with several

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- 2 King County-- 2-3 yrs.

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- 3 working w/ Whatcom and Bellingham

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- 4 2012 Update to exiting SMP on the 2010 docket

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- 5 Our draft has gone through a Planning Commission Hearing and been forwarded to DOE; we have received a comment letter and are now trying to figure out how we can finish the SMP, given that our funding eligibility ran out at the end of 2008

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- 6 I am not "working with" any county, but am vitally interested in San Juan County's process.

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- 7 I own property that could potentially be effected by new shoreline and wetlands ordinance

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- 8 Council will adopt a resolution on March 15 allowing staff to submitt final drarft to DOE. Submitting to DOE on March 24 for their review and approval.

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- 9 iam or have been involved with several

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- 10 near completion

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- 11 working on two--one is almost locally adopted the other is just starting.

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- 12 Against major popular opposition, and in opposition to the County planning commission !

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- 13 I am working with several jurisdictions around the state

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- 14 Nearly complete.

**If you are or have been involved with more than one local government, how many Shoreline Master Program updates are you or have you been involved with?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not Applicable	68.5%	152
2-3	18.0%	40
4-10	9.0%	20
10+	4.5%	10

## SECTION 2: SHORELINE PROTECTION EFFECTIVENESS

Do you feel current regulations are adequately protecting your MARINE SHORELINES (beaches, bluffs, vegetative cover, eelgrass and forage fish beaches)?													
Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Prop Owner	Prop Rights Org	State Agency	Ecology	Consultant	Scientist	Tribe	Business	Other Affected Party	
The current regulations are sufficient to achieve the necessary protection.													
Yes	4	4	13	61	14	5	0	10	6	1	16	28	
No	3	10	10	8	0	5	5	8	12	3	0	11	
Don't Know	2	3	9	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	
	9	17	32	75	15	11	6	18	20	4	17	40	
The current regulations are effectively enforced and applied.													
Yes	4	3	14	38	10	1	0	10	2	0	10	11	
No	3	13	10	21	2	9	4	6	16	4	6	23	
Don't Know	2	1	8	16	3	1	2	2	2	0	1	6	
	9	17	32	75	15	11	6	18	20	4	17	40	
New regulations are needed to better protect marine shorelines.													
Yes	6	10	11	7	0	5	5	7	11	3	1	11	
No	2	4	10	59	14	5	0	9	7	1	14	25	
Don't Know	1	3	11	9	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	
	9	17	32	75	15	11	6	18	20	4	17	40	
The current regulations are overly protective and unduly limit property owners.													
Yes	0	0	3	41	12	1	0	3	2	1	9	14	
No	8	15	19	31	1	10	5	14	15	3	7	21	
Don't Know	1	2	10	3	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	5	
	9	17	32	75	15	11	6	18	20	4	17	40	

## Comments

The following 39 written comments were provided by individual respondents in response to the question: “Do you feel current regulations are adequately protecting your MARINE SHORELINES (beaches, bluffs, vegetative cover, eelgrass and forage fish beaches)?” The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 39 responses is: County Planners (1), City Planners (13), Shoreline Property owners (13), Consultants (6), State agency staff (2), Ecology staff (1), Property Rights Organizations (3), Scientists (6), Business (2) and Other (6). Note that the total number of affiliations does not add up to 39 as each survey participant could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner resulting in 1 respondent and 2 affiliations.)

1.	hard to answer - not sure if you mean SMA or city SMP - I'll answer from SMA perspective
2.	Not involved with marine, only freshwater
3.	too much regulation
4.	Enforcement and application of current laws are a good place to start while new SMPs are completed.
5.	The current regulations are sometimes overburdensom and other times not burdensome enough.
6.	I don't work with marine shorelines
7.	Many municipalities adopted CAO regulating shorelines in 2005-2006, not updating their SMPs contrary to ESHB1933.
8.	by current i mean our 1989 SMP but our 2009 SMP will be much more protective.
9.	Regulations are expanding out of control and restricting the property rights of some very responsible and environmentally concerned property owners
10.	Upland development have great impacts on the quality of our shorelines which isn't factored into the planning process. There seems to be a trend in shutting down shoreline development when upland impacts and associated drainage basins add greatly to polluting our shorelines.
11.	we are NOT Snohomish or King Co.
12.	Changes to existing regulations are preferred over new regulations to deal with these problems
13.	I think these at not really yes or no answers, some aspects yes and some no. I have mixed feeling about new regulations, some will be good, others not. Also, some current regulations are overly protective and unduly limit rights, but others don't.
14.	definition of no net loss a huge obstacle to recovery!
15.	regulations,enforcement largely political, potentially destructive, much effort wasted,huge sums spent to little or no good
16.	current regulations are poorly managed with property owners made adversaries.
17.	I was required to push a button, but the answer to the last question is "sometimes"
18.	You buy property located on a natural marine system/shoreline, you should have to live with the character of those systems and minimally alter them to "protect" your investment.
19.	But the red tap to protect, improve shoreline property is legally expensive and over burdening on property owners
20.	Some of the regulations are irrational and are not based on valid science

21. cumulative impacts are not being addresses well enough
22. No ECY official has been able to identify a site specific situation where a "loss of ecological function" has happened that was not protected by existing regulations. No ECY official (Gordon White, Jeff Stuart, Paula Ehlers has been able to state why we need universal 150' buffers.
23. San Juan County is currently doing a FINE job of protecting shorelines
24. The current and proposed regulations assume that property owners do not want to protect the shorelines. This is wrong.
25. regs are not enforced.
26. CAO is overly protective - SMP revision was not necessary
27. In general most protect adequately
28. Regulations alone are inadequate - need education & incentives
29. I am assuming that our CAO is included in the SMP
30. "adequately protect", "Necessary protection", "need to better protect" are all judgement statements. These decisions are ultimately up to the elected officials. We're simply trying to update our plans to be consistent with the regulations adopted and settled upon by other parties.
31. Conservancy and natural shorelines have significant protection. Code compliance is likely more the issue. For other shorelines, many regulations are likely adequate, since County critical areas regulations already apply. However, review of SMP policies and regulations is needed because the County's SMP has not had a comprehensive review and evaluation for over 30 years.
32. Bug in program wont let me continue..but I have answered the question
33. They are rarely enforced at all for those that don't get permits
34. We do not have marine shoreline in our jurisdiction.
35. I think the second question about application and enforcement are key - the shoreline would likely look much different if the existing regulations had been consistently implemented and enforcement actions taken when there are violations.
36. fresh water systems only in city
37. Current regulations are outdated and have little or no scientific basis
38. Some current regulations ARE overly protective and unduly limit property rights, because there is insufficient scientific evidence that those measures actually provide significant, measurable benefit to the shoreline. On the other hand, scientifically-based EFFECTIVE regulations are sorely lacking and the shoreline is not being adequately protected, which also includes insufficient will on the part of government to undertake enforcement of what we already have in place.
39. Answered assuming the SMP has been updated and approved by Ecology.

**Do you feel current regulations are adequately protecting your FRESHWATER SHORELINES (floodplains, channel migration, flood storage, side channels, vegetation)?**

Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Property Owner	Consultant	State Agency	Ecology	Property Rights Organization	Scientist	Tribe	Business	Other Affected Party
The current regulations are sufficient to achieve the necessary protection.												
Yes	3	4	17	51	10	5	0	14	6	1	15	26
No	4	9	9	9	7	5	5	0	12	3	1	12
Don't Know	2	4	6	15	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2
	9	17	32	75	18	11	6	15	20	4	17	40
The current regulations are effectively enforced and applied.												
Yes	3	3	16	34	8	1	0	11	2	1	10	11
No	4	13	12	19	9	9	4	1	16	3	5	22
Don't Know	2	1	4	22	1	1	2	3	2	0	2	7
	9	17	32	75	18	11	6	15	20	4	17	40
New regulations are needed to better protect freshwater shorelines.												
Yes	6	12	9	6	6	5	4	0	11	3	2	11
No	2	3	17	53	11	4	0	14	6	1	13	26
Don't Know	1	2	6	16	1	2	2	1	3	0	2	3
	9	17	32	75	18	11	6	15	20	4	17	40
The current regulations are overly protective and unduly limit property owners.												
Yes	0	2	4	38	4	1	0	12	2	1	9	13
No	8	14	23	26	12	10	4	1	15	3	7	20
Don't Know	1	1	5	11	2	0	2	2	3	0	1	7
	9	17	32	75	18	11	6	15	20	4	17	40

## Comments

The following 30 written comments were provided by individual respondents in response to the question: “Do you feel current regulations are adequately protecting your FRESHWATER SHORELINES (beaches, bluffs, vegetative cover, eelgrass and forage fish beaches)?” The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 30 responses is: County Planners (1), City Planners (11), Shoreline Property owners (10), Consultants (6), State agency staff (2), Business (1), Ecology staff (1), Property Rights Organizations (3), Scientists (6), and Other (3). Note that the total number of affiliations does not add up to the 30 as each survey participant could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner resulting in 1 respondent and 2 affiliations.)

1.	Answering with regards to SMA (not SMPs)
2.	(1)CAO reg's are excessive. (2) BAS is insufficient to justify them. (3) Fully independent peer review is needed (sans any funding by State agencies)
3.	Our SMP really does not address fresh water. Our CAO Does, and does a good job.
4.	Many municipalities adopted CAO regulating shorelines in 2005-2006, not updating their SMPs contrary to ESHB1933.
5.	same as above.
6.	Most of the problems are not in San Juan County. The failure to thoughtfully apply and enforce SMP in urban Puget Sound historically is the core of the problem.
7.	why are you asking people their opinion? why not SCIENCE?
8.	Same as above
9.	definition of no net loss a huge obstacle to recovery!
10.	DOE does a poor job. These people alienate all concerned.
11.	I was required to push a button, but the answer to the last question is "sometimes"
12.	I would say they are no adequate - look at the recent relative increase in homes built in floodplains and when people buy them, they expect the rest of the taxpayers to bail them out when they flood...
13.	Some of the regulations are irrational and are not based on valid science
14.	We need more information about local streams
15.	see comments to #1
16.	enforce
17.	100 year channel migration setbacks are uncompensated takings
18.	Multiple jurisdictions. In general protection is adequate
19.	Regulations alone are inadequate - need education and incentives
20.	we have no regulated freshwater shorelines
21.	Please see note for previous question
22.	Similar to answer to question #1.

- 23. bug in program i answered the question

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- 24. Most landowners are unaware of the regulations

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- 25. not freshwater shorelines

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- 26. If would be helpful if WDFW would enforce against private property owners more frequently instead of just against local jurisdictions.

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- 27. Same comment as above (expect a different existing picture with thorough enforcement/application).

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- 28. Current regulations are outdated and have little or no scientific basis

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- 29. No freshwater bodies in jurisdiction

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- 30. Assumes this question applies to an updated SMP.

**Do you think shoreline property owners generally feel respected and supported in managing their land for their private interests and for environmental benefit?**

Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Property Owner	Consultant	State Agency	Ecology	Prop Rights Org	Scientist	Tribe	Business	Other Affected Party
Yes	0	0	11	13	4	2	0	2	2	2	6	7
No	7	13	16	60	12	5	3	13	13	1	11	28
Don't Know	2	4	5	2	2	4	3	0	5	1	0	5

**Comments**

The following 114 written comments were provided by individual respondents in response to the question: “Do you think shoreline property owners generally feel respected and supported in managing their land for their private interests and for environmental benefit? If you answered "No," what would be helpful in support of property owners?” The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 114 responses is: County Elected (5), County Planner (9), City Planner (16), Shoreline Property Owner (48), Consultant (13), State Agency (3), Ecology staff (3), Property Rights Organizations (12), Scientists (10), Business (11), Tribe (1), and Other (20). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

1. Local jurisdictions should consider them partners in implementing shoreline regulations. Educate and help them understand what's good for environment and how to make it happen (trainings? workshops?). Provide means for shoreline owners to monitor and manage shorelines (e.g., establish reporting framework). Local jurisdictions do not have the resources to do all that's needed - many shoreline owners would like to help - they have vested interests in the health of the state's waters.

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2. See answer to 2, above. ECY has attempted to take advantage of complacency and non-peer reviewed science to encourage jurisdictions to push for unnec. and excessive restrictions.

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3. Intrusive over regulation by San Juan County employees who have no ownership respect.

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4. state and county officials without the attitude they know best and without a political and media driven agendas.

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5. More education (certification programs, such as the septic inspection classes), and incentives to encourage conservation. Explaining to property owners what and where environmental problems are and what to do about them. Explain to owners what the vision for the County's environment is.

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6. More public education; certification such as SJC septic regs; and incentives; identification of problems for property owners

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7. I do not know what would be helpful

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8. Absolutely positively not--try providing clear evidence of a problem caused by San Juan County landowners and clear evidence that the proposed "solutions" will solve any clearly identified problems. Treating property owners with respect. Stop spending millions of dollars on "studies" that are poorly written and irrelevant to San Juan County.

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9. Education and outreach

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10. Define the problem that property owners are causing so that they can solve them.

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11. Keep commercial shellfish aquaculture out of neighborhood areas that are not traditional aquaculture areas. These are areas that have been traditionally used for recreation, and have no history of commercial uses. It is wrong to commercialize these areas for the benefit of a few, and to the detriment of many. These areas are relatively pristine and in good ecological condition. Let's keep them that way, and keep out the PVC tubes, bags, nets, barges, and other activities in normally quiet tidal areas.

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12. Not a double standard. Upland protections and tideland protections from direct impacts like aquaculture must be required---otherwise, the double standard continues.

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13. Incentives to be better stewards

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14. In Island County there is wide diversity of views on shoreline and environmental protections. Some believe they should be able to use their property as they wish, others believe they have a shared responsibility for land protection. I believe the only way to be successful in long term preservation efforts is through education and an overarching landscape approach to planning that includes watersheds, near shore, wetlands, native vegetation retention, LID, interlocal plans, biodiversity planning, wildlife corridor planning, urban area planning to minimize sprawl development, water usage planning, solid waste planning including pharmaceutical disposal, nitrate and fecal coliform filtration etc.
15. Our city, Burien, was neglectful of its duty to actively engage the participation of shoreline homeowners. They have been dismissive of our inputs, once we did become aware of the harm that is being threatened, and have made little or no effort to work from us. It is clear that this process has been skewed by environmental activists and by others who have little or no respect for the rights of private property owners.
16. Increased staffing to consistently, quickly, and repeatedly respond to their requests and needs for information, technical assistance, and timely permitting.
17. Nobody likes to be told what to do with their land especially when they have to pay a fee in addition.

I believe incentive based codes are helpful. People need options to choose from. Even a 5 year old likes to be asked if they want A or B. It gives a sense of empowerment.

How property owners "Feel" has very little to do with science or regulations and everything to do with emotions. When developing regulations I think we tend to neglect the emotional aspect.

18. Property owners are the best protectors of the shoreline they own. Why should government assume property owners would defile their own land? Government should work with property owners to solve problems and encourage stewardship. This is the only way to gain the trust of property owners.
19. Support is a relative term and will be different for every jurisdiction and the body of water within their jurisdiction. State regulations leaves no wiggle room for the character of the neighborhoods the water is located in.
20. Low interest loans, local support with compliance,
21. More information and financial support for restoration/mitigation work.
22. There is not enough enforcement.  
Regs. need to be simplified for all land holders.
23. There rights
24. Information about how their property fits in to the bigger picture and how they can manage to protect functions while still using their property
25. More education about the need to maintain vegetation and natural drainage. More recognition to those doing the right thing.
26. Clarity from state and local governments about what is being required and why.
27. Change of leadership and personnel.
28. Local, state and federal officials should give property owners the benefit of the doubt that they are being good stewards.

29. Unfortunately, there is no give and take between the property owners and the regulators. Further more each shoreline is somewhat unique and it should not be a one size fits all regulation.

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30. My experience with San Juan County Planning Department shows their propensity to recommend denial of shoreline projects. An applicant will provide all the necessary studies to back up a "no-impact" analysis yet they, more often than not, recommend denial based on a broad overly restrictive interpretation of policy disregarding the scientific studies. There is no desire coming out of the planning department for creating balance between environmental impacts, mitigation and property development.

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31. Don't change the rules in the middle of the game.

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32. Seriously consider their concerns and suggestions BEFORE preparing proposed regulations. Use COMMON SENSE in preparing plans. Use real science instead of Best Available Science, which can be, and often is, the same as Junk Science.

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33. More mailed information from the county or city concerning SMP info and updates.

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34. Shoreline property owners are treated as if they are trying to destroy rather than protect what they own.

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35. Just so you understand, I was one of the four people who drafted the National Coastal Zone Management Act in 1970 while in grad school at UW, and one of the five people who drafted Initiative 43 (which became the Washington State Shoreline Management Act), worked on gathering signatures to put it on the ballot, and help guide it through the legislative process. I never bother to mention these things to staff persons when working on projects, but have been routinely blown off by County level staff people in San Juan and other counties when seeking permits that fully correspond to adopted SMPs and good practice in the shoreline areas. They simply don't use any good sense. I even had a town administrator essentially blackmail me into signing a liability release on an unrelated issue by using the SMP permit process. I hate to sound cynical, but there is no legislative cure for such matters.

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36. The new CAO process reflects the lack of respect for private property owners and their rights, particularly residential property owners, who are arguably better stewards and conservators of their individual properties than any government agency could hope to be. If setbacks are pushed back, beware the law of unintended consequences: Human activities along the shorelines will always exist. Better not to drive away those who have a vested interest in conserving their properties.

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37. show us if we have caused any damage.

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38. conservation incentives

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39. recognition and acceptance of and for the diverse stewardship practices shoreline owners have introduced and maintain.

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40. give the property owner more leeway in deciding the use of THEIR land.

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41. The perception among many/most property owners is that property rights are at a distinct disadvantage when compared to GOVERNMENTAL perspectives on the environment. I put that in capital letters because there are multiple perspectives on whether there are significant environmental problems in our waters/shoreline areas and what, if anything, needs to be done for the future. Defining significant problems according to a science-based analysis has not been done. The perception among affected property owners, in my opinion, is that

the state and federal authority has the money and the power to effect its own agenda and will do so despite opposition.

42. Absolutely positively NOT. Undermined and sold down the river as it were by "know it alls" who really don't seem to know much about OUR COUNTY. Disenfranchised. The highly-funded "environmentalist"-consultant complex controls everything that happens in this sphere. Suggesting a different view or approach results in being treated like a heretic during the Inquisition. All with artificial smiles and politeness and "process."
43. I do not understand the different agency that regulate our property. For example, San Juan county and the state department of ecology both restrict how I use my property. However, I don't know what the rules are and I don't know how or who to contact about any regulations that may exist. I have been told that I won't be able to rebuild or remodel my home. But I don't know where to find out about this.
44. Owners of Shoreline properties in San Juan County are, for the most part, very cognizant of the environment and good stewards of their land. When a governmental official pushes the precautionary principle upon us, it is offensive. Use a carrot instead of a stick.
45. We should know what problems exist and let property owners to mitigate actual problems. Owners are the best stewards of the land, not government.
46. The current trend is to further restrict what is allowed. In my experience San Juan County is very arbitrary in its enforcement. It comes down very hard on individuals and yet violates its own rule routinely. The rules should be applied in a uniform manner and then the shoreline will be protected.
47. Incentives
48. Basic property rights not controlled by more government regulation by a few activists
49. I think that many shoreline property owners are unaware of the SMA and other regulations in place, and act on development activities without looking into possible applicable permitting. Unfortunately, the folks who are compliant with permitting are being punished for their efforts by delaying projects and fees. And people who choose not to get permits aren't being penalized. I think that the local jurisdictions need to be more proactive by educating property owners of their new responsibility as stewards of these natural resources. Some ideas: sending new property owners, upon purchase, information about applicable regulations as well as ongoing restoration activities in the area with the intent to get them involved; Working with neighborhood associations for public outreach; Requiring state, counties, and cities to use soft-shore armoring techniques as well as other eco-beneficial practices at publicly owned facilities/lands as examples that these are effective ways of protecting property, beneficial to the environment, and aesthetically pleasing.
50. Through the permitting system, it is unclear whether shoreline property owners are being sufficiently educated on the public trust doctrine and the legal ramifications of unfettered private property rights on shorelines of the state. Ignorance of this concept prevents reasonable people from making fair decisions about the use of their property which the public's rights.
51. repairing existing shoreline problems should be easier (docks, seawalls, erosion and drainage).
52. They are rubber rules and organizations with no standing can file suit and/ or protest the property owners rights. Do not do righteous investigations before they make determinations on property useage.
53. More outreach. Not talking to them like their property is public property. They own the land not the state or the public. Agencies need to get

more people on the ground working out solutions to specific shoreline issues instead of putting in "big dumb buffers". There is also little consideration for the built environment, much of the shoreline in this County is already disturbed.

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54. information, access, transparency

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55. Provide relevant information to help us make conscientious decisions that take the REAL impacts to the environment into account

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56. There is an assumption that somehow, those who own land on the shoreline, especially for a long term, are "guilty" of shoreline abuses. In reality, most we know are far more aware and protective of the marine environment. But we do discredit the kinds of scare tactics, and remediation that surface around untested theories and faulty assumptions about the causes for problems such as reduction in eel grass, salmon, and other marine life.

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57. They want a nexus between proposed regulatory changes and negative impacts. So information that is provided in a clear way for an everyday person to understand would be very helpful. And also provides supporting studies for those who want to dig into details.

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58. Trained technical staff to interact with individual property owners, incentives like tax breaks or conservation easements.

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59. Most property owners in our jurisdiction believe, I think mistakenly, that they are good stewards, despite considerable evidence to the contrary. They do not accept the contention that urban levels of development are detrimental to lake ecology. That said, there needs to be better science to support realistic regulatory changes. Also the notion of no net loss is very detrimental to achieving increased levels ecological function and needs to be revamped. A best available science standard would result in greater functional improvement.

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60. planning departments, doe, dnr, f&w, tribes are all political driven bodies using public funds to influence the direction of policy and the implementation of "local interpretation" of policy. As we all know, no two shoreline decisions are the same even by the planners, hearing examiners, and agency staff and agency planners. THE PROCESS AND POLICY IS POORLY MANAGED BY THE MANAGERS OF AGENCIES, COUNTIES, CITIES, ETC....HENCE DIFFERENT RESULTS THAT THE COURTS HAVE TO ADJUDICATE AT GREAT LOSS TO SOCIETY IN PRODUCTIVE EFFORT, OUTRAGEOUS LEGAL EXPENSES AND OVERALL WASTE OF HUMAN RESOURCES....WITH LITTLE LIKELY BENEFIT TO THE NATURAL RESOURCES THAT EACH SHORELINE PROPERTY OWNER OWNS, MAINTAINS, LOVES AND PAYS HIGH PROPERTY TAX BILLS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES. REVIEW ALL LAWS RELATING TO SHORELINE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT. STREAMLINE THE CODE SO THAT IT CLEAR, (NOT POLITICALLY STRUCTURED) FOR SHORELINE PROPERTY OWNERS TO STAND ON THE SAME LEVEL OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES UNDERSTANDING AS AGENCY POLICY MAKERS/MANAGERS. ELIMINATE "CODE ENFORCEMENT BY PERMITTING STAFF" THAT ARE NOT POLICY MAKERS AS STAFF HAS A CONFLICT OF INTEREST WITH THE MANAGEMENT AND SHORELINE OWNER GIVEN THE PERMITTING PROCESS.

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61. Stop restrictive regulations.

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62. shoreline property owners do not need support, the attack on them needs to end. Groups such as the puget soundkeeper are clearly politically motivated. These groups have caused polarization of our community, and have wasted vast sums of public and private money. Political groups need a close look and many if not all need to be taken out of the process.

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State, local and Federal government use the fight between political power groups and landowners to justify more government jobs. more

money wasted with little environmental gain.

The clean water act resulted in an incredible improvement to puget sound. Lets get back to the rule of law, with laws based on sound science, not political motive.

- 
63. Borderline. New Regulations without justification could change answer to "No"
- 
64. Shoreline property owners generally feel that regulations are too strict without really understanding those regulations. At the same time regulators feel that additional regulations are needed even though existing regulations are poorly enforced.
- 
65. Forcing the property owner to pay all costs of wildlife and environmental issues for the benefit of the public is unfair.
- 
66. I own 635 feet of shoreline and two acres of mud. (Yes, it's rare, but I do own the mud.)  
My mud is pristine, my bugs drop in the water from the overhanging trees I leave standing. Yes, nature is alive and well on our land. I don't need some overpaid jerk to tell me what to do, but it would be nice to have information provided without the force of threats and law on things like beach erosion control and soil preservation. A guy named Rader came by once...not a DOE person...he was great! Positive, helpful, someone you could talk to. DOE is a group that IS the problem rather than the solution.
- 
67. Application of site specific common sense when interpreting existing regulations rather than adopting 'one size fits all' mentality.
- 
68. Get out of my life!!!!
- 
69. Communicate with them and ask THEM about their shorelines and give credit when people have protectd and mitigated issues.
- 
70. Use education first. Assume people (at least most people) want to do the right thing.
- 
71. I don't think many ask for respect or support - I'd say it is 50/50 - 50% want to be stewards and are open to guidance and support, the other 50% don't want the government telling them what to do with their land and could care less about the interests of the people of the state or public health and safety. I think there are TONS of resources and room for folks to be respected and supported if they ask for it.
- 
72. Additional educational information would help in being a better steward
- 
73. What we need is an effective mechanism for the criminal prosecution of government employees who overregulate, in violation of due process. At present the 14th amendment of the US Constitution requires the State to do this but no agency has the responsibility, funds and expertise to actually do it. Likewise, the FBI has the responsibility to prosecute these offenses under federal law (Title 42, section 1983) but they are underfunded and understaffed.
- 
74. Respect their property rights
- 
75. Work with them more closely on a case by case basis instead of implementing broad perscriptive regulations.
- 
76. I belive most shoreline owners care for the ecological state of their property, yet are overwhelmed by those in power who feel otherwise.
- 
77. more info/education on requirements & BMPs; technical support; more non-regulatory options
- 
78. Get off their backs. For the sake of a special "chosen few" you are making life hell for waterfront property owners, which will only deflate the vlue of their land and the property tax burden WILL FALL on all the rest of us. The economy sucks.....try downsizing these useless depts. and their "heads" that sit up nights, giving WA a bad name with ALL outside the region. We're a laughing stock.
-

79. Stop trying to take away our property rights and what we pay our high taxes for. We currently can have any indian tribe access our beach front, we have building restrictions on how close we can build and many areas of drainage and water retention from roofs or groundwater.

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80. Respect the rights of property owners to manage their land as long as they do not affirmatively damage the water quality. As a specific example, I had a huge hassle trying to get permission to remove a single dying tree which was threatening my waterfront home. This is total overkill; I should have the right to protect my home without

As a matter of fairness, if the people on the water have rights as to what they see on land, people on land should have a right as to what they see on the water. Boats, ships, sails, etc. should have to blend in as much as possible with the seascape, and should not pollute the water any more than landowners are permitted to pollute the water. There is too much bias in favor of water users against land users.

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81. We believe that we are better protectors of our shorelines than the state just as we believe that our kids are better protected by us rather than being wards of the state.

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82. clear regulations

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83. Most shoreline owners I encounter feel they are being or have been threatened by government. There seems to be a campaign to try to make them feel responsible for all environmental problems. I've seen action taken against people who have done nothing more than mow an area they have for years.

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84. You asked if they 'feel' these things, not if they are actually happening. There is a bit of both occurring--they get various support and allowances via regulations, but they don't see that since they are not involved in local government. Generally the public is very cynical about gov't help, and until that changes we will have a hard time getting people to change their ways.

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85. Education

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86. They will feel respected when they ARE respected. There really is such a thing as an enlightened self interest.

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87. More logic in shoreline regulations, e.g. the prohibition of cutting trees within 200 feet of the shore without getting a permit when cutting a dangerous tree would actually preserve the shoreline bank.

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88. The agencies typically don't give property owners credit for doing the right thing environmentally. They are too adversarial at least initially.

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89. My largest concern is that environmental groups and the State agencies (DOE) are not being truthful with the public about the future protocols that will ensue after buffers on shorelines become wider. I think it is disingenuous to change how someone can use their property without directly communicating how it will affect them.

Many here in San Juan County have asked how a home "properly and legally sited" on the shoreline, that was developed under the current SMP is detrimental to the nearshore environment. No one has shown this place and the damage it has caused. (A similar question was

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asked of Dr Kathy Taylor of the DOE at a San Juan County workshop in August.....her answer was embarrassingly lacking in identifying specific damaging consequences....causing even more distrust toward the State Agencies)

This issue needs to be addressed and proven and hopefully not through the courts.

- 
90. All the current and proposed regulations assume that property owners can not be trusted to take care of their shorelines. They have a very negative influence on owners attitudes. The regulations should tell them what they can and should do, and also tell them which activities are harmful - not assume that all activity is bad.
- 
91. what does this question mean? way too ambiguous. It pisses me off that this question must be answered to proceed. This is a REALLY stupid question. FUCK you.
- 
92. There are only a few reckless property owners in the whole county, deal with them individually. My view is that radicals in DOE, WEC and Futurewise are after aesthetic purity, and that habitat is just an excuse - unsupported by best available science. Many of these folks are kayakers who do not want to see us on our own property.

All partial takings should be compensated ! All setbacks, waste water and storm water regulations should apply equally to rural and UGAs. Seattle should be forced to separate sewer and storm water systems. Yeah it would cost \$billions - but they are spending \$billions harassing rural folks and taking their property as mitigation of their own misdeeds !

- 
93. Owners tend to believe that they are fully capable of appropriately managing their property. Many resent what they see as intrusion by government officials, and do not believe those officials have the best interests of the property owners at heart. Many encounters between officials and property owners end with the property owner feeling frustrated and definitely not supported in trying to achieve their personal goals.
- 
94. Property owners have been ignored through most of the SMP update process. We are not given credit for our personal stewardship efforts.

We know that much of the BAS is fabricated on behalf of a political agenda and that Ecology is being steered by big environmental money and vocal lobbyists who have the time to engage in politics as opposed to those of us who live on and care for shoreline properties with most of our energy.

- 
95. Involve property owners early on

Be honest with property owners about the likely outcomes of regulations, buffers, restrictions and non-conforming uses.

Publish a legal and scientific defense for new restrictions.

- 
96. Society is somewhat schizophrenic here, in stating that ecosystem functions are important and wanting to save Puget Sound, but not changing the SMA protection of shoreline residential construction and bulkheads, not integrating SMA and GMA into a comprehensive
-

planning statute, and not targeting funds to end bad practices on shorelines.

- 
97. Planners, city administration and elected representatives should receive basic instruction in constitutional law. If there is a public benefit from proposed regulations, the public should be prepared to pay for it, just as we pay for roads and other infrastructure.
- 
98. However, the following would be very helpful:
- Technical assistance
  - Demonstration projects
  - Better coordination on permits (local, state, federal)
- 
99. Tax incentives, public owner recognition rewards (publicity), owner buy-in/involvement in rule writing.
- 
100. To agree in supporting the the three policy preferences specifically to preserve and enhance public access or increase opportunities for the public along shorelines. Maybe somehow if legal, tie to covenants.
- 
101. Better communication. get information into the hands of the land owners showing what the state is trying to do and why. There is a credibility gap. people need to understand the why. New regulations are not understood. For instance...people ask why grass along a beach is not a good thing. I think if folks knew why we did not want to see it and they were given examples of what to plant instead the regulation would go over better. The Green Shorelines program from Seattle is a good example of something I think is helpful. People see pictures and think oh yes that is nice and they read the information and can understand the concerns.
- 
102. They tend to feel they are doing a good job on their own, however they may not actually understand what "doing a good job" really means based on the latest information. If they were provided with information and possibly some local workshops based on solid sources the majority may be swayed to do more in protecting the waterbody they live next too. Most owners want to do the right thing, but they need to have a better understanding of what the most current best practices are.
- 
103. This is a wierd question...
- 
104. this is a very odd question
- 
105. More funding needed for technical assistance and to do restoration projects.
- 
106. There are rarely any means of recognition for the average good steward. Only those that get big grants normally get recognized.
- 
107. By the City and local municipalities, the shoreline property owners feel respected ans supported. By state agencies (DOE, DWF, DNR) and Federal Agencies (US Army Corps) they have expressed that there is little concern, respect, or support and sometimes even any local knowledge of existing or local conditions.
- 
108. A better understanding of why the regulations are needed and state incentives to protect shorelines to offset when property owners contend that the regulations are a "taking" of their property.
- 
109. Tricky - I don't think they feel respected and supported, but I also don't think it's because they aren't being respected and supported. From their perspective (I'm generalizing), this is an immediately adversarial process no matter what we do - particularly since what we do in most
-

cases is increase setbacks, reduce dock sizes, require vegetation, etc. However, what would help may be believable analyses/graphics that the regulations will NOT adversely affect their land values, that the regulations will NOT eliminate their views, that the regulations WILL enable them to protect their homes, etc... Before and after scenarios are good - most SMP projects don't have budget to generate these.

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110. Most shoreline property owners do not understand or acknowledge that their actions have an impact on adjacent waters and the public resources in those waters. Shoreline property owners have a vested interest in denying the validity of scientific information presented to them and as a rule they take that position. Efforts at education are limited in effectiveness because most shoreline property owners are not open to the information. The focus of education efforts should be redirected to provide exemplary case studies.

These exemplary case studies should include:

1. Identification of a few responsive property owners in shoreline environments of various ecological settings and degree of urbanization;
  2. Intensive education should be directed at these owners aimed at specific changes to their water/shoreline environment including replacement of bulkheads, dock replacement, planting of shoreline vegetation and other measures
  3. Case studies should be prepared and disseminated to provide examples that responsive management can take place without losing the core values enjoyed by most shoreline property owners.
- 

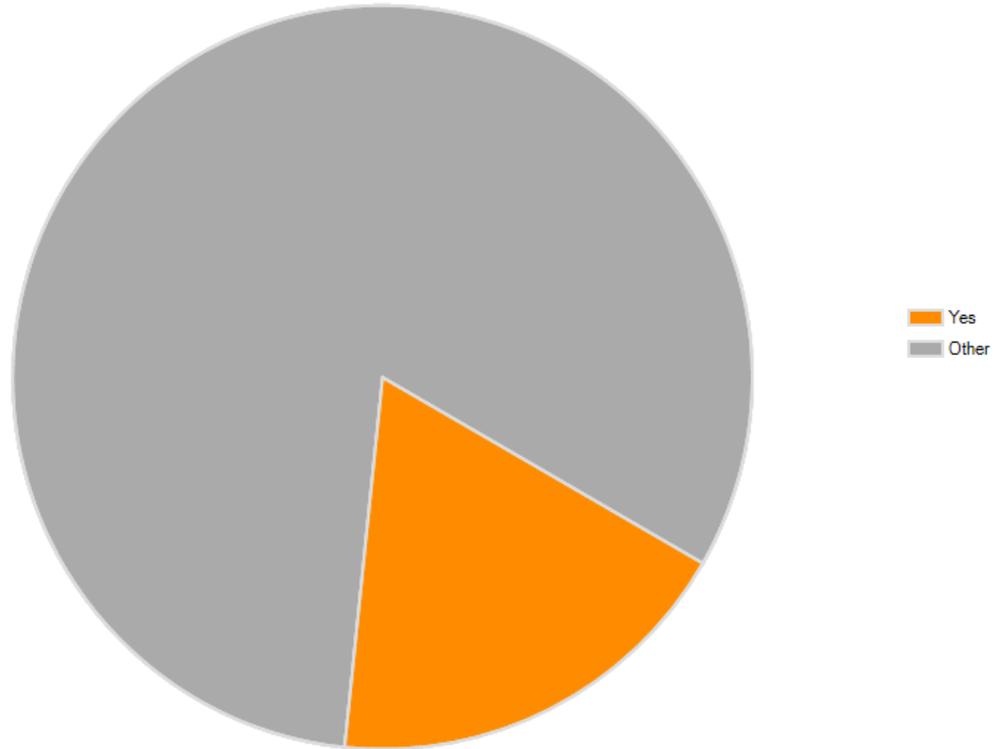
111. Honestly, it's not something that government is going to be able to achieve. There has to be a cultural and mental shift where people stop thinking of land as "theirs" without reference to others around them and/or to the future generations who will own "their" land. This shift cannot be forced - it certainly is not going to come through top-down regulation.
- 

112. Depends on the jurisdiction. Clearer guidelines from DOE. Less tribal influence to stop things that are permitted.
- 

113. Better local communication and more invitations to be involved in the planning and regulatory processes. More information regarding Best Management Practices need to be provided to them; and then an opportunity to discuss and see examples, before forcing changes.
- 

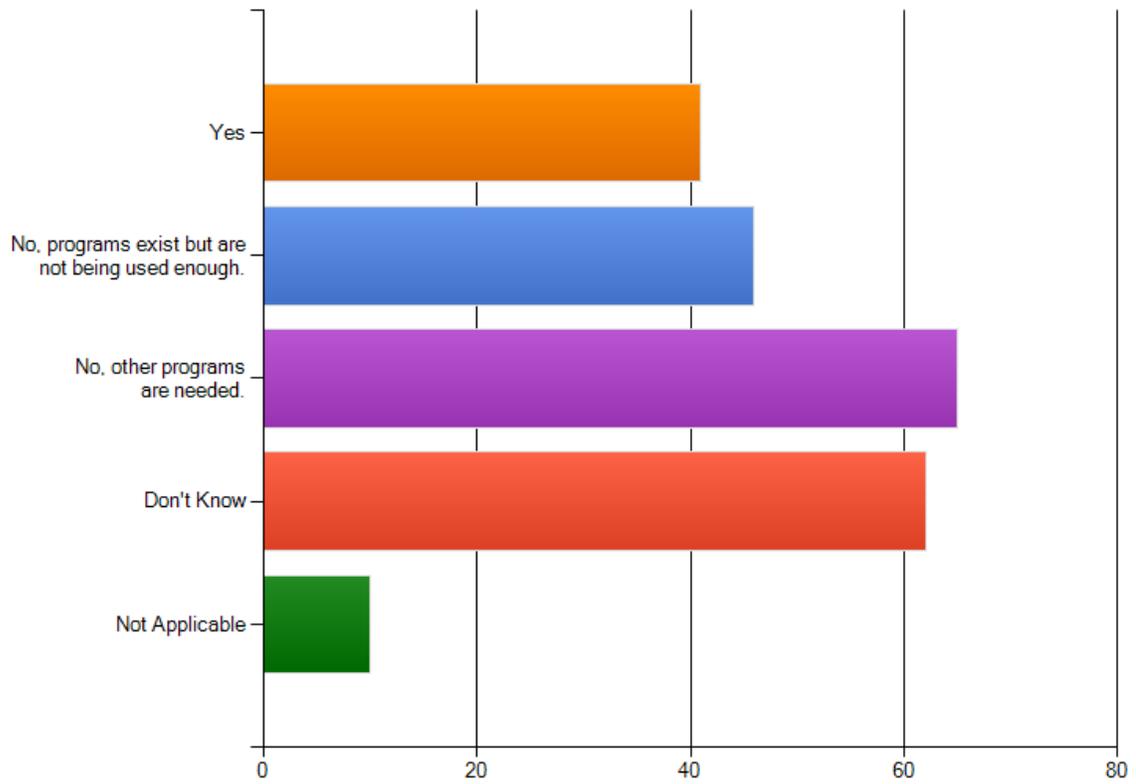
114. They need education about their land's contribution to habitat-forming processes that sustain freshwater systems and nearshore areas of Puget Sound. They need options and, in some cases, money to purchase development rights. They also need consistent enforcement to create a level playing field. They need to hear from non-shoreline land owners that the shorelines are for all of us.

**Do you think incentives to encourage voluntary actions are significantly helping to protect marine and freshwater shorelines?**



Note that "Other" in the diagram above is a combination of responses that includes: No, other programs exist but are not being used enough; No, new programs are needed and Don't Know.

**Do you think incentives to encourage voluntary actions are significantly helping to protect marine and freshwater shorelines?**



## Comments

The following 71 written comments were provided by individual respondents in response to: If you answered "Yes" above please name the most important program. If you selected "No" above, please name what program is needed or could be improved." The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 71 responses is: Elected Officials (1), County Planners (5), City Planners (11), Shoreline Property owners (33), Consultants (6), State agency staff (1), Ecology staff (2), Property Rights Organizations (7), Scientists (8), Business (9), Other (12). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

1. Other than the green shorelines workshops sponsored last summer, there has been little promotion of incentives...

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2. Give tax breaks for shoreline kept natural. Tax those with hard armoring or that are developed.  
  
Make available professional expertise to evaluate properties for ecological friendly options.

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3. Stormwater management

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4. the state and counties should provide the materials and training at no additional cost to the proprtey owners to implament BMP's in order to protect the waters of the state.

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5. Ownership itself is a major incentive. Look around the County. Show us the offenders (by wich I mean people whose actions can be related by evidence to damage to the environment. Not hypothesis or speculation.

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6. Need more education on spraying and using fertilizers and the impacts on Puget Sound species.

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7. Property tax incentives are needed as well as tax incentives associated with conservation easements

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8. regulatory AND voluntary tools needed

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9. I am unaware of any programs that attempt to educate members of my neighborhood and I am also unaware of any incentives.

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10. We do not have any of these programs, however they appear to be working well in other communities like those surrounding Lake Washington.

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11. most propererty owners are good stewards of the land. this is in their best own interest (property value, current rules and regulations/fines). let's not demonize shoreline owners, assume that they are out to harm the environment and that all developmemnt is bad. Nature itself is not a static thing (no humans were involved in the demise of dinosaurs) so let's keep that in mind when we talk about "preservation"

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12. Shore Stewards, Beach Watchers

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13. What incentives? Avoid a lawsuit by "Friends of the San Juans"?

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14. When it comes to shoreline regulation, incentives are just sticks imposing new restrictions upon property owners, not carrots. Property owners feel blackmailed by overly restrictive regulations.

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15. Considering that a handful of SMP's have been approved by Ecology, It's premature to assess the effectiveness of voluntary actions at this point.

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16. The San Juan County Shoreline Master Program offers no incenttives.

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17. Given the amount of stick used in the county, I am not aware of any carrot. What incentives, short of not being arrested or fined?

18. The problem is in the application of incentives. In some cases they are simply used as tools for leveraging applicants to undertake actions that may or may not be positive or needed but in any case are irrelevant to the project being considered. If my respect for the Shoreline Management Act and local SMPs and their application to individual proposals has become jaded, imagine how totally pissed off the average citizen must be. I remain a staunch environmental advocate, but don't have much respect for people running the programs or for the environmental activist organizations who are misusing the SMA time after time.

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19. education will improve protection.

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20. Land Bank should purchase more conservation easements on shoreline/wetland land

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21. You did not include the answer I would like to offer, i.e. "No. Further incentives are not needed because voluntary actions undertaken by property owners on their own because of their love for the environs we occupy." I checked the second box above because your survey would not let me move on without answering.

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22. Owning land is the biggest incentive to care for it. We have proven ourselves good stewards in the San Juans, and no one can show that we're responsible for any significant impact on ANY species, yet we're saddled with the same burdensome regulation and approached with the same suspicion as industrial polluters in, say, Pierce Co.

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23. What incentives are you talking about. If there are "incentives to encourage voluntary actions" I don't about them.

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24. I know of no incentives to encourage voluntary actions in San Juan County. I believe they would be very helpful, particularly to the newcomers who may not understand the importance of protecting our shorelines. Incentives and Education.

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25. I am not aware of any incentives to encourage voluntary actions. People generally do it on their own initiative.

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26. How about property tax relief modeled on current use programs like San Juan County's Open-Open Space program. The current program rewards owners for maintaining natural terrain and vegetation, with the amount of tax benefit tied to a rating system. In a shoreline program owners could agree to a stewardship plan rated for its appropriate management of specific shoreline features/resources on their property. Tax relief would end if owners violated the plan.

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27. Local governments are reticent to bring up their Public Benefits Rating System incentive program which can provide significant tax reductions to waterfront properties left undeveloped and unbulkheaded because of the burden it places on those local governments to calculate and administer tax shifts across the jurisdiction. Often third parties like land trusts are the first to bring this incentive to the attention of property owners. Minimum lot sizes to qualify could also be achieved through a cooperative agreement among adjacent landowners in the aggregate so more landowners would qualify and the benefits would be at a more ecologically relevant scale.

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28. I think incentives for voluntary actions would be beneficial. Currently, we don't have any in place.

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29. There are plenty of programs and rules to protect shorelines. If it were not so difficult to do a project people would have more time and energy to devote to that purpose now they have to fight all the groups or agencies that want to determine how others people's property should be used.

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30. But the problems that we are addressing here in our marine environment are not solvable locally. Pollution and lack of environmental assessment from these areas are not applied to us, and they definitely should be. We know that the Fraser river watch groups show these problems coming out of the Fraser River. The Cherry Point Refinery, the highway runoff areas in the state and in British Columbia are all of huge, unmeasured and unaddressed issues for our local marine environment.

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- 
31. There is no funding for incentive programs.
- 
32. Taxation programs could recognize the loss of upland due to natural erosion, and decrease the value of land accordingly as parcel sizes shrink.
- 
33. The most important thing to do in my view is to recouple shoreline inputs to littoral habitat. To do this property owners need to be willing to give up some land area to accommodate softer bioengineered solutions. Moreover, they have to be convinced that alternative stabilization will protect their remaining land area and their primary residence. Incentives need to address these issues directly by insuring property against future damage. Monetary incentives would also be helpful to assist in the costly transition.
- 
34. SINCE THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM IS POLLUTION BY CITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, SEWER DISTRICTS, STORM WATER DISTRICTS.. THAT ARE ALL PUBLIC ENTITIES REGULATED BY STATE AND FEDERAL ENTITIES AND LAWS....PUBLICIZE THE PROBLEMS, REPEAT...PUBLICIZE THE DAILY VIOLATIONS OF ALL WASHINGTON ENTITIES SO THAT THE VOTERS CAN TAKE CARE OF THE POLICY MANAGERS BY VOTING. IMAGINE HOW MUCH SOONER THE OUTFALL AND TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE IN GIG HARBOR WOULD HAVE OCCURRED IF THE PUBLIC WAS ON NOTICE AS TO THE DAILY POLLUTION VOLUME OF SEWAGE BEING Poured INTO "PRISTINE" GIG HARBOR. WOULD HAVE BEEN LONG BEFORE 2010 !!! IF IT WORKS...
- 
35. Spraying pastures.
- 
36. As stated above the current system of pitting a group of activists against the property owners is not helping the shoreline much.

first, everybody needs to sit down and decide who owns what.

second, everybody needs to agree on what can be done where.

third, the rule of law, not political power groups needs to be followed

You can then create programs that will encourage shoreline property owners to protect what was agreed to.

In my opinion tax incentives, such as the Greenbank program (that used to exist) will work best.

- 
37. Puget Sound Restoration fund, community shellfish farms, WSU beachwatchers
- 
38. What programs? I think There is virtually ZERO communication from the powers that be to shoreline property owners. In fact, I KNOW, there is no communication. Zilch, nothing, ZERO!
- 
39. Not aware of any 'incentive' programs' in dealing with city/state/federal bureaucrats on shoreline issues.
- 
40. A gun to keep you off my property
- 
41. Problem is, I don't know of any.

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42. I think half the time people don't know about them (incentive programs), or they don't get what the benefits actually are to them, and/or don't have the

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technical expertise or means to obtain it to have adequately understand. Unfortunately I think mandates are far more effective than incentives. It typically isn't those that don't want to change anything that have to ask for permits.

43. education not legislating taking
44. I am not aware of any incentive programs at this time.
45. The Department of Ecology appears to be using a coercive regulatory whip rather than working with concerned citizens. Support for educational projects through local WRIAs would be most effective, although as of this writing even the fate of WRIAs is questionable.
46. Building codes.
47. I'm not aware of any incentives to encourage voluntary actions on my part.
48. Local property rights organizing are starting to an excellent job educating the shore land property owners on how to use their properties responsibly.
49. Most rural are getting the lions share. Meanwhile cities continue to build massive structures right on the water. Non-point pollutants are one of the major problems as no natural filtration occurs.
50. There are not enough programs out there and the one that do exist or could exist can't change the basic problem of the foolishly allowed development that has occurred on shorelines. The incentive side of things is the first thing to be chopped in lean budget times--and they are not legally mandated so, how do we justify the costs involved to short-sighted upper managers?
51. Clean Marina/envirostars program although this is run by Puget Soundkeepers Alliance who typically operate as threatening to sue property owners (especially boatyard owners) who are in compliance and are forced to pay The Puget Soundkeepers Alliance and their attorneys to go away. This is giving this organization a bad name. As such all State and local grants should be denied this organization.
52. I am in favor of first identifying the problems specifically and locally. Science used needs honest peer review. If this is done I am positive many San Juan County shoreline owners will get behind efforts to solve problems.
53. Majority of rural folks know more about the environment than the city slickers in the above mentioned enviro organization. We know we are being dumped on and we are mad as hell about it !!
54. Some incentive programs exist, but are often difficult or very costly to participate in as a property owner. Most property owners will provide excellent voluntary stewardship if good programs exist. Many do not have a lot of spare money to spend in meeting unrealistic bureaucratic goals. There is a need for simple programs that facilitate the provision of good protection of ecological functions. Public officials and activist groups must accept that perfection is most often not a realistic goal, but that a "90% solution" is a win-win alternative.
55. WHAT PROGRAM? You asked about 'incentives' and 'voluntary actions'. Programs are government enforced by way of taking our tax money and putting it to work against us on behalf of people who don't live on or own shoreline property.
56. Education works best.
57. Mitigation ought to include option of moving houses back from shorelines or raising them on stilts versus simply bulkheading them. The concept of shared risk needs to be used more, with property owners assuming more of the cost of their risky actions. Society (and the environment) should not be the loser in every shoreline mitigation project.
58. Most of the incentive programs amount to funding opportunities for activist groups. They have no relationship with property owners, nor do the care to

develop them. As long as they can get grants for their NGOs, they are happy. They can point fingers at property owners for not accepting the incentives, but make little if any effort to communicate with the only people in a position to take real action.

- 
59. Technical assistance or shared costs/incentives to remove bulkheads.
- 
60. Re-establishment of riparian buffers and removal of bulkheads.
- 
61. Salmon recovery restoration efforts.
- 
62. Puget Sound is a regionally-significant resource that demands one, not many, stewards. Treating Puget Sound like a local wetland without connection to the region is akin to addressing local traffic without adopting, funding and implementing a regional transportation plan. It's clear that local politics have frustrated fuller implementation of local SMP's. Removing regional management issues from local politics frees them up for other local issues and provide better management of a regionally-significant resource.
- 
63. Insufficient funding to implement restoration plans
- 
64. It isn't any one program. It is the small natural resource groups, volunteers and individual leaders at the local watershed level that bring the various partnerships and programs to the shoreline landowner that works. When a landowner has complete strangers working on their land it is unbelievable how quickly become a devoted steward.
- 
65. Grants for shoreline projects need to be improved/expanded.
- 
66. I don't know what incentives you are talking about - local incentives built into our SMP's?? Are there State incentives??
- 
67. I would like to have answered also "No, programs exist but are not being used enough" as well. But - I do think other programs are needed. Some of the existing programs are so specific or targeted for a specific geographic size of project, that small projects that could cumulatively have big impact are overlooked.
- 
68. Incentive programs are not in existence in most cases and where they are present they do not provide sufficient monetary rewards to motivate property owners to make physical changes in shoreline property management. Particularly misleading are "shoreline steward" programs in which shoreline owners are encouraged to participate with no meaningful change in management of shoreline properties. A system from no points (or stars) to multiple points (or stars) should be developed to recognize meaningful stewardship activities.
- 
69. Voluntary actions, while they are good PR and they definitely raise people's interest and awareness in environmental stewardship, are probably not enough to make much of a difference in the overall health of Puget Sound.
- 
70. Education and communication at the local levels is in short supply. Too much reliance on media to spread the word.
- 
71. Open Space Tax Program could be used more and tweaked to apply to smaller shoreline properties

### Section 3: Shoreline Management Program Concerns

Do you generally believe the Shoreline Master Program Update process is:

Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Property Owner	Consultant	State Agency	Ecology	Prop Rights Org	Tribe	Business	Scientist	Other Affected Party
Going in the Right Direction.	5	11	16	5	1	5	3	0	0	1	8	4
Needs Substantial Improvement.	2	2	7	41	11	3	1	11	1	13	8	18
Unsure.	2	2	6	13	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	7
Not Applicable.	0	0	2	6	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	2

**Please name one example of what is working well with the Shoreline Master Program update process.**

The question above received 124 written comments. The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 124 responses is: Elected Officials (5), County Planners (12), City Planners (24), Shoreline Property owners (39), Consultants (13), State agency staff (3), Ecology staff (3), Property Rights Organizations (12), Scientists (15), Business (9), Other (20). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

1. In my jurisdiction - it is raising awareness of shoreline issues as property owners battle the city

---

2. Can't. 1653 has destroyed it where GMA/Crit. Areas was used

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3. Need to listen to feedback from the local people more

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4. Need for review of current SMA first for identification of need for more regulations of property owners.

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5. Cannot. There is no peer reviewed best available science upon which to base any change. Until the time BAS is available the current SMP is adequate.

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6. Absolutely nothing. The program is flawed and will not improve shoreline protection, but will compromise my rights as a property owner.

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7. Public notification and active involvement of Department of Ecology

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8. can't think of one

---

9. Ecology staff has been very responsive with answering questions.

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10. original act encourages community resilience, GMA kills communities

11. Nothing. The shellfish industry is dominating and hijacking the process.
12. Focus on upland protections
13. So far, community outreach
14. This year we have had great cooperation with DOE to permit some overlap in our COA and SMP updates so we can look at the end goal rather than a staw view approach to vairious areas then try to fit them together.
15. good guidance from state
16. Not one thing
17. Misinformation from CAPR and others needs to me more effectively countered with truth. Science showing existing harm needs to be more effectively communicated.
18. Renewed attention to property rights, cross-jurisdictional cooperation and public outreach
19. We will be looking at how to make the code more efficient. Permit processes are currently time consuming and complicated. Hopefully we can streamline the process.
20. progress update communication
21. Gets all jurisdictions moving in one direction.
22. grant money to the county was critical
23. DOE staff are earnest and well meaning, although they do not understand the focus of planning level documents
24. takeing of rights
25. Absolutely Nothing
26. County has no financial resources or manpower to start the process
27. public outreach and emphasis on ecosystem structure and function
28. integrating CAO with SMP
29. use of best available science in developing policy
30. inventory and characterization
31. Open public process
32. Decision postponed to gather additional documentation
33. inventory process and utilization
34. I am not pleased with the process
35. preparing affective inventory and characterization reports
36. The County hasn't really started the SMP update, so it is impossible to answer this question right now.
37. Local emphasis, effort by local elected officials to avoid a one-size fits all approach mandated by DOE.

38. Use of the internet for discovery of facts
39. getting feedback from property owners like myself.
40. Our county council is trying to understand all of the many elements in the process and, for the most part, be fair.
41. The plan to hire a local scientist to study the shorelines and determine whether or not we even have a problem which needs fixing. Much better than simply trying to adopt science for a completely different area of the state or country.
42. None, because they have not determined if any adverse problems exist.
43. this questionnaire
44. Nothing in San Juan County
45. nothing
46. Outdated programs are being eliminated
47. It's a slow raising of the bar which reflects our understanding of the importance of shoreline resources.
48. Interaction with east side Ecology staff.
49. Too early to say because process just began
50. not much
51. Nothing
52. Nothing is working well in this process, leave well enough alone!!
53. not much, the update process is taking an adversarial role with shoreline owners, dictating and judging them to be abusers. Nothing could be further from the truth.
54. That it exists and will make some progress on protecting shorelines.
55. requirement for public participation plan
56. The Department of Ecology offers substantial amounts of funding to local entities tasked with accomplishing the update.
57. Citizen input.
58. Pier regulation has improved over the last 20 years.
59. hearings and public input
60. PUBLIC NOTICE IS GETTING ATTENTION OF SHORELINE OWNERS
61. Attempts to get community involvement
62. Salmon protection,
63. you have to be kidding, it is dividing my community and wasting public and private wealth
64. Increasing interest by shoreline property owners
65. Nothing
66. Shoreline property owners are banding together to prevent government 'taking' of property rights with onerous regulations that are not based on real science and

result in non-conforming property issues.

67. Government tell people what to do. Public not listened to or respected.
68. digital media make it easy to have relevant material to review
69. I think regionally state staff are working really hard to give consistent guidance, be a resource and partner, give good examples, and not leave locals to fend for themselves (this is a difficult process).
70. It is motivating the opposition and swelling there memberships.
71. more transparent than previously
72. The whole thing is a crock
73. The program is the subject of discussion for many people and interests, those in favor and those opposed. Actions aimed at updating the program draw attention and hopefully focus on the issue.
74. Periodic review (inventory, regulations, BAS) is essential
75. Can't think of one
76. legal mandate to update based on science; not optional
77. nothing, wasting taxpayer dollars
78. There are no good examples to come from it so far.
79. You left out the option to select "unnecessary" in the above question. I believe the update is totally unnecessary but that would probably tap into your bottom line.
80. The County will adopt BAS
81. The reivew by DOE staff wasn't too bad.
82. rural cleansing
83. Environmental inventory
84. Ecologys increased attention to cumulative impacts. Also the new SMP update scope of work pressures the jurisdictions to actually do the job they are supposed to and show ecology specifically how they did it.
85. Property right organizations have been formed and many more owners will be involved and paying attention
86. The only thing working well is that DOE is getting their way. The shoreline residents are not being listened to.
87. it is angering enough people to get it stopped
88. The process supports government employment and consultancies . . . tongue in cheek, but it's a public perception you should be aware of.
89. N/A
90. assumptions in the DOE Guidelines regarding vegetation and negative impacts of bulkheads not supported by "science."
91. ecosystem analysis and recovery planning
92. n/a

93. Public Involvement
94. transparency of process
95. RESTORATION PLANNING BASED ON WATERSHED PROCESSES
96. inclusion of CAO in the SMP
97. Guidance to local govts. from DOE staff
98. getting state funding.
99. That it is required.
100. DOE is becoming more involved in helping jurisdictions understand what will/will not be approved in the process. I feel that local jurisdictions understand the WAC's are not straight forward, and Ecology is begging to understand what will/won't be approved.
101. Communication, collaboration and education
102. Public involvement
103. Allows for a comprehensive planning and regulatory approach for specific shoreline shorelines reaches compared to more standardized approach taken with critical area regulations.
104. education of local shoreline administrators
105. public process.
106. Responsiveness of ECY Staff.
107. The liason we currently were assigned...Chrissy Bailey is awesome.
108. Increasing public awarenes of the condition of our shorelines and providing education regarding shoreline processes and how they affect the region as a whole.
109. inventory of shorelands
110. empowering local governments to work with citizens
111. Aligning the updates with salmon recovery plans
112. Inclusion of the restoration planning portion of the SMP
113. Thoroughly considering ecological function as basis for regulations
114. Public Outreach by local agencies is working well.
115. I think the requirement for development and implementation of Public Participation Plan is working well.
116. grant funding to assist in the cost of preparing SMPs.
117. What there is of it, the SMP handbook is helpful
118. Bringing significantly outdated SMPs up to BAS
119. Public involvement
120. Guidelines online. SMP website.
121. Collaboration amongst the numerou affected stakeholders is on the rise. This includes Puget Sound Partnership's activist role at local levels.

122. I don't think its working well.

123. Local governments have access to a lot of science and technical assistance from state agencies to help with the update process.

124. Research elements (Inventory, Restoration Plan, environment designations) informing the regulations

**Which of the following do you feel are challenges to effective shoreline planning and management and how would you rate their importance? There is room at the end to add additional challenges.**

Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Property Owner	Consultant	State Agency	Ecology	Prop Rights Org	Scientist	Tribe	Business	Other Affected Party
Lack of a method to measure no net loss of ecological function.												
High	6	12	24	37	13	8	3	7	13	2	10	24
Low	2	2	6	13	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	3
Not an Issue	1	1	1	15	3	0	0	7	3	1	4	4
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	19	3	14	31
Lack of incentives to promote use of soft-shore/bio-engineered techniques to protect private property along shorelines.												
High	8	13	24	30	11	7	4	6	13	2	7	17
Low	0	2	4	22	4	2	0	5	5	0	3	6
Not an Issue	1	0	3	13	2	0	0	4	2	1	4	9
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	32
SMP restoration plans are not directly tied to ecological impacts and timely implementation of projects is uncertain.												
High	7	7	9	27	6	4	3	6	11	1	6	16
Low	1	7	18	23	7	4	1	5	7	2	5	12
Not an Issue	1	1	4	15	4	1	0	4	2	0	3	4
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	32
Property owners feel unfairly treated and resist changes to shoreline management regulations.												
High	7	13	20	55	15	6	3	14	11	2	13	21
Low	2	2	11	7	2	4	1	0	5	1	0	7
Not an Issue	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	3

	9	15	31	65	17	10	4	15	19	3	14	31
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**Which of the following do you feel are challenges to effective shoreline planning and management and how would you rate their importance? There is room at the end to add additional challenges.**

Answer Options	County Elected Official	County Planner	City Planner	Shoreline Property Owner	Consultant	State Agency	Ecology	Prop Rights Org	Scientist	Tribe	Business	Other Affected Party
Regulatory changes tend to cause existing structures and uses to be classified as nonconforming which is threatening and creates uncertainty for property owners.												
High	5	11	23	59	14	3	1	15	6	1	13	23
Low	4	4	8	6	3	5	2	0	11	2	1	6
Not an Issue	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	3
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	32
Exemption of agriculture and forestry from Shoreline Master Programs.												
High	4	8	9	27	6	5	2	6	11	3	7	15
Low	5	3	12	23	8	4	2	5	6	0	4	10
Not an Issue	0	4	11	16	3	0	0	4	3	0	3	6
	9	15	32	66	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	31
Each government duplicates aspects of SMP work and there is a need for regional approaches / templates.												
High	5	9	20	29	7	6	2	6	8	3	5	15
Low	4	4	8	19	6	2	2	2	4	0	2	9
Not an Issue	0	2	3	17	4	1	0	7	7	0	7	7
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	19	3	14	31
Local governments don't have enough flexibility and strategic support for effective public involvement in the update process.												
High	5	3	11	40	7	1	0	12	3	0	9	14
Low	3	8	14	16	6	6	3	0	12	2	2	10
Not an Issue	1	4	6	9	4	2	1	3	4	1	3	7
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	19	3	14	31
Public support and resources for implementation of the new SMP.												
High	3	11	16	30	7	8	3	7	15	1	8	17
Low	6	3	10	27	8	0	1	4	1	1	4	8
Not an Issue	0	1	5	8	2	1	0	4	3	1	2	6

	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	19	3	14	31
<b>Which of the following do you feel are challenges to effective shoreline planning and management and how would you rate their importance? There is room at the end to add additional challenges.</b>												
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>County Elected Official</b>	<b>County Planner</b>	<b>City Planner</b>	<b>Shoreline Property Owner</b>	<b>Consultant</b>	<b>State Agency</b>	<b>Ecology</b>	<b>Prop Rights Org</b>	<b>Scientist</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Other Affected Party</b>
Lack of consistent and substantive guidance from Ecology during the update process.												
High	2	8	10	26	6	4	2	6	6	2	5	16
Low	5	3	14	24	6	4	2	5	9	1	3	8
Not an Issue	2	4	7	15	5	1	0	4	4	0	6	7
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	19	3	14	31
Time it takes for local governments to complete their SMP update process.												
High	3	9	17	19	7	1	3	6	7	2	3	12
Low	5	4	11	27	4	5	1	5	9	1	5	13
Not an Issue	1	2	3	19	6	3	0	4	4	0	6	6
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	31
Time it takes for Ecology to complete the final review and approval.												
High	1	7	13	17	5	1	1	7	3	2	4	6
Low	7	3	14	21	6	5	3	4	11	1	4	19
Not an Issue	1	5	4	27	6	3	0	4	6	0	6	7
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	32
Monitoring no net loss - what is tracked, who tracks it and how is it coordinated between tribes, state, and local governments?												
High	7	14	30	37	14	8	4	8	17	2	10	24
Low	1	0	1	16	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	4
Not an Issue	1	1	0	12	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	4
	9	15	31	65	17	9	4	15	20	3	14	32

## Comments

The following 48 written comments were provided by individual respondents in response to the question: Which of the following do you feel are challenges to effective shoreline management and how would you rate their importance? Other (Please Specify).” The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 48 responses is: Elected Officials (3), County Planners (1), City Planners (4), Shoreline Property owners (19), Consultants (8), State agency staff (2), Ecology staff (1), Property Rights Organizations (4), Scientists (9), Business (5), Other (14). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

1. This question needed a category "Don't know".
2. Ag and forestry impact the shorelines and should not be exempted. Local governments should regulate their locales.
3. Forrest and Ag should not be exempt. Regional approaches tend to one size fits all and are not appropriate.
4. \$1 million update cost for our County? Stop paying consultants.
5. Really achieving NNL at the project scale and demonstrating that you have achieved this through monitoring so that all shorelines can be protected.
6. It just doesn't work, does it?
7. Private property owners \*are\* being unfairly treated but would be willing to help with shoreline management
8. Let's start by enforcing the existing regulations, which is not being done in San Juan County.
9. Loss of staff to do the work
10. the SMP is locked and not open for discussion - we're only talking about implementation details, not goals
11. this is a lousy survey
12. Shoreline Management is nothing less than a land grab
13. using low impact development and BMPs as a means to reduce impacts of development, especially in the residential and high intensity designations. Some people assume the habitat adjacent to these places should be written off.
14. Consideration of upland development impacts on shorelines.
15. Oh, where to begin: First and foremost, the terminology and case law surrounding non-conforming use designations are a ticking bomb. The language, its context, and associated case law are creating a political threat to the long-term viability of the SMA in Washington State, yet the bureaucrats and environmental activists don't seem to comprehend it. Joe the Plumber is getting seriously pissed off (yes - in some places Joe can still afford shoreline property). New terminology is needed that clearly presents what DOE and local staff persons are presenting as their intent in SMP and CAO updates. I suggest the terminology "Originally-conforming and grandfathered". Clear. Simple. Easy to understand. The SMA has been misused and abused by individuals and organizations for years, but that is hard to eliminate and it is what we have courts for. The exemption of ag and forestry (along with hydro power) from the SMA is absurd. They are in large part the root of the problem. The Forest Practices Act is a fox in the henhouse play. I have never heard of a major enforcement action. No net loss of ecological function is a nice objective, but it is economically impractical to technically validate and enforce. It also will encourage legal actions by activists that end up being very costly for local governments and citizens, and should be scrapped. The tribes need

to have a seat at the table, but their power is greater than it should be. They have historically been among the worst violators of the SMA on lands they manage, yet want to severely restrict development not under their control. I know this isn't politically correct, but it is true. Most local governments have now become sufficiently skilled and tuned into the SMA that its application should be left up to them except in issues that are truly of statewide significance. As I noted, one size does not fit all and DOE staff have little comprehension of the subtleties of many local conditions and situations. They should mostly defer to local administrators and butt out.

16. Decisions are made with inadequate or contradictory science as support
17. Our county has a land bank and other organizations such as Preservation Trust that constitute major contributions/GAINS that should be included in the "no net loss" equation. This is a critical unfairness for San Juan County,
18. any kind of scientific definition of a problem BEFORE imposition of regulation
19. How can rural counties be regulated the same way as urban and suburban counties
20. Capricious laws and government officials are the biggest impediment to shoreline management. Your program would not let me answer only the questions I thought adequately expressed my opinion so I marked everything not an issue. You can disregard those marks as they are merely an attempt to work around your poorly written questions and program.
21. educational outreach and business buy-in critical to success
22. No Net Loss policy cannot be achieved at the site scale.
23. rubber rules
24. We dont need ANY help from Ecology, stay out
25. These questions are circuitous. If you believe that the state is going about this process without addressing the real problems, the choices you offered are opposite of good survey methods!
26. Those opposed to the update offer a substantial amount of misinformation--responding to unsupported claims is a high priority.
27. The idea of no net loss itself is gravely flawed.
28. WOW, you shure took some time to make leading questions
29. You have conveniently left out the most important challenge to shoreline planning which is the total lack of applicable science based on studies of the Puget Sound region. The so called 'best available science' used to develop regulations does not apply to our region.
30. I see a huge challenge in the lack of technically knowledgeable staff, enforcement and SMP process understanding at the local level
31. irrational, invalid, or fraudulent science from Ecology and WDFW.
32. NO SCIENCE!!! At least from the govt. The private citizen sector has all the REAL science.
33. The whole update process is goofy and full of non-sequiters. The characterization is separate and distinct and doesn't logically fit into the policies/regs. Just look at KC's and see the disconnect.
34. MUST NOT DESTROY ONES CURRENT RIGHT TO IMPROVE UN-Developed currently legally buildable lots or underdeveloped lots WITHOUT COMPENSATING OWNERS
35. HIGH - the excessive cost to property owners and local government to implement and monitor the SMP

36. increase education.
37. tribes should not monitor private lands except their own
38. There is considerable unwarranted government overreach without a verifiable showing of harm. There is a distinct lack of credit given for the many decades of environmental protection accomplished prior to the SMP process. There's a lot more.
39. Sea level rise and earthquake induced tsunami risks are reason enough to increase shoreline buffers, with those shoreline property owners exceeding the minimums offered tax incentives.
40. Lack of State funding for locally applicable scientific research.
41. Items above checked "not an issue" are because we have not done this work. I do not know.
42. keeping consultants firmly managed
43. How are the federal agencies helping? Seems like grants only go to large well funded organizations and the small ones that really need it can't even meet the threshold to apply.
44. I would emphasize the lack of consistent guidance from Ecology - we get comments on a an issue that are contraray to what another jurisdiction hears from a different shoreline project manager - this should not be happening.
45. If Ecology is going to approve, they should have specific, user freindly examples of "model code".
46. Ecology has taken a relatively weak role in ensuring that SMPs are effective. Much of the content of recent SMP programs are not likely to be effective.
47. I don't agree with how many of these issue statements are framed. Not accurate or only partially state the real issue. Also, need to have more than High and Low as optoins.
48. Political will to stand firm on shoreline protection in the face of property rights assaults.

**If you could change one thing with the Shoreline Master Programs, what would it be?**

There were 150 written comments submitted by individual respondents to the above question. The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 150 responses is: Elected Officials (7), County Planners (14), City Planners (26), Shoreline Property owners (53), Consultants (15), State agency staff (8), Ecology staff (4), Tribe (3), Property Rights Organizations (13), Scientists (14), Business (12), Other (23). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

1. Improved communications – among jurisdictions (local-local, state-local) and between jurisdictions and shoreline property owners.
2. Requirement of independent, fully verified peer review
3. Listen to long time residents and local scientists
4. use the BAS that is most widley accepted
5. Identify the problem(s) that exist and the actions required to resolve it.
6. The no net loss objective is not defined nor is it definable in real terms, and there is no identification of existing problems.
7. I'd make it specific to the needs of the various counties it affects. San Juan County does not have the same challenges as more urban downsound counties.

8. Not allow CAO's to be incorporated in SMP-- too confusing
9. Get rid of the consultants
10. Additional requirement for monitoring mitigation requirements to demonstrate whether required mitigation is achieving NNL with funding.
11. de-couple from GMA entirely
12. Do not allow bulkheads as Shoreline Exemptions.
13. Change it to focus more on the original intent of the SMA - to protect the ecology and to keep the shorelines in NATURAL condition.
14. Enforcement and application of regulations
15. To include aquaculture in the "no net Loss" requirements--not continue to act like aquaculture is a sacred cow
16. Preferential use of docks and SFR bulkhead exemptions
17. Ag and forestry exemptions, set backs to shore lines
18. minimum required standards
19. Eliminate the role of poorly qualified, ill willed, biased, local "advisory committees" from the process
20. Effective enforcement of existing and new regs. Without enforcement, there is no reason to even go through this process
21. Provision for new volunteer corps, e.g. BeachWatchers and Marine Resources Committee Volunteer Corps to provide technical assistance and soft shore restoration work
22. I would like to see more flexibility.
23. put up the GMA for a vote in a referendum. THIS was forced on
24. Already mentioned in previous question.
25. funding for implementing & infrastructure
26. Integration between CAO and SMA
27. buffer rules should be case by case
28. inconsistency and confusion of direction from DOE; review times
29. Government
30. Flush it down the toilet
31. Educate the citizens (shoreline owners and others) about the need to update/review the current regulations
32. Make the WAC a little clearer and make the current designation maps consistent. For months we used teh current map rather than the 'suggested' map, because we didn't know it existed.
33. DOE grants should coordinate all jurisdictions on Lake Sammamish/Lake Washington, promote consistency of scientific information and standards
34. Each SMP should clearly describe areas prioritized for protection, what tools will be used for protection, and a monitoring program to ensure that happens. Include funding to purchase sensitive shoreline or establish conservation easements.
35. provide understandable information on why shoreline protection/restoration is important.

36. Change term "guidelines" to "regulations."
37. Leave current regulations in place - no update needed
38. haven't go through the DOE review process yet so that could be one item but otherwise - just extending the time period for local adoption would be helpful...otherwise - as a legislative process it seems to be consistent with all other code update / overhauls that occur.
39. Private landowner groups need to be given an equal seat at the table. The law needs to demand equal basis and input from the public. It is politicized too much since we have a super majority in the legislature
40. set backs are arbitrary and generally too restrictive, instead focus should be on impact to shore and visibility
41. Encourage more regional approaches and cooperation
42. Eliminate, rehabilitate and restoration, the original act did not include those criteria
43. Include a sliding scale of development regulations based on type and scale of development rather than on shoreline environment designations.
44. Inconsistencies
45. Use real and locally relevant science
46. Not taking extreme measures that are one-sided
47. more exemptions
48. Remove the excessively broad and too frequent use of "Non-conforming Use" designations in SMPs (and CAO updates for that matter), and introduce the terminology "Originally-conforming and grandfathered" to apply to properties/developments that met the then-existing standards when they were developed. I realize there are many examples of shoreline properties and uses that have historically caused impacts to our marine and freshwater environments, but short of buying them out and instituting publicly-funded restoration I considered many of the actions to relieve "non-conforming" situations to be a taking. Such actions (and such language in the SMPs and CAOs) are breeding widespread distrust, even among ardent supporters of shoreline management.
49. Stop the current efforts and keep the existing regs
50. Balance of the SMP by acknowledgement that man too is part of the environment His footprints should be measured and mitigated separately for residential impact vs. threshold commercial impact
51. leave it the way it is or make it less restrictive.
52. With 28,000 miles of shoreline, you cannot use a standardized approach. I wish the state would recognize that our county is doing an excellent job and just leave current regulations in place without insisting on change. "No net Loss" is impossible to define, implement, and monitor.
53. terminate it; costly, repetitive, not science-based
54. Less regulations and restrictions on owners. I should be able to protect my home from the ocean, access the beach and maintain, restore and rebuild my home.
55. Make sure no new regulations are implemented without proving a need.
56. The limitations on shorelie bulkheads
57. unsure

58. This is a big waste of time and resources for gov and citizens
59. exemptions for governments
60. Property rights for existing structures
61. improve funding flexibility
62. statutory exemptions
63. Single Family Residential exemption from SSD permit
64. Regulatory standards for replacing existing hard armoring should be more restrictive than current.
65. I don't know
66. Better definition/guidance on no net loss.
67. Economic incentives for responsible shoreline users/owners such as reduced property taxes and incentives for soft armoring/restoration/conservation of shorelines
68. our shore lines are an asset we should be able to use-
69. Separate the funding from the review. Ecology should be able to review the document and provide comments but they should not have final approval rights. If this is the case, then ecology should just write SMP updates and force jurisdictions to adopt them. This is pretty much what is happening anyway.
70. Get Big brother out, we can solve and enforce our localized issues at a local level
71. Stop focusing on hypothetical issues around what is causing our local marine environment to decline. Use real studies of water quality and pollution sources to address issues. Change may not be better than the status quo. (is a house 200 feet from the shoreline any less polluting than a house 30 feet from the shoreline?) If the pollution is coming down the Fraser River, what good will restricting shoreline uses here do? Especially if that is the only thing we are doing, thinking we are addressing the problem?
72. Don't replicate in each locale work that has already been figured out. Lots of duplicative local effort.
73. there would be a DOE employee living in the County, not Bellevue
74. I would change the language to prohibit certain actions that are certain to lead to loss of incredibly valuable natural resources, such as hard armoring on forage fish spawning beaches, or docks over eelgrass.
75. Too many to list.
76. Move to BAS and abandon no net loss which is essentially meaningless.
77. regulations tailored for the San Juan Islands
78. ELIMINATE REGULATIONS THAT DON'T REFLECT THE INTENT OF THE SMA CODE/LAW
79. Stop using the term nonconforming
80. More use/creation of BA(peer reviewed)S to address actual shoreline problems
81. Get rid of exemptions for residential development
82. The people managing it

83. I'm filling out this survey because a concerned editor put a link for it in the paper. What did you people do? Nothing? Did you mail it to me? Did you put it in my tax bill? Did you do anything other than the most basic effort....oh golly...you put it on line! Hot stuff guys.
84. Establish 'best available science' guidelines based on studies of the Puget Sound area before starting any SMP revisions.
85. Keep you out of it.
86. Take state government 'one size fits all' out of the equation
87. accept my suggestions
88. not sure
89. Reduce all buffers to the 10m width recommended by Desbonnet and ban any pesticides that they will not remove.
90. Eliminate the Department of Ecology
91. More transparency
92. Education program aimed at private property owners in our shorelines
93. Eliminate exemptions
94. stop trying to over regulate
95. Prescriptive Code
96. Actual enforcement...fund it...require it
97. Up front involvement of all members of the public, rather than those who would be considered friendly to Ecology's wishes
98. limit the exemptions for preferred uses that cause adverse impacts (ie SFR)
99. who says it needs fixing? Some geek in Ecology for his bonus?
100. Stop it.
101. Save the \$10,000,000.00 set aside that allows ECY to come in with a grant and manage the internal process to their liking. Eliminate the grants.
102. Simpler, less onerous regulations
103. set backs
104. The single family residential bulkhead exemption.
105. Real science to back policy being made
106. Give people a chance to work on the solutions.
107. Not Have it.
108. Improve protection
109. Agencies should stop trying to further restrict property owners rights
110. Specificity regarding no net loss and cumulative impacts
111. NON CONFORMING USE

112. Eliminate the Dept of Ecology entirely from the process. These are not locally written plans, they are DOE's plan imposed on the local governments. Before any changes are made to existing plans, the proposed changes should be justified by proving the need for them.
113. existing uses need to be grandfathered
114. An approach that actually honors the shoreline property owners who are the "on-the-spot" managers of their properties . . . they don't need a government process that makes them feel as if they are a destructive presence where they live.
115. Understand that periodic reviews of existing programs does not mean a mandatory taking of more private property without documented research and factual data that show current SMP has resulted in degradation of shoreline property. Use real science, not political fabrications.
116. Make existing non-polluting conforming
117. Remove the SMA allowance for shoreline residences and residential bulkheading.
118. Move it all to Olympia. It is a frusrating, miserable effort locally.
119. that governments could update their SMP's together
120. The administrative burden of Shoreline Permitting that has remained unchanged since the 1970s. Lack of funding for positions to successfully implement the program and/or enforce the program
121. Allow CAO to be automatically included as SMP Chapte
122. Lack of funding.
123. Keep the SMP as approved by ecology rather than CAO being final say.
124. More consistent consultation with our agency
125. Better clarrity for developed urban areas
126. Prohibit new bulkheads and provide incentives for natural alternative shore protection and bluff stabilization.
127. Better legal coordination with RCW 36.70A
128. The way local governments work with Ecology prior to local adoption/resolutions.
129. Ecology approval of SMP's.
130. Public access needs to be required for shorelines.
131. Remove shoreline management from local politics.
132. faster DOE turn-around and more local government flexibility
133. Reduced time for shoreline public notice
134. improving expertise and involvement from PSNRP & ESRP and minimizing privae consultant SMP work
135. Do a scientific analysis impact of exemptions to assess what impacts they have on not meeting Action Agenda goals and timeline
136. There is no dedicated funding for the SMP restoration plans. The state needs to provide the authority for such a funding source.
137. I would reduce the importance of the shoreline preferred uses and increase the importance of maintaining ecological functions
138. Limiting Departemnt of Ecology to the acutal RCWs and the Court Case precedents instead of pursuing independent agendas.

- 139. Since budget is likely not an answer that is too productive, I would say the Guidelines need some updating to be consistent with practice/policy that has been developed through using the Guidelines the past 7 years and also to clean up some messy, confusing or wrong language. The Guidelines could be an affective tool for preparing SMPs (and reviewing them), but then also for better justification to the public (e.g., common complaint is that that Guidelines don't specifically say dimensional standards needed for piers, but practice/policy is that they do).

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- 140. definition of substantial development - it is too limited

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- 141. INTERGRATE IT WITH GMA!!!

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- 142. more regional approach

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- 143. Meaningful, that is comprehensive and accurate, ongoing monitoring.

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- 144. Unfortunately, the process is set up as "one size fits all" - we follow the same update process template whether we are a city of 5,000 or 1 million. The process does not take into account the practical differences in SMPs that need to be developed for Puget Sound shorelines vs. Eastern Washington riparian areas. And, it doesn't consider the difference between managing a highly disturbed, urban/industrial shoreline vs. protecting rural undeveloped shoreline. There is no room for different priorities based on current REALITY instead of "historical conditions".

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- 145. Duplication of work. Onerous requirements

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- 146. Remove Ecology Oversight

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- 147. Eliminate SFR exemptions; ban further alteration of shorelines.

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- 148. Someone else would be doing this work

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- 149. Accountability for correct implementation.

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- 150. Disproportionate focus on economic development. Ecological protection is highest priority in the WACs.

**What challenges would you be willing to work on with others to solve?**

There were 122 written comments submitted by individual respondents to the above question. The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 122 responses is: Elected Officials (6), County Planners (10), City Planners (21), Shoreline Property owners (41), Consultants (12), State agency staff (7), Ecology staff (3), Tribe (3), Property Rights Organizations (10), Scientists (13), Business (8), Other (20). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

- 1. improved communications and means for engagement, clearer understanding of the science of shorelines, better training for city planners

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- 2. More concern for impact on local economy

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- 3. combating misinformation

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- 4. Obtaining independently peer reviewed science

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- 5. Identifying what and where the ecological issues exist in San Juan County

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- 6. Reasonable application of true science, not the rush to protect based on inadequate science.

7. Clarifying no net loss, and development of regulations for stream setbacks
8. real action to solve real problems
9. The issue that I mentioned in #4
10. Define the actual problems being created so we know what to solve
11. Many but a lack of resources precludes devoting time to other than mandated work programs
12. I'd work on the challenge of restricting commercial uses of the tidelands. Puget Sound tidelands were not meant to be used for commercial purposes to the extent we see today with the unfortunate spread of shellfish aquaculture in South Sound. This goes against the directives of the SMA.
13. Getting SJC to do their update asap
14. Education on impacts of fertilizers and spraying, impacts of aquaculture on habitat and native species
15. All of the above
16. Merging the SMP with the COA ordinances, adding upland protections via watershed and stream and river considerations
17. incentives and regulatory reform
18. Any that deal with private property owners esp. single-family homes
19. Puget Sound-wide public education role for WSU Extension
20. Shoreline permitting requires many permits from several jurisdictions. I would like to see a streamlined process. Ideally an applicant would fill out one form (online) that would be distributed to every agency that was applicable. Then I would like a website that the applicant and agencies could go to to see every step. They could follow along, see comments, and know exactly what the next steps were.
21. funding options
22. San Juan County is not King County
23. let me know what can be done
24. My own
25. Get it off our back
26. Educating other property owners on protecting habitat
27. Getting a handle on no net loss early enough to meaningfully integrate it into the SMP update.
28. buffers, nonconforming structures
29. Incentive programs for existing development to reduce their impacts.
30. better coordination across the Puget Sound basin
31. any
32. Reduce the number of government paid consultants who tend to
33. Assessing cumulative impacts
34. See 4 above.

35. Attend meetings and stay informed
36. measuring net loss of eco function
37. The "non-conforming" designation issue. The evolution of the case law related to this issue creates a very threatening circumstance for individual shoreline owners, and a potentially very expensive set of legal problems for local governments if adopted. It opens the door to activist litigation, as witnessed by countless examples nationwide.
38. State and local govt's threat to private property rights
39. making the sma less restrictive
40. I would love to see more emphasis placed on the human element. We are part of the ecosystem too. A second element I would like to see improved is the clear establishment of problems in need of solution.
41. all of the above
42. identifying problem areas
43. What has been the effect on shoreline during the past 30 years
44. unsure
45. Getting planners out of our lives and ending this land grab
46. Inadequate control of government agencies.
47. awareness for public on what the supervisors in jefferson County have approved!
48. all
49. Developing jurisdiction level Habitat Conservation Plan approaches and organize non-waterfront constituents to weigh in on public process to balance private property rights advocates
50. erosion issues
51. ??
52. Open to all changes protecting critical habitats and restoring shorelines.
53. our shore lines are an asset we should be able to use-
54. An updated SMP is a good goal. It has to be practical on the ground. If you can't enforce a regulation, why have it? If DOE can't define not net loss how are planners supposed to implement that?
55. looking at wider areas for questions, ideas and solutions, we do not live in a little microcosm but are effected by the ecosystem that surrounds us on all sides.
56. Any and all issues
57. All of the above
58. None
59. All
60. less government control

61. ELIMINATE SMALL CITY INVOLVMENT IN SMA PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT

62. trespass

63. Local identification of actual shoreline problems

64. Coordination

65. I'll face my challenges, I don't want helpless types like you in the trench with me.

66. Funding shoreline property owner associations.

67. Scrap the Dept. of Ecology

68. Tried that....Ecology did not listed

69. public access development guidelines

70. I think regional approaches to updates and restoration coordination are interesting topics

71. I have worked on many but if I were to choose one it would be eliminating junk science.

72. not sure

73. Getting rid of the Department of Ecology

74. Public outreach and education of private property owners

75. Litigation

76. leave it alone, too much regualtion

77. Lack of education about ecological functions

78. Removing Ecology from the equation, giving more local control to the counties

79. public outreach; property owner tech support for SMP implementation

80. A bloated govt. bureaucracy

81. Making it fair and eliminate the eco-terrorists from running it.

82. ANY

83. My help has not been accepted; but thank you for asking

84. Note on the questions in part 3 above--there is a huge grey area between yes and no--having only the ability give bookend answers will not illuminate much of the reality of the situation.

85. Stop letting policy dictate science

86. INcentives for compliance

87. Removing the law.

88. Policies that provide sufficient protection

89. The one I listed in 4 above.

90. NON CONFORMING USE

91. Rewriting our proposed SMP to represent the desires of the residents, not the desires of DOE and environmental groups.
92. we did work, but Port Townsend controlled County Commission over ruled our planning commission
93. Ensuring the science used to justify the provisions of SMPs meets fully independent, rigorous peer review.
94. The continued assault on the constitutional rights of private property owners and taxpayers to satisfy the agenda of environmental activists who are suing ecology as a tool to push a socialist political agenda.
95. Protecting the environment and property rights
96. Regional planning
97. Creating imaginative solutions to real environmental problems and measuring results.
98. coordination and communication between local gov'ts
99. Allow CAO to be automatically included as SMP chapter
100. Regional approaches to Lake Washington
101. any
102. I feel that the Lake Washington/Sammamish group works very well together. The topics at the King County Group is just too broad.
103. Assist with Kitsap County's SMP update and provide examples to interested homeowners regarding alternative treatments.
104. Finding ways to make the update process more efficient, and to resolve conflicts with other state statutes .
105. Channel Migration Zone Guidance, Freshwater Riparian buffer guidance.
106. Coordination of SMP's across City/County jurisdictional boundaries.
107. To change state legislation about having shoreline property owners must have running covenants with the land to allow public access.
108. Doing all the above now
109. Alignment of public comment and appeal periods. More-clear regulations for single family properties (piers, docks, etc.)
110. Using science with a twist of common sense to move forward
111. Linking restoration plans to impacted ecological functions
112. All challenges will be worked with on a team approach.
113. Guidelines and process revisions (e.g., rainbow chart, steps, order of steps, etc).
114. nonconforming uses and structures
115. Flood plain fill and mitigation sites
116. All
117. Any
118. Better communication at local levels for property owners to air and understand consequences
119. No net loss issues
120. Not sure at this point. Doesn't feel like its worth it yet.

121. How local governments can have more resources for, and be held accountable for, implementation of their SMPs consistent with what's on the books.

122. NNL Indicator

**Are there additional comments about shoreline management that you would like to add?**

There were 95 written comments submitted by individual respondents to the above question. The comments listed in the table below are not shown correlated with their affiliation(s). However, the break-down by affiliation for the 95 responses is: Elected Officials (3), County Planners (5), City Planners (13), Shoreline Property owners (42), Consultants (9), State agency staff (5), Ecology staff (2), Tribe (1), Property Rights Organizations (11), Scientists (10), Business (10), Other (17). Note that the total does not add up as respondents could affiliate with more than one option (e.g. City planner and shoreline property owner)

1. SM is critically important to maintaining the state's water bodies, but current implementation is likely to be protracted, expensive (legally), and ineffective in the long term - more creative solutions must be found than pitting land owners against local governments in every jurisdiction. Time and \$ are being wasted with no benefit to the shorelines.
2. The veracity, need economic consequences of "No Net Loss..." should be questioned. Where it leads is dangerous. Those that are unwilling to step back and look at this are simply agenda driven. Education and non-punitive incentives will get more done in the long run, but "soft shoreline treatments" are simply unproven.
3. Need to show the problem before a solution can be perscribed
4. limit the influence of the non-profit organizations
5. There is a failure to identify shoreline ecological functions to which no-net loss standard is to be applied. Identify functions and values to be protected.
6. Until BAS is identified as well as impacts of changes in regulations upon the local economy, I see no need to make changes in the SMP.
7. This is a flawed process and I believe the Department of Ecology is the root cause of its challenges. No willingness to have an open mind and realize some uses do not adversely impact our precious environment. We care about our environment!
8. we're doing fine
9. The policy process leads to the illegal usurpation of local police powers
10. Commercial shellfish interests are hijacking the perverting the SMA. This industry views Puget Sound and an ATM, and promotes its commercial activities with lies, rhetoric and propoganda. The purpose of the SMA is to preserve the natural condition of the shoreline, and this should be especially true near homes and public parks.
11. WDFW and Army corps. need to do their part to uphold regulations and protect shorelines
12. Reinforce watershed planning as critical to shore line planning
13. no
14. Ecology is not listening to the wishes of the citizens. Many goals seem arbitrary and not based on true science but the opinion of a few state employees
15. Ecology should be more flexible in addressing local circumstances. Particularly with regard to buffers.
16. clarify effects of "Non-Conforming"

- 
17. Its a fraud, beurocrat full employment act.

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  18. Shorelines and other upland critical areas should be considered together as a single system

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  19. Never a dull moment!

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  20. It is important the shoreline planning be linked to quality of life issues. I have seen support for SMPs where citizens understand that clean water, coordinated and carefully designed development, and protection of habitat and wildlife results in a win win for the entire community.

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  21. no

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  22. no

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  23. i am anxious to see how the DOE review process goes and what is involved and expected from both sides of the table. i'm sure that after that process is complete i will have more to add.

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  24. It is too politicized and controlled by consultants who are beholding to their government clients

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  25. The development of any new land use regulations is always going to be controversial. Both Ecology and local governments need to take this factor into consideration more during the SMP development process.

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  26. Recognize off-site mitigation within the same drainage basis as part of the no-net loss approach to development.

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  27. Avoid even more restrictions until a valid plan is in place

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  28. San Juan County, and its citizens who own shoreline properties, have generally done a remarkably good job over the past 40 years. The Town of Friday Harbor less so. I get the impression that DOE staff don't really understand the San Juans (or the people here), and have been unduly influenced by environmental activist organizations and individuals, most of whom don't really understand the San Juans either. The application of extraneous interests through the SMA processes should be limited to issues that are truly of statewide significance. We risk losing the hearts and minds of the average citizens in the San Juans if unreasonable development/use restrictions are imposed at the State level or through the influence of outside interests.

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  29. respect my property rights

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  30. we are humans using the land. a change is inevitable, one cannot elimainate the impact of human existance, only try to limit it. the question is how much do we want to limit the impact without severely affecting the use of the land by humans. I know some feel the land would be better served if humans just went away or quit using it. Maybe that is their ultimate goal. But my feeling is that the land was put there for people to use . And when we use the land, it will be changed , but I do not feel that most of the change is necessarily bad. One has to be reasonable in the expectations of land use. And I think that recently the shift has been to be unreasonable and severely restrict land use by the OWNERS of the property.

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  31. People are suffering in Washington and this state is placing far too much emphasis on specious environmental concern. The permitting process is awful. The inconsistencies in regulations are egregious. Organizations like Friends of the San Juans sue property owners every time they don't prevail. Too many environmental organizations put too much regulatory pressure on all of us. It is relentless, expensive, and seemingly never-ending. Shoreline management in San Juan County does not need more outside decision-making. We need decisions made locally with understanding of local problems. Best available science is not employed effectively. I am very concerned that our county is going to suffer economically in misplaced or unsubstantiated efforts to improve the environment. I could go on and on about this (obviously) but I will mention, finally, that it is NOT fair that rules do not apply to the tribes.

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  32. talk about Canada's impact on us

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33. Do not adopt the precautionary principle.
- 
34. I think we need real unbiased local BAS to evaluate if any problems actually exist.
- 
35. no, not at this time
- 
36. Your survey is biased to push a particular outcome.
- 
37. Some of your questions in 3 above are poorly worded. Property owners do feel unfairly treated but their resistance is not the problem. It is the unfair treatment that is the problem. The questions I did not answer all showed a bias that you have already assumed.
- 
38. Shoreline activities are sufficiently restricted now. We must resist excessive new restrictions. Planners should reject the "precautionary principle" and consider only scientifically defensible new regulations.
- 
39. no
- 
40. no
- 
41. Historical vesting of non-conforming lots creates huge issues in SMP implementation. A down-zoning concept should be explored such as the aggregate Public Benefit Rating system minimum lot size. Impact fees should be charged for all local shoreline permits that capitalize a restoration account rather than attempting mitigation at the parcel scale. Incentivize non-waterfront development and increase public access to shorelines for those developments. University Place model
- 
42. IMO this should be dealt with regionally.
- 
43. Water based uses such as recreational boats operating at high speed in inshore areas or sport fishing in the mouths of creeks and rivers are hardly regulated and monitored.
- 
44. our shore lines are an asset we should be able to use-
- 
45. There must be total separation between SMP and CAO. Having them overlap is a waste of energy.
- 
46. We participated, and supported shoreline management at all levels since the early 1970s. Nothing has worked as was promised, particularly in terms of what kinds of non-shoreline dependent developments and industries have been allowed. The single family residence which was to be exempt, has become the primary focus of management. At the same time, our marine environment such as eel grasses, and other marine life have shown signs of radical depletion. Water quality samples, leading to the sources of problems should be taken, energy should be expended to find real solutions, not point to pipe dreams.
- 
47. Arguments appear to be based on core beliefs or philosophies so all the education in the world may never make a difference. Local jurisdictions and electeds have to be willing and supported to stand up and make the tough decisions to protect resources. Otherwise this exercise in local control is just a losing proposition for natural resources. And thus the process should fundamentally change and the regulations should then be standardized across the state like they are for many other things like septic, restaurant regulations, etc.
- 
48. Numerous local, state, and federal agencies review applications for activity in the shorelines, yet none of them have prevented a significant decline in the health of our nearshore environment. The application process could be streamlined with a one-stop shopping approach, and such a coordinated effort might also allow for sharing of information that would lead to more effective shoreline protections.
- 
49. No
-

50. With the exception of ports, ferries, oil terminals and the like, shoreline management rules are not needed and constitute an existing layer of regulation. I would prefer to see a single layer of regulation by expanding critical areas to address shoreline development.
51. consider effects to property values by delays
52. COUNTIES ARE BETTER EQUIPPED TO ADMINISTER AND ENFORCE SMA.
53. what we are doing will not work
54. dditional SL regs must address site-specific SL problems with local BA(pr)S. One size fits all and regs of that ilk are unacceptable.
55. I will give some grace for at least running this survey. It seems as if you already know what a disaster you are running.
56. Shoreline property owners are treated like the 'enemy' when applying for shoreline modifications. IN reality, they are, as a group, the best protectors of the shoreline environment...bar none. The problem is not bulkheads, etc. The problem is loss of spawning habitat (rivers), sewer and industrial pollution, and stormwater pollution. Why does the government not attack these problems rather than harrass individual property owners?
57. Keep your nose out of local issues
58. Stop it. Let the people do what is right. Stop over regulating
59. no
60. Many of the regulations do not serve the legitimate government purposes that they are supposed to advance
61. Outreach and Education need to be focal activities
62. The Department of Ecology is a useless bureaucracy
63. Lack of enforcement makes a mockery of public poilcies to protect and restore our natural resources.
64. most property owners are good stewards
65. Direction for Ecology is inconsistent and ambiguous in some cases
66. The results are costly litigation. That's no way to run a government
67. My neighbors have been good stewards for 3-4 generations, then some outsider comes in and tries to take over(probably someone who's lived here for what? A whole 5 years?)
68. Make ecology show proof of many of their claims such as "no eel grass". We have 90% of our waterfront vcovered by it and yet their study says there is none. How can that be?
69. BAS: Not relevant and not applied equally across all updates. Buffer sizes not sated in SMA but highly endorsed by ECY. Using the same cookie cutter analysis provided by ESAA and cut and pasted into the next victims program update. I could go on and on.
70. We are going through all sorts of grief for this update and in the end it won't be much more protective than the CAOs, which don't deal with shorelines well and clearly protection has NOT happened. We are wasting huge amounts of time, money and public support for very little gain.
71. must work for all, and all must carry burdon
72. Shoreline setbacks should remain as they are and not increased to 100 feet or more
73. Ecology could synthesize the best available science to make it more prescriptive.
74. RESPECT THE OWNERS, if taking land uses awy is of value to all of us please compensate fairly

75. A huge amount of taxpayer money is being wasted on new regulations that do not reflect the desires of the people.
76. why do Democrats want to take our property rights???
77. I am participating in this survey to provide you with my observations, based on work with people with a broad range of views from around the advocacy compass. I have kept my responses as detached and free of personal bias as possible. I've observed a range of problems that concern me greatly. An indicator of the scale of problems is the lack of acceptance by the affected citizens who are going to have to live with the updated SMP. If the process was working well, the affected property owners would be more accepting of the process and the outcomes. As things stand today, the SMP process is making far too many attorneys fully occupied.
78. The condescending and arrogant attitude of Ecology and DNR do a disservice to all citizens of this state and especially those of us who have lived on and cared for our land for generations. The agenda being pushed by apartment dwellers and Evergreen students is an assault on our rights.
79. RCW 82.02 applies to the SMP buffers
80. I want a healthy Puget Sound. I don't want my life savings destroyed by some junior bureaucrat with a high school diploma.
81. SMA should not be trumped by local CAO
82. Ecology's guidance documents are not timely for updates
83. The lack of comprehensive information and model approaches to address new SMP requirements for restoration, no net loss, and cumulative impact analysis is a major concern. Specific guidance and assistance in these areas should be already available to local jurisdictions in the first round of updates.
84. no
85. Land use regulation is very complicated. SMP adds greatly to complexity.
86. It is a much smaller part of the solution than comprehensive plan and land use policies
87. The white paper captures and accurately describes many of the issues we have discussed among ourselves.
88. A centralized Shoreline Management Process is NOT desired by local government.
89. I don't feel that we are treated as partners in the process - I think Ecology is too far removed from the implementation of SMPs at the local level and having to deal with property owners and their concerns about the impacts of SMP regulations on their property.
90. no
91. Ecology needs to be a stronger advocate for the statewide interest.
92. state requirements and administrative work is more onerous than the update itself
93. Need to stop "emergency" alterations to shoreline habitat that happens during and after flood events without permits.
94. The major issues lie with local government capacity to invest, politically and resource-wise, in proper implementation of SMPs.
95. More consistency across political boundaries, less focus on reinventing the wheel everytime- some sort of better coordination with forms. Ecology should really highlight good examples

**Optional: It may be helpful to have your name and contact information as these issues are advanced. If you wish, please provide your name and email address below.**

68 people provided contact information. Their information was provided to Ecology staff for use as work on the issues identified above progresses

