

Design Criteria for Wave Abatement Structures (WAS)

No.	WAS Principles/Criteria ^a
1	WAS structures shall be oriented in a manner that does not create or imply the presence of private enclosures; unimpeded boating access must be provided across the property between a permittee's WAS and other shoreline structures or shoreline. It is preferred that WAS structures be oriented parallel to the shoreline; however, non-parallel configurations (e.g., perpendicular to shoreline) are also acceptable to the Joint Licensees if they meet the length and setback requirements set forth below and do not create or imply the presence of a private enclosure or impede boating access across the property.
2	The maximum continuous length of a WAS structure is 140 feet, at which point a 30-foot break is required to provide shoreline access before an additional WAS segment may be constructed. The maximum width of a WAS structure is 5 feet.
3	A setback of at least 15 feet from adjacent property lines is required at each end of the WAS structure. A setback of less than 15 feet for structures crossing property lines may be allowed, provided that all affected landowners understand and agree to jointly maintain a gap of at least 30 feet every 140 feet of the combined structure to allow adequate shoreline access. This agreement will be reflected in individual permits.
4	The minimum distance between a dock – or shoreline if no dock exists – and a WAS structure shall be 30 feet.
5	The maximum distance, measured perpendicularly from the shoreline ^b to the WAS structure, shall be 100 feet. A navigable corridor/passage of at least 50 feet (25 feet from centerline) must be maintained in areas of constricted width – such as Street Creek, Fly Creek, and Wheeler Cove. [For example, if the channel width is 200 feet, a maximum distance from shoreline for those property owners' WAS structures would be 75 feet.]
6	To allow navigation, each end of the structure shall be anchored without being attached to any other floating structure and in a manner that eliminates the chance that it will shift in location or break free. WAS structures may not be attached in any way that creates a hazard, or impedes navigation within any break, setback area, or gap required by any other criteria. Permittee(s) must obtain all necessary property rights for the placement of any WAS structures, including anchor location.
7	New or altered WAS structures must not consist of logs or flotation devices previously used as a dock or for moorage. New or altered WAS structures may not be constructed from logs salvaged from Lake Billy Chinook. WAS structures may not be used for mooring or anchoring of vessels or other structures.
8	WAS structures must include reflective devices to ensure safe navigation around the structure. At a minimum, reflective devices must be placed at the point of the structure furthest from the shoreline.

^a Criteria 1-5 do not apply to commercial and large non-commercial developments.

^b For purposes of this SMP, references to shoreline are the maximum operating level of Lake Simtustus at 1,580 feet above mean sea level and Lake Billy Chinook at 1,945 feet above mean sea level.