

## Design Criteria for Swim Docks

No.	Swim Dock Principles/Criteria
<i>1</i>	Swim docks are not to exceed a surface area of 144 square feet.
<i>2</i>	One swim dock is allowed per tax parcel. Tax parcels with multiple owners, such as a partnership or LLC, may have one dock for every 100 feet of shoreline.
<i>3</i>	A setback of at least 15 feet from adjacent property lines is required for placement of the swim dock.
<i>4</i>	The minimum distance between a swim dock and either a WAS structure or shoreline dock – or shoreline if no dock exists – shall be 30 feet.
<i>5</i>	The maximum distance, measured perpendicularly from the shoreline <sup>a</sup> to the swim dock, 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.]
<i>6</i>	To allow navigation, 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. Permittee(s) must obtain all necessary property rights for the placement of any swim dock, including anchor location.
<i>7</i>	Swim docks shall not be used for mooring or anchoring of vessels or other structures.
<i>8</i>	Swim docks 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.

<sup>a</sup> 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.