



**City of Seattle**  
Edward B. Murray, Mayor

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**Department of Planning and Development**  
D. M. Sugimura, Director

**CITY OF SEATTLE  
ANALYSIS AND DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Application Number:** 3017531  
**Applicant Name:** Shelley Pastachak  
**Address of Proposal:** 933 North Northlake Way

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION**

Shoreline Substantial Development Permit to allow a 270 sq. ft. second story addition to an existing floating home (House Boat #5).

The following approvals are required:

**Shoreline Substantial Development Permit** – floating home addition in an Urban Stable (US) shoreline environment

**SEPA - Environmental Determination** (Chapter 25.05, Seattle Municipal Code).

**SEPA DETERMINATION:**  Exempt  DNS  MDNS  EIS

DNS with conditions

DNS involving non-exempt grading, or demolition, or involving another agency with jurisdiction.

**BACKGROUND AND PROPOSAL**

The property is located in north Lake Union in a C2-30 zone and an Urban Stable (US) Shoreline Environment. The proposal is to add a 270-square-foot second story addition to an existing floating home.

Public Comment

No public comments were received during the public comment period, which ended on June 27, 2014.

**ANALYSIS - SHORELINE SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Section 23.60.030 of the Seattle Municipal Code provides criteria for review of a shoreline substantial development permit and reads: “A *substantial development permit shall be issued only when the development proposed is consistent with:*”

- A. *The policies and procedures of Chapter 90.58 RCW;*
- B. *The regulations of this Chapter; and*
- C. *The provisions of Chapter 173-27 WAC.*

Conditions may be attached to the approval of a permit as necessary to assure consistency of the proposed development with the Seattle Shoreline Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act.

**A. The Policies and Procedures of Chapter 90.58 RCW**

Chapter 90.58 RCW is known as the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. It is the policy of the State to provide for the management of the shorelines of the state by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses. This policy seeks to protect against adverse effects to the public health, the land and its vegetation and wildlife, and the waters of the state and their aquatic life, while protecting generally public rights of navigation and corollary incidental rights. Permitted uses in the shorelines shall be designed and conducted in a manner to minimize, insofar as practical, any resultant damage to the ecology and environment of the shoreline area and any interference with the public’s use of the water. Construction of the small addition to the existing home will take place on-site using standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) for protection of the aquatic and shoreline environment and will not adversely impact the state-wide interest of protecting the resources and ecology of the shoreline. The subject application is consistent with the procedures outlined in RCW 90.58.

**B. The Regulations of this Chapter**

The Shoreline Management Act provides definitions and concepts, and gives primary responsibility for initiating and administering the regulatory program of the Act to local governments. The Department of Ecology is to primarily act in a supportive and review capacity, with primary emphasis on ensuring compliance with the policy and provisions of the Act. As a result of this Act, the City of Seattle adopted a local shoreline master program, codified in the Seattle Municipal Code at Chapter 23.60 that also incorporates the provisions of Chapter 173-27, WAC. Title 23 of the Municipal Code is also referred to as the Land Use and Zoning Code. Development on the shorelines of the state is not to be undertaken unless it is consistent with the policies and provisions of the Act, and with the local master program. The Act sets out procedures, such as public notice and appeal requirements, and penalties for violating its provisions which have also been set forth in the Land Use Code.

In evaluating requests for substantial development permits, the Director must determine that a proposed use and subsequent development meets the relevant criteria set forth in the Land Use Code. The Shoreline Goals and Policies, part of the Seattle Comprehensive Plan, and the purpose and location criteria for each shoreline environment must be considered. A proposal must be consistent with the general development standards of SMC 23.60.152, the specific standards of the shoreline environment (SMC 23.60.600) and underlying zoning designation, any applicable special approval criteria, and the development standards for specific uses. Standards for floating homes are found at Seattle Shoreline Management Program (SSMP) 23.60.196.

#### Seattle Comprehensive Plan - Shoreline Policies

The proposal is subject to the Shoreline Policies of (SMC 23.60.004), because the site is located within the shoreline district and requires a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit because the cost of the project exceeds \$6,416.00. Floating home moorages, because of their historic role in Seattle, are designated as a water dependent use, but the increase of floating home moorages or the increase in use of the shoreline or water area by floating homes is not necessarily encouraged - Seattle Comprehensive Plan, Land Use Goal 231 (LU231). The purpose of the Urban Stable (US) environment as set forth in Section 23.60.220.C.7 is to provide opportunities for substantial numbers of people to enjoy the shorelines by encouraging water-dependent recreational uses and by permitting non-water dependent commercial uses if they provide substantial public access and other public benefits. The subject floating home is an established use at this location and the proposal does not constitute a change of use.

The proposed project must meet the standards of the underlying C2-30 zone, the general development standards for all shoreline environments (SSMP 23.60.152) and the development standards for the US shoreline environment (SSMP 23.60.600). The Director may attach to the permit or authorize any conditions necessary to carry out the spirit and purpose of, and ensure the compliance with, the Seattle Shoreline Master Program (SSMP 23.60.064).

#### SMC 23.60.152 - Development Standards for all Environments

These general standards apply to all uses in the shoreline environments. The standards require that design and construction of all uses be conducted in an environmentally sound manner, consistent with the Shoreline Management Program and with best management practices for the specific use or activity. The proposed addition to the existing floating home will be conducted using standard BMPs for the protection of the aquatic and shoreline environment and will be consistent with these development standards as proposed and conditioned below.

#### SMC 23.60.604, 23.60.196 and 23.60.196.C - Development Standards for US Environments, Floating Homes and Nonconforming Floating Home Moorage

Pursuant to SMC 23.60.604.A.3, floating home moorages are permitted as conditional uses on waterfront lots in the Urban Stable Environment in Lake Union or Portage Bay. The subject property is classified as a waterfront lot (SMC 23.60.924) and is located within a US Shoreline Environment, as designated by the Seattle Shoreline Master Program. The proposed project is to construct an addition to an existing, established floating home, which does not require an expansion of the floating home moorage or change in the established use and therefore is allowed. All development must conform to the development standards in the US shoreline environment, as well as the underlying zone. Standards such as height, lot coverage, and public access have been met or are not affected by this proposal.

The development must also conform to the general standards for non-conforming moorage in SSMP 23.60.196.C. Section 23.60.196.C.1 allows the remodeling, replacement, or rebuilding of a floating home at a moorage existing as of March 1, 1977, when the moorage does not satisfy the lot coverage, open water, site area, setback, view corridor or location provisions for conforming floating home moorage. The proposal meets the requirements of Section 23.60.196.C.1 in that the total float area will not expand; the height of the floating home will not exceed 18 feet from the water line; the minimum distance between adjacent floating home walls will not be decreased to less than six feet, the minimum distance between any wall and any floating home site line will not be decreased to less than three feet, no part of the floating home will be extended over water beyond the edge of the float; and the completed structure will not increase the nonconformity of the floating home moorage.

The proposed floating home has been designed and conditioned to ensure minimum impact to the public health, land, and the waters of the state, and their aquatic life.

### **C. The Provisions of Chapter 173-27 WAC**

WAC 173-27 establishes basic rules for the permit system to be adopted by local governments, pursuant to the language of RCW 90.58. It provides the framework for permits to be administered by local governments, including time requirements of permits, revisions to permits, notice of application, formats for permits, and provisions for review by the State's Department of Ecology (DOE). As the Seattle Shoreline Master Program has been approved by DOE, consistency with the criteria and procedures of SMC Chapter 23.60 is also consistency with WAC 173-27 and RCW 90.58.

### **Conclusion**

SMC Section 23.60.064.E provides authority for conditioning of shoreline substantial development permits as necessary to carry out the spirit and purpose of and assure compliance with the Seattle Shoreline Code, Chapter 23.60, and with RCW 90.58.020 (State policy and legislative findings). To be consistent with shoreline general development standards for protection of the aquatic environment (SMC 23.60.152), the project will be required to employ Best Management Practices during construction and installation and to control artificial light spillage into the water that can negatively impact salmonids that utilize this area by the design and placement of exterior lights.

Thus, as conditioned below, the proposal is consistent with the criteria for a shoreline substantial development permit and may be approved.

### **DECISION - SHORELINE SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Shoreline Substantial Development Permit is **CONDITIONALLY GRANTED** subject to the conditions listed at the end of this report.

### **ANALYSIS - SEPA**

Environmental review resulting in a Threshold Determination is required pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), WAC 197-11, and the Seattle SEPA Ordinance (Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 25.05).

The initial disclosure of the potential impacts from this project was made in the environmental checklist submitted by the applicant dated May 22, 2014. The information in the checklist and the experience of the lead agency with review of similar projects form the basis for this analysis and decision.

The Department of Planning and Development has analyzed and annotated the environmental checklist submitted by the project applicant; reviewed the project plans and any additional information in the file. As indicated in the checklist, this action will result in adverse impacts to the environment. A discussion of likely adverse impacts and how they may be appropriately mitigated follows below.

The SEPA Overview Policy (SMC 25.05.665.D) clarifies the relationship between codes, policies, and environmental review. Specific policies for each element of the environment, certain neighborhood plans, and other policies explicitly referenced may serve as the basis for exercising substantive SEPA authority.

The Overview Policy states, in part: “where City regulations have been adopted to address an environmental impact, it shall be presumed that such regulations are adequate to achieve sufficient mitigation,” subject to some limitations. Under such limitations/circumstances (SMC 25.05.665D.1) mitigation can be considered. Thus, a more detailed discussion of some of the impacts is appropriate.

#### Short-term Impacts

There is a small potential for adverse impacts during construction activities at the subject site, such as debris or deleterious material or liquids falling or entering into the water. Also, construction material such as wood used in the aquatic environment poses a risk of introducing toxins into the environment through the leaching of chemicals used to preserve the material. Common chemicals used to preserve wood are copper, zinc, and arsenic. In high levels copper can negatively impact aquatic organisms. Therefore to ensure conformance with these general development standards, if treated wood is used in for this project, it shall meet or exceed the Western Wood Preservers Standards for use of treated wood in the aquatic environment. While these impacts are adverse, they are not expected to be significant and should be mitigated by following standard Best Management Practices, as proposed in the application and conditioned below.

#### Long-term Impacts

Minor long-term or use-related impacts are also anticipated as a result of approval of this proposal including: increased carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions; increased demand for public services and utilities; increased height, bulk, and scale on the site, and increased project energy consumption. Several adopted City codes and/or ordinances provide mitigation for some of the identified impacts. Specifically these are: the City Energy Code which will require insulation for outside walls and energy efficient windows; and the Land Use Code which controls site coverage, setbacks, building height and use, parking requirements, shielding of light and glare reduction, and contains other development and use regulations to assure compatible development. In order to address the potential negative impacts of artificial light in the water on salmonids that may utilize aquatic habitat at this location, all exterior light fixtures shall be fully shielded to prevent light spillage beyond the perimeter of the float, and shall use low-wattage light bulbs for life of project, as conditioned below.

**DECISION SEPA**

This decision was made after review by the responsible official on behalf of the lead agency of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the responsible department. This constitutes the Threshold Determination and form. The intent of this declaration is to satisfy the requirement of the State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21.C), including the requirement to inform the public of agency decisions pursuant to SEPA.

[X] Determination of Non-Significance with conditions. This proposal has been determined to not have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. An EIS is not required under RCW 43.21.030(2) (c).

**SEPA AND SHORELINE CONDITIONS**

*During Construction*

1. The owner(s), builder(s), or responsible party(s) shall follow a Best Management Practices and the Emergency Containment plan developed to prevent debris and other deleterious material from entering the water during removal and installation of floating homes.
2. Equipment using oil, gasoline, or diesel used on site shall be checked daily for evidence of leakage, if evidence of leakage is found, further use of such equipment shall be suspended until the deficiency has been satisfactorily corrected.

*For Life of project*

3. All exterior light fixtures shall be fully shielded to prevent light spillage beyond the perimeter of the float, and shall use low-wattage light bulbs.
4. If treated wood is proposed for other structures, this wood shall be professionally treated and completely cured using the best management practices developed by the Western Wood Preservers Institute (<http://www.wwpinstitute.org/>) before this wood is used for this project.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ (signature on file) Date: September 8, 2014  
Ben Perkowski, Senior Land Use Planner  
Department of Planning and Development

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