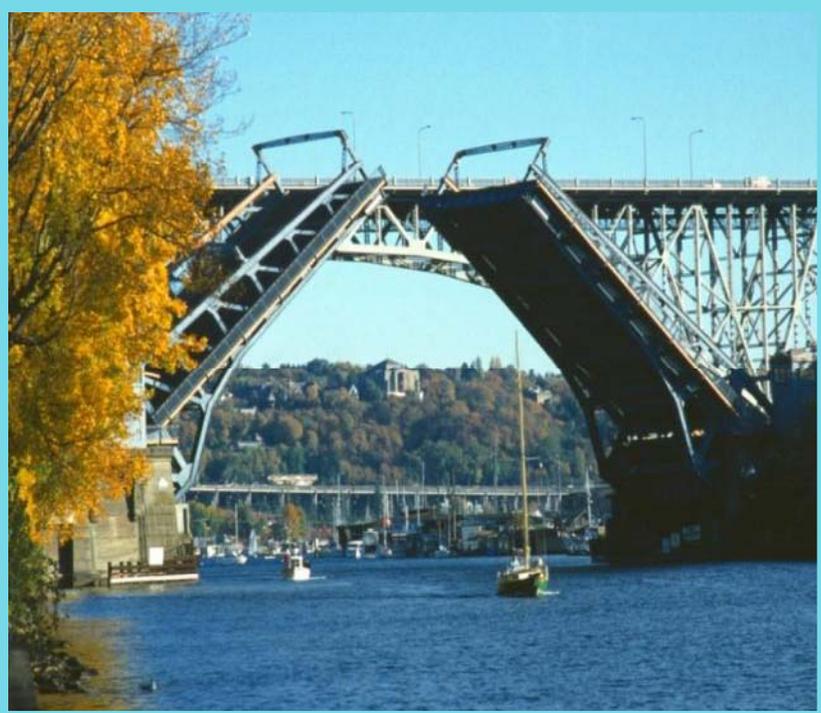


# Seattle's Shorelines Today and Tomorrow



Seattle Shoreline Master Program Update  
Citizen Advisory Committee 3/16/11

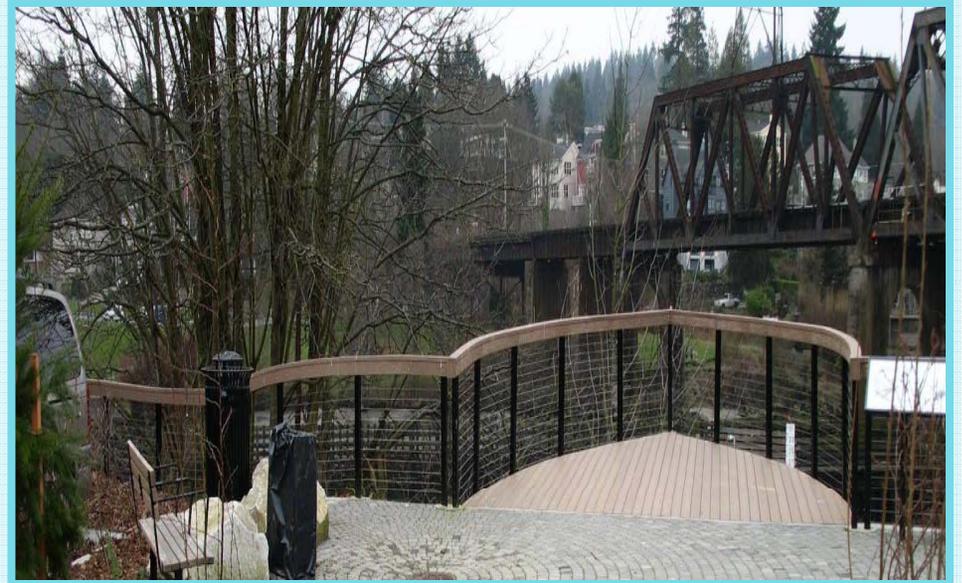
# Existing Shoreline Master Program

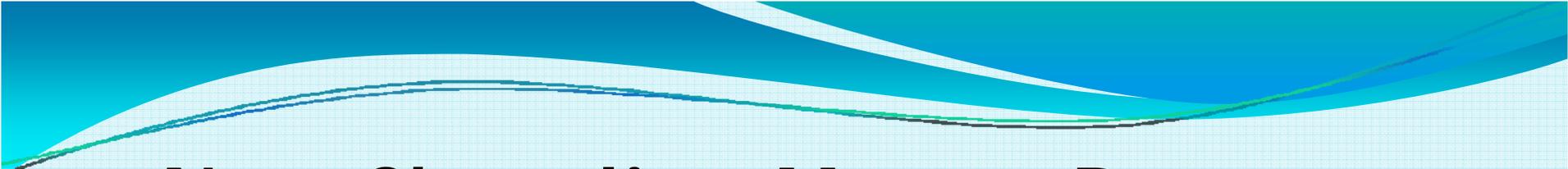
1. Established shoreline environments.
2. Established uses in each shoreline environment.
3. General development standards - regulate all uses.
4. Specific development standards for height and lot coverage.



# Existing Shoreline Master Program

5. Specific standards for uses: including parking, public access, floating homes and residential piers
6. Variance process for development standards
7. Standards for non-conforming uses and structures





# New Shoreline Master Program Requirements

1. Shoreline Inventory and Characterization
2. Public Participation Plan
3. Shoreline Vision and Intent
4. Shoreline Environmental Designations
5. Develop Policies and Regulations
6. Cumulative Impact Analysis
7. Restoration Plan

# Policies and Regulations

- Establish use preferences:
  - Water-dependent
  - Water-related
  - Water-enjoyment
- Ensure ecological protection (“No Net Loss”)
- Provide for public access
- Provide shoreline views
- Protect cultural/historic/archeological resources

# Seattle Shorelines Within the SMP District



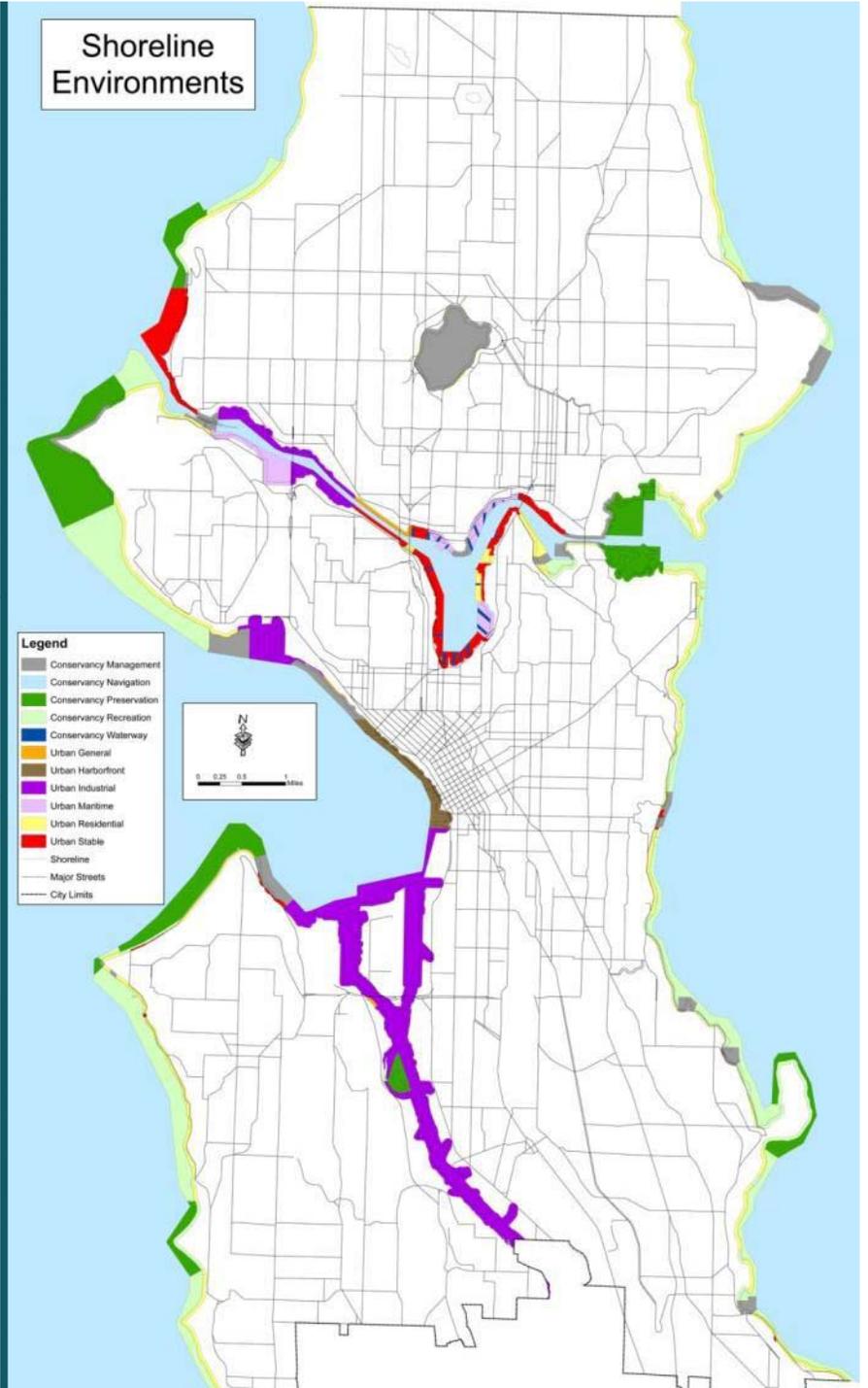
- Puget Sound
- Shilshole Bay
- Elliott Bay
- Duwamish River
- Ship Canal/Lake Union
- Lake Washington
- Green Lake

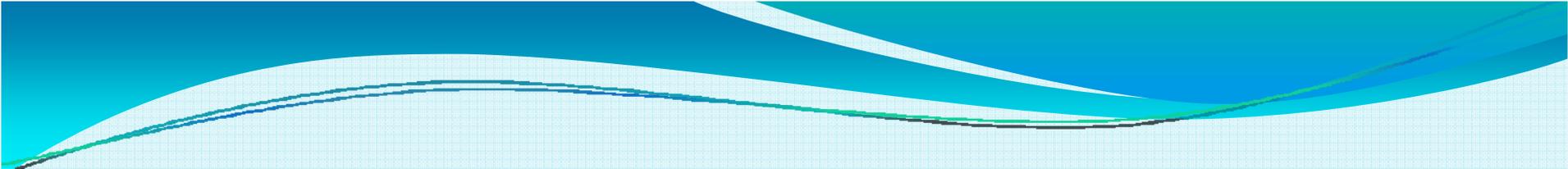
# Environmental Designations



# Overview

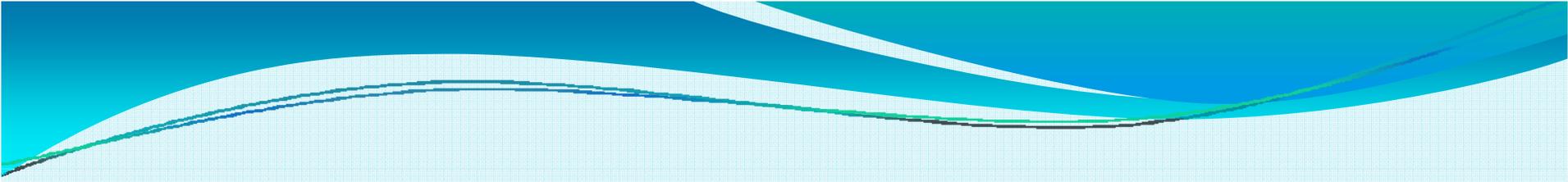
- Environmental Designations are the overlay zones that make up the shoreline district
- Each has:
  - A stated purpose
  - Locational criteria
  - Use regulations
  - Development standards





# Shoreline Environments in the Shoreline District

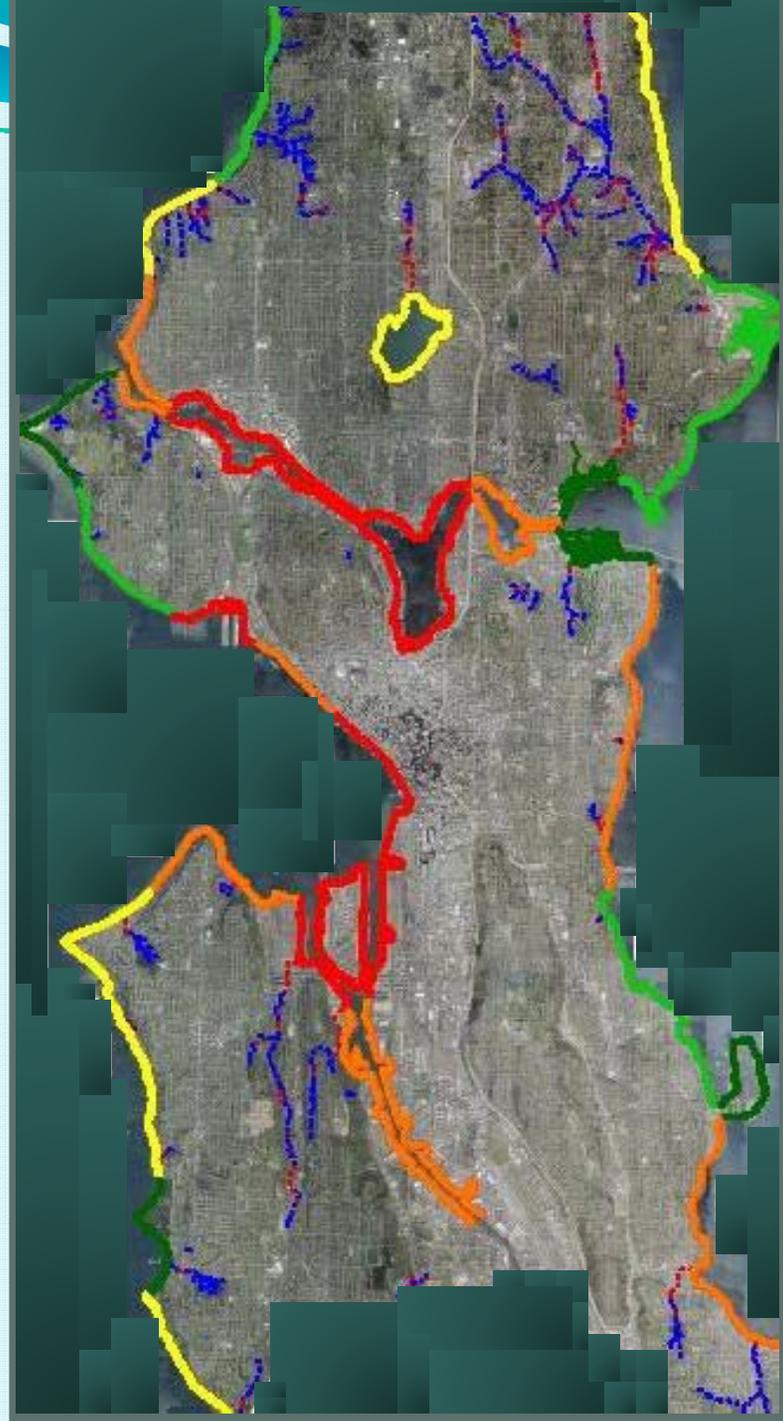
- Urban Commercial (formerly Urban Stable)
- Urban General,
- Urban Industrial
- Urban Harborfront
- Urban Maritime and
- Urban Residential
  
- Conservancy Management
- Conservancy Navigation
- Conservancy Recreation
- Conservancy Preservation
- Conservancy Waterway



# Steps in Determining Shoreline Environments

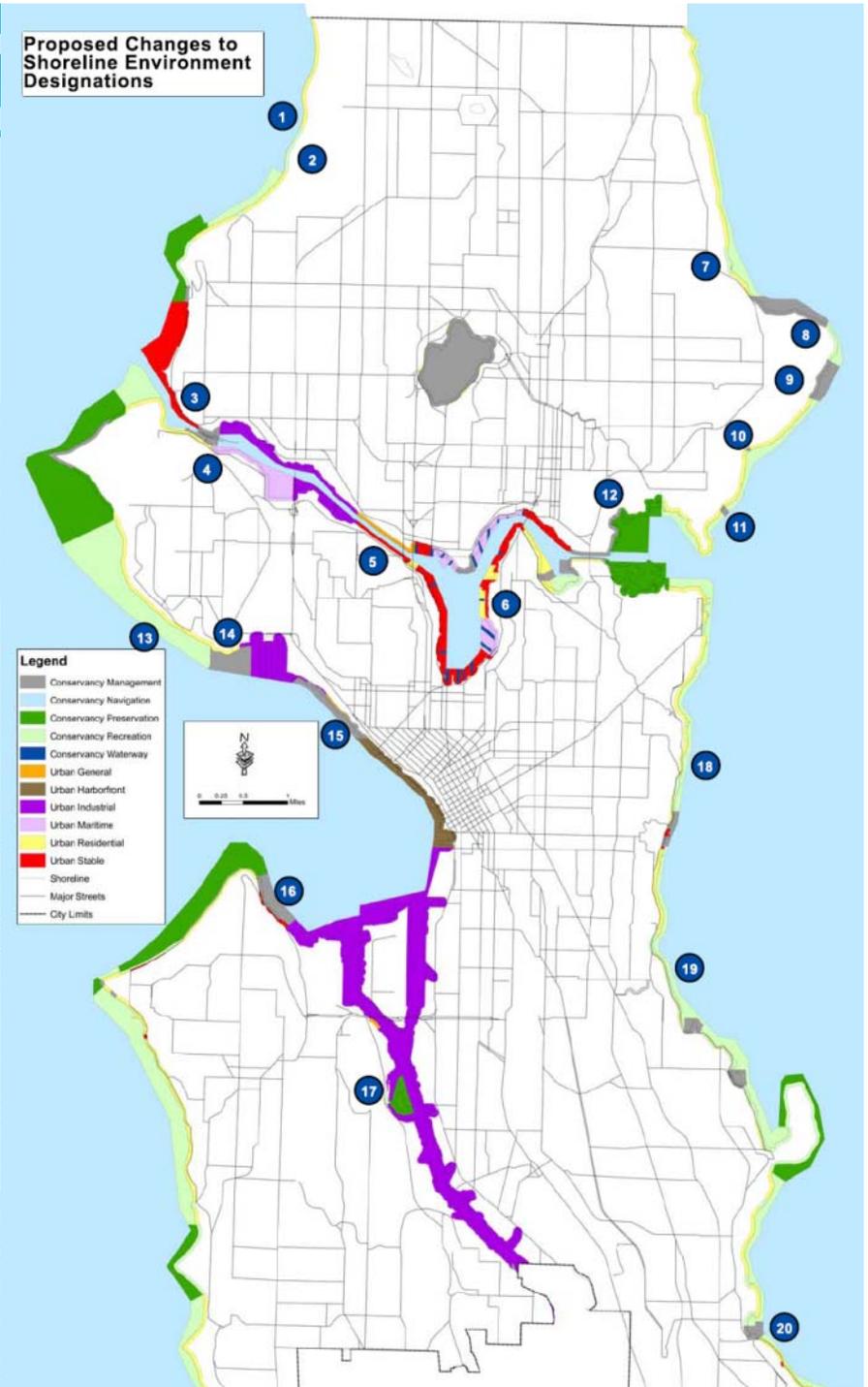
- Analyze existing conditions (Inventory)
- Identify ecologically intact areas (Characterization)
- Analyze effectiveness of existing designations
- Assess future needs (Land Use Needs Market Study)

# Shoreline Characterization Results



# Remapping Env. Designations

- Re-designate specific areas to Conservation Preservation, based on characterization report (1,7,8,13,17-20)
- Re-designate specific Urban Commercial areas to more appropriate designations (1)
- Expand the shoreline jurisdiction to include shoreline associated wetlands = CP (2, 9, 12)



# Draft SMP Regulations

- Purpose of each environment
  - General development standards
  - Allowed uses
  - Specific development standards
- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| ◆ Shoreline modifications | ◆ Parking       |
| ◆ Mitigation requirements | ◆ Public access |



# Urban Industrial Purpose Statement

“to provide for efficient use of industrial shorelines by major cargo facilities and other water-dependent and water-related industrial uses.”



# Urban Residential Purpose Statement

“The purpose is to provide for single family residential development and accessory structures, while protecting ecological functions. Multifamily is allowed in this environment where the underlying zone as the date of this ordinance allows multifamily.”



# Conservancy Recreation Purpose Statement

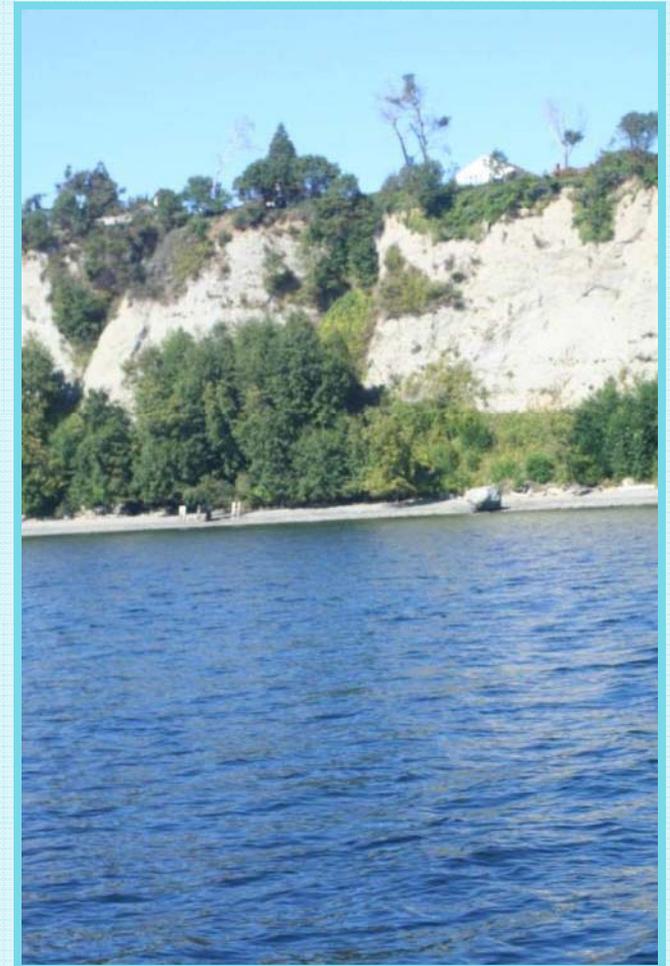
“To provide public access and recreational use of shorelines while protecting ecological functions..”



# Conservancy Preservation Purpose Statement

“to preserve, protect, restore, or enhance shoreline areas that have intact or mostly intact ecological functions and areas that are particularly biologically or geologically fragile.

Enjoyment of these areas by the public is encouraged to the extent that sensitive or fragile ecological functions are not threatened.”



# General Development Standards - Shoreline Environments

- Height & Lot Coverage
  - Minor changes to allow rooftop features
  - No change to lot coverage allowances
  - Changes will occur b/c of setback requirement



# General Development Standards Shoreline Setback

- Building setbacks required.



# General Development Standards - Setbacks

- 35-ft building setback (most shoreline environments)
- Uses allowed in 35-ft setback include: access to the water including paths
- Exceptions – small lots



# General Development Standards

## Seatbacks - UI & UM

- 15-ft building setback
- Structures, including docks, piers, loading facilities and equipment necessary to accommodate access to the water by water-dependent uses are allowed within the 15 feet shoreline setback.
- 50' building set-back for non-water-dependent uses

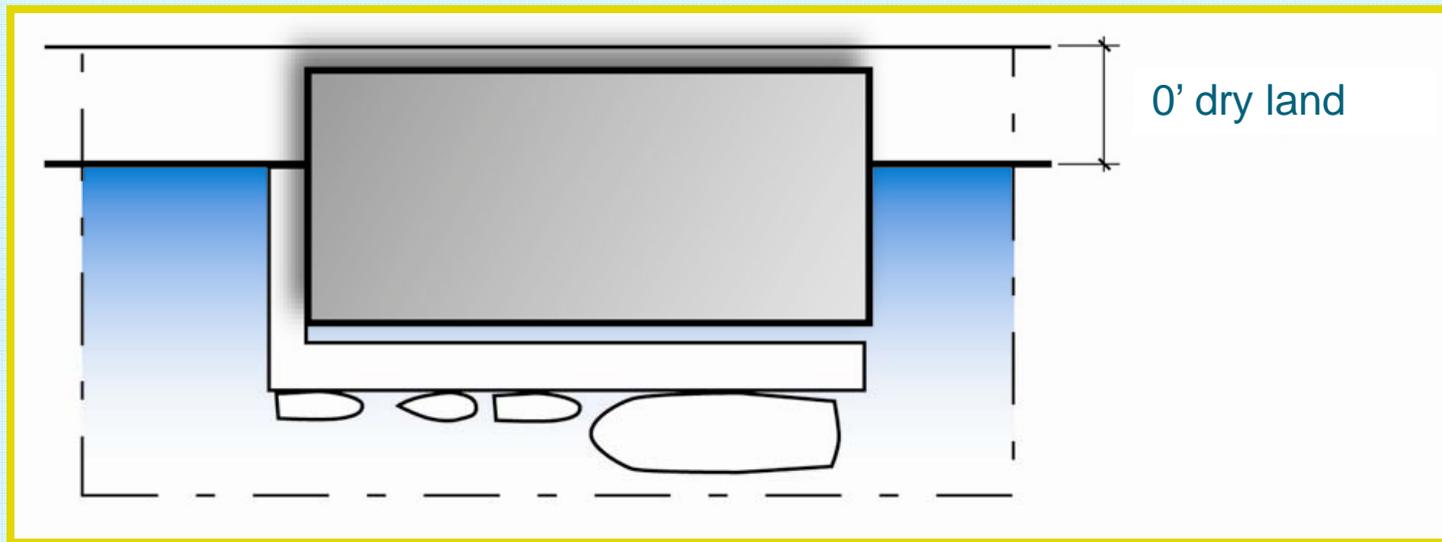


# General Development Standards Setbacks - Exceptions

Allow for reduced or no shoreline setback on  
lots with little or no dry land

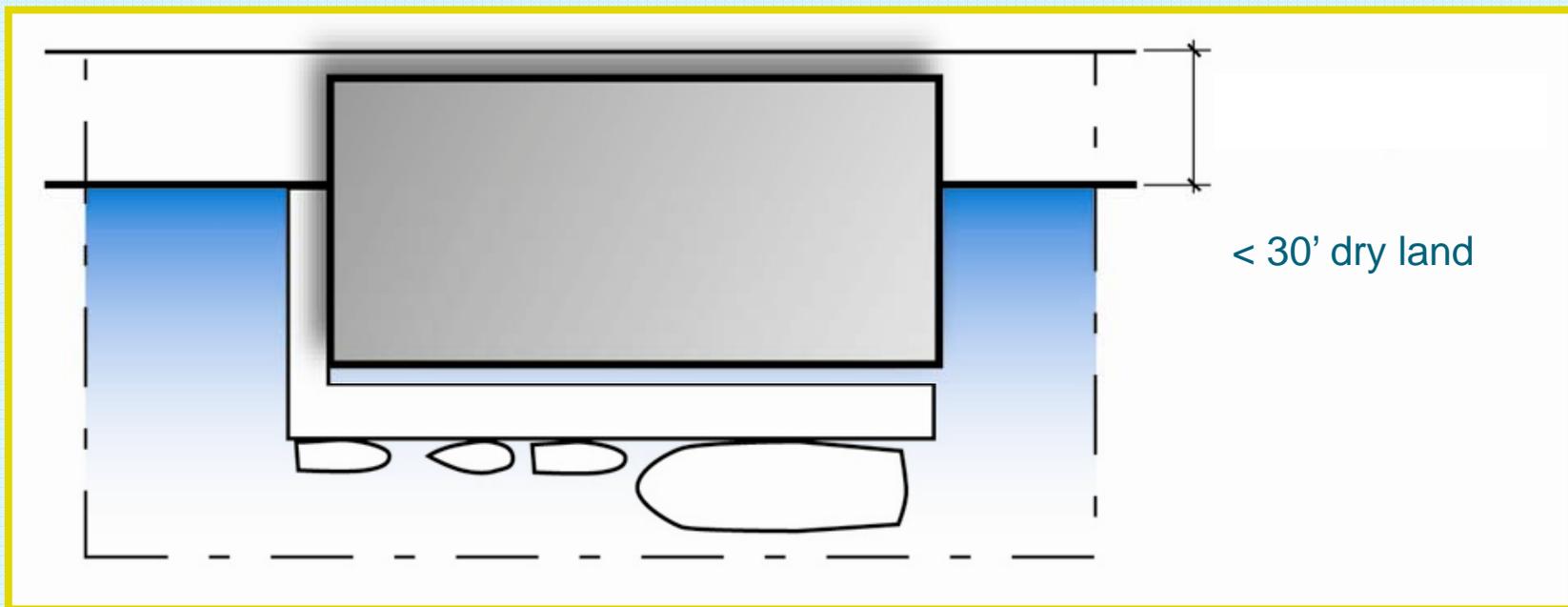


# Buffers & Setbacks Exceptions



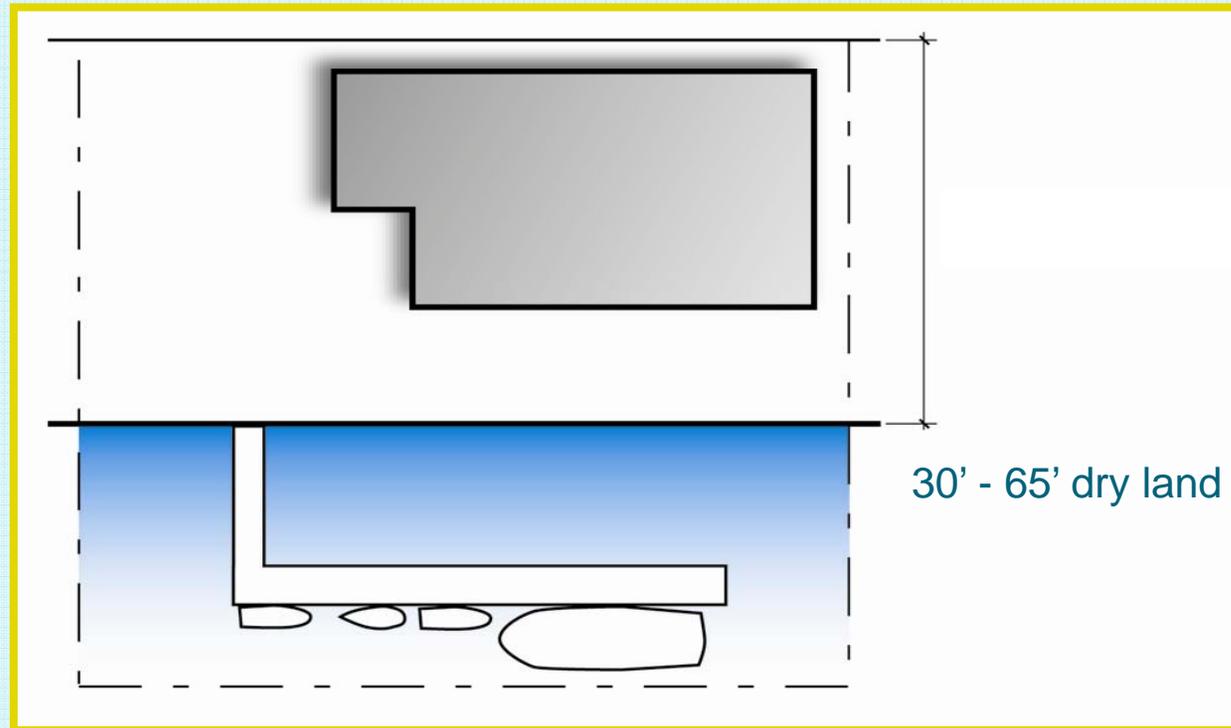
- If there is no dry land:
  - the replacement structure can be rebuilt overwater to the existing footprint.

# Buffers & Setbacks Exceptions



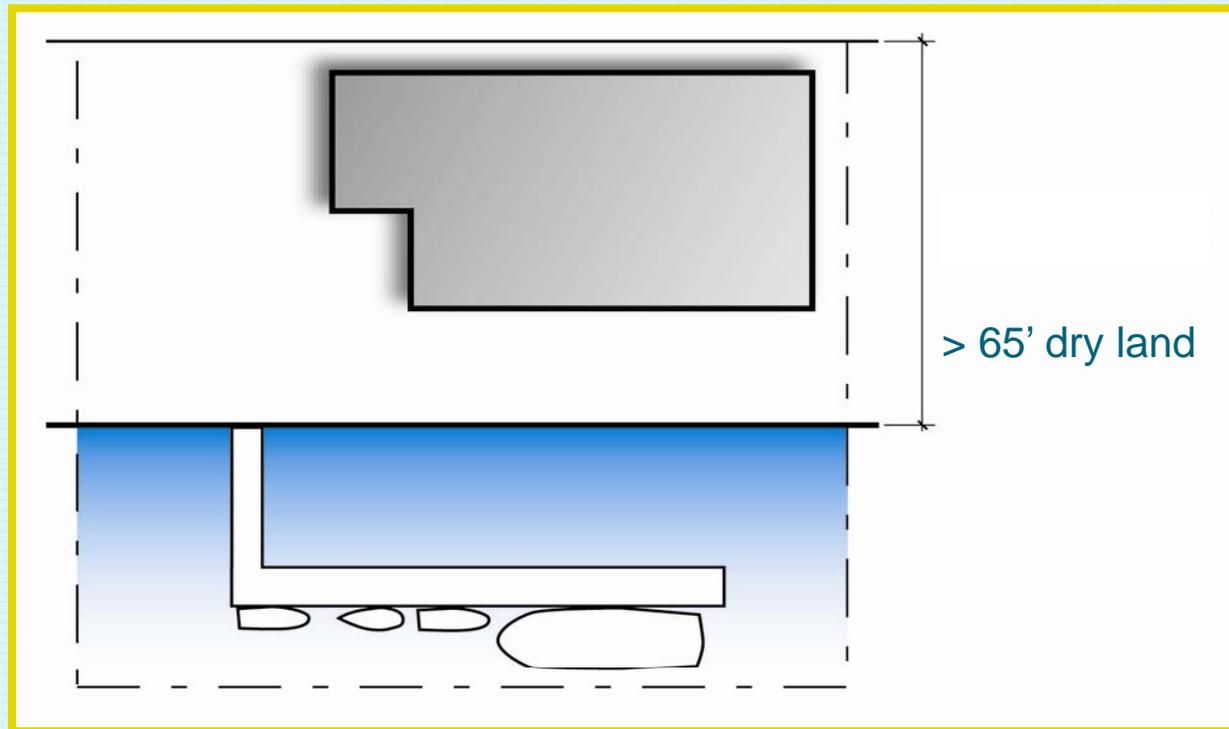
- If the lot depth is less than 30 feet:
  - the replacement structure can be rebuilt within the shoreline setback or overwater to the existing footprint.

# Buffers & Setbacks



- If the lot depth is less than 65 feet, but at least 30 feet:
  - the replacement structure can be no farther waterward from the landward lot line than 30 feet.

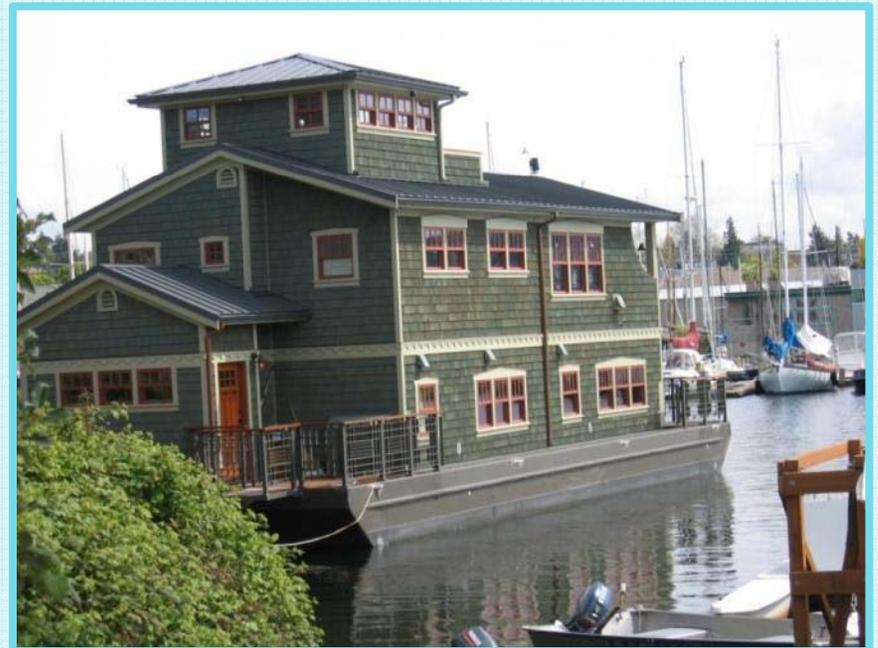
# Buffers & Setbacks



- If the lot depth is greater than 65 feet:
  - the replacement structure is required to observe the setback requirements.

# New Standards for Live-aboard Uses

- Required to address live-aboard uses.
- Model requirements after Shilshole Bay Marina – EnviroStar Business award highest five-star rating.
- Standards include 25 % of slips can be used for live-aboard use.
- Best management practices required.
- Registration required.



# Commercial/Industrial Uses

- Allow 20 % of a lot to be used for certain non-water-dependent based on results of market study – uses include material suppliers and machine shops.
- Allow water-related institutions in industrial areas.
- Allow uses that are not water-dependent on upland lots.
- Prohibit new recreational marinas in industrial areas – received comments to allow



# Urban Commercial

- Include allowance for certain commercial uses over water in existing buildings with requirement to provide ecological improvements.
- Change major durable retail sales (ex. Furniture or large appliances) from a conditional use to a prohibited use on waterfront lots.
- Allow residential, office, and non-water-dependent commercial uses outright on upland lots.



# Urban Residential

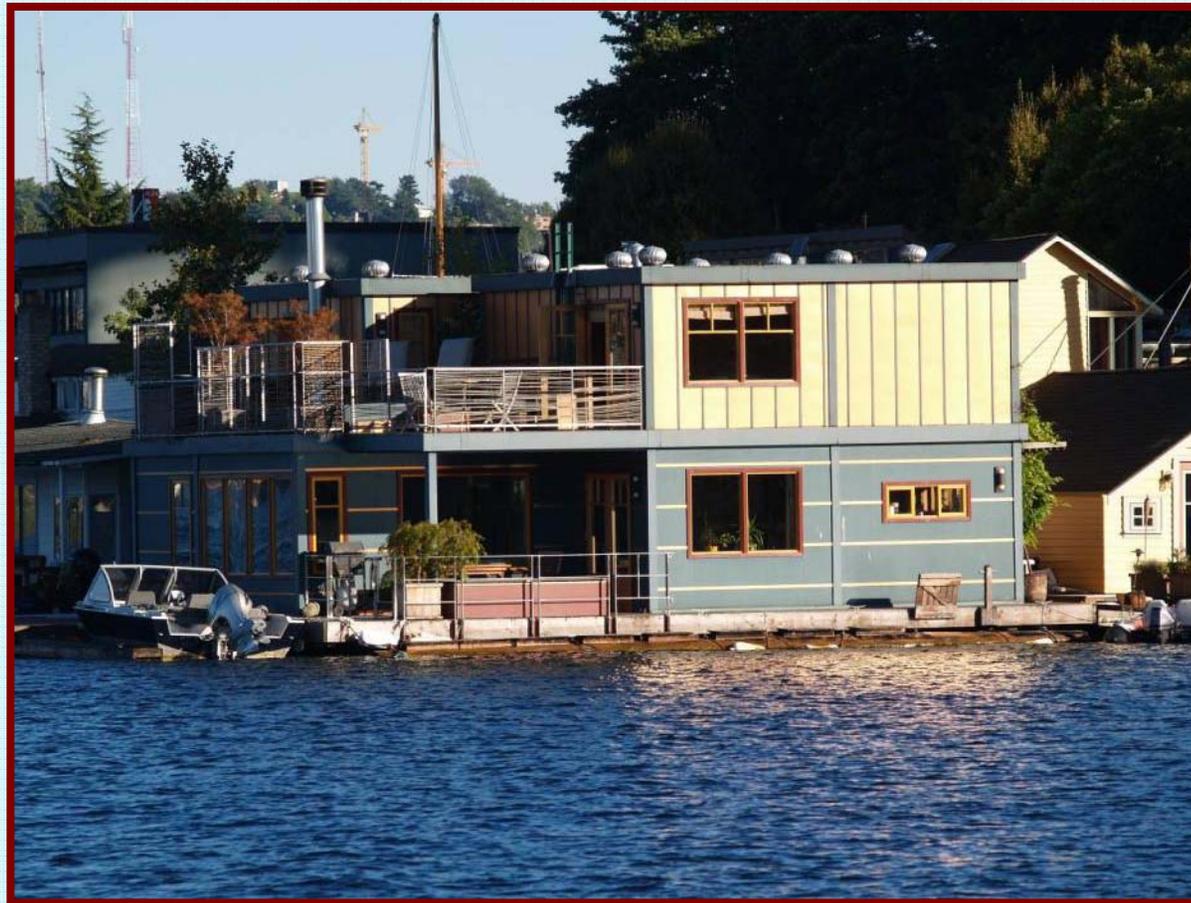
- No major changes to uses allowed
- Change bridges, tunnels and railroads to a special use
- Prohibiting new floating homes
- Existing floating homes will remain a conforming use, maintenance, repair and replacement allowed.



# Conservancy Preservation Standards

- No uses allowed outright
- Utility lines if no alternative exists, underwater diving areas and reefs, bike and pedestrian walkways, viewpoints = SU
- Protective bulkheads, dredging for navigational or ecological purposes, certain types of landfills, streets, railroads, bridges = CU

# Floating Homes



# Floating Homes

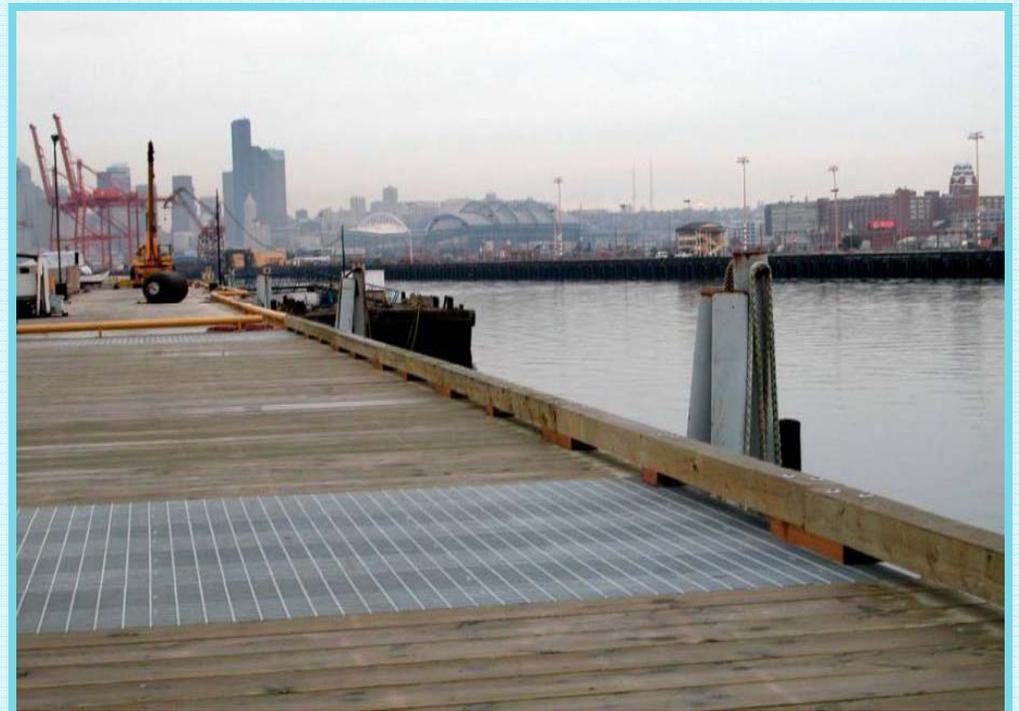
## Proposed Regulatory Changes

- Prohibit new floating homes
- Continue to allow maintenance, repair and replacement, replacement not new
- Consolidated the two types of development standards no changes to what is allowed
- Can expand to existing development standard
- Floatation material that is not functions needs to be removed when float or floating home is rebuilt



# Shoreline Modifications Standards

- Overwater coverage
- Shoreline stabilization
- Dredging and filling
- Vegetation management



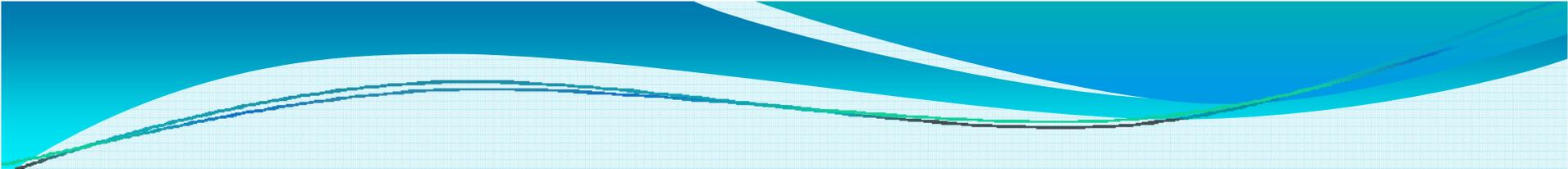
# Proposed Regulations for Overwater Coverage

- Allow overwater coverage for water-dependent uses and residential piers.
- Size of overwater structure is the minimum necessary for the proposed or existing use for water dependent uses.
- Updated standards for residential piers.
- Design of structures should minimize the impacts to ecological function.
- Mitigation required to achieve “no net loss” of ecological functions.

# Proposed Regulations for Shoreline Stabilization

- New and expanded bulkheads – required to demonstrate need
- Encourage replacement of bulkheads with soft engineering through clearer permitting (including maintenance)





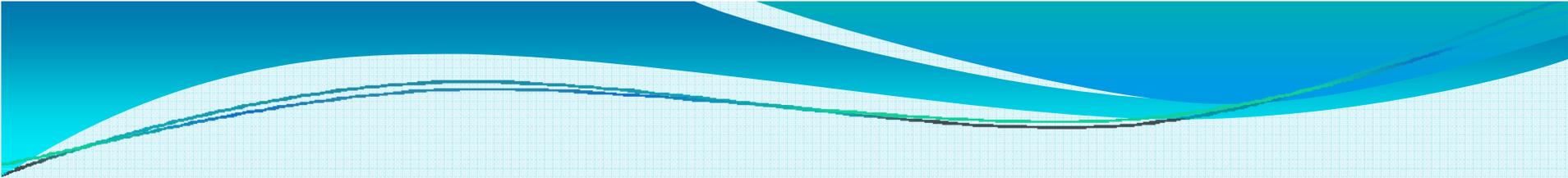
## Shoreline Stabilization - cont.

- Natural shoreline projects may extend waterward of ordinary high water to stabilize slope if ordinary high water does not change.
- Establish a checklist for “green shorelines,” and consider an expedited permitting process for qualifying projects.
- Provide an ongoing shoreline exemption for beach nourishment associated with natural shoreline stabilization.

# Dredging Proposed Regulations

- Prohibit dredging accessory to residential docks and piers in Conservancy Recreation and Urban Residential
- Limit landfill which creates dry land to projects that re-establish a previously existing ordinary high water mark or environmental restoration projects
- Dredging and filling for environmental mitigation or enhancement including clean up and beach nourishment is allowed in all environments





# Landfill

## Proposed Regulations

- Change allowances for landfill necessary for water-dependent or water-related use or utilities and bridges from SU to CU
- Clarify provision relating to landfill on dry land

# Vegetation Management

- Existing vegetation needs to be preserved and if disturbed mitigation is required for loss to ecological function.



# Mitigation Requirements

Based on Mitigation Sequencing  
(WAC requirement )

Step A: Avoiding the impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;

Step B: Minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action or by using appropriate technology;

Step C: Rectifying the impact by repairing, the affected environment to its ecological function at the time a permit for development is issued;



# Mitigation Requirements

Step D: Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations;

Step E: Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments;



# Mitigation Requirements

- Use method developed for the Shoreline Alternative Mitigation Program to measure impacts and mitigation.
- Continue to seek re-vegetation as part of mitigation plans to increase vegetation in these areas.



# Water Quality and Quantity Regulations

Stormwater management will be regulated through the new stormwater code



# Specific Development Standards

- Parking
- Public Access/View Corridors



# Public Access - Proposal

- Require that water-related uses provide public access
- Remove public access requirement for waterways where dry portion of land is used for industrial purpose

# Public Access Changes

- Provide for alternatives for non-water-dependent industrial uses:
  - Payment-in-lieu toward regional public access improvements.
  - Ecological restoration.
- Allow payment to Cheshiahud Trail in lieu of public access requirement on lots not subject to “major public access” requirement.



# Development Standards Parking

- Prohibit new parking overwater or in the shoreline setback



# Remaining Work

- Review and address public comments after May 31<sup>st</sup> – June/July 2011.
- Complete Cumulative Impact Analyses on draft code and make adjustments May/June 2011
- Finalize Restoration Plan May/June 2011
- SEPA July/August 2011
- City Council August 2011

# Questions?

