



CITY OF KIRKLAND

Planning and Community Development Department
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MEMORANDUM

To: David Ramsay, City Manager

From: Eric Shields, AICP, Planning Director
Patrice Tovar, AICP, Senior Planner

Date: July 25, 2007

Subject: Shoreline Master Program, File No. ZON06-00017, Subfile #3

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the City Council review the status of the project to update Kirkland's Shoreline Master Program and the related products that have been produced to date. At the regular meeting on August 7, staff will be prepared to briefly summarize the process, products and status and/or answer the Council's questions, if any.

BACKGROUND DISCUSSION

Objectives for Updating the Shoreline Master Program

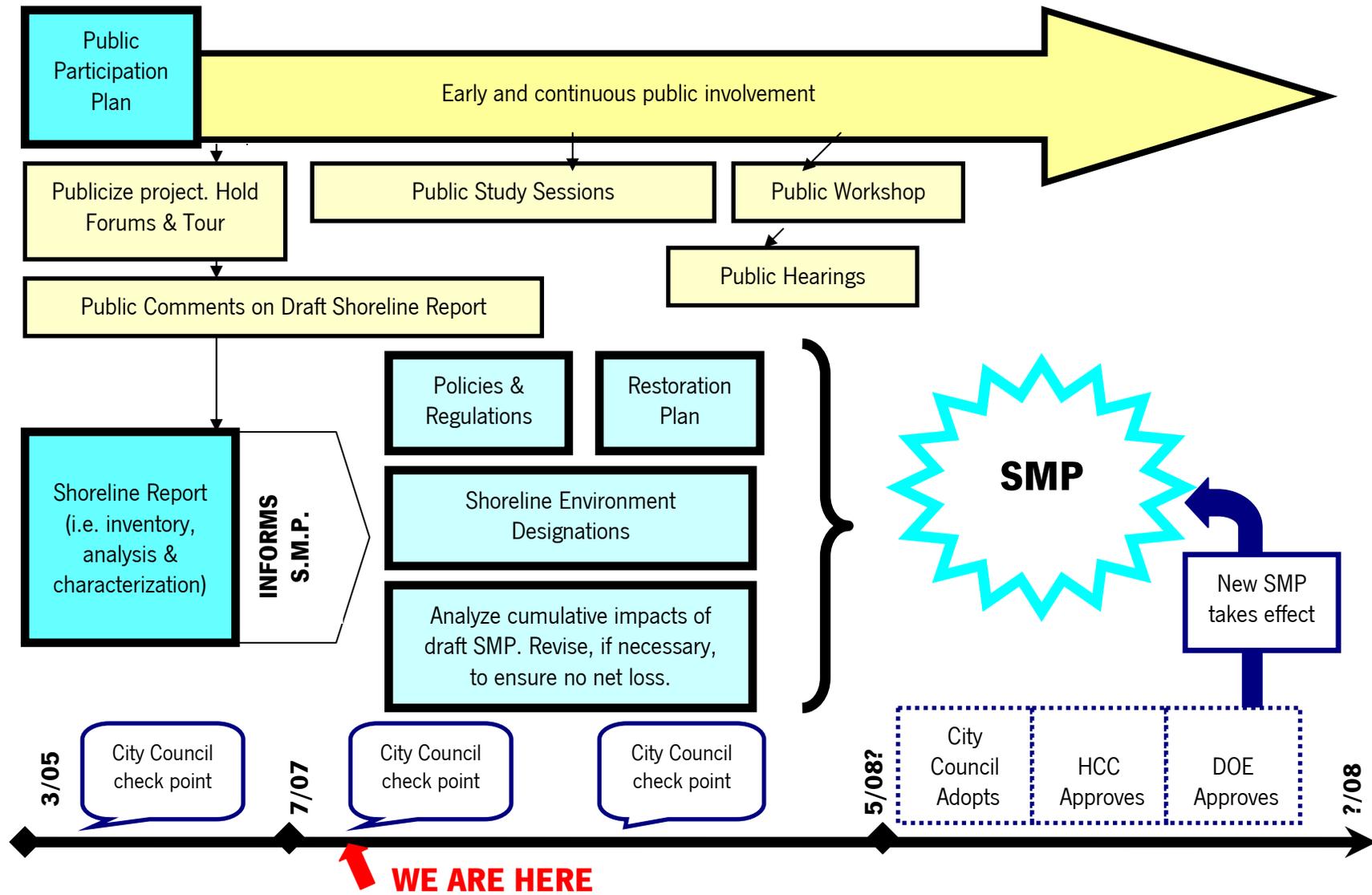
The process is underway to update Kirkland's Shoreline Master Program, which was originally adopted in 1974. The primary objectives are to:

- Provide a healthy environment along the shoreline to enable current and future generations to enjoy using it.
- Provide a healthy environment along the shoreline to preserve fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- Protect the City's investments as well as those of property owners along and near the shoreline.
- Produce an updated Shoreline Master Program (SMP) that is supported by Kirkland's elected officials, citizens, property owners and businesses, the State of Washington, and other key interest groups with an interest in the shoreline.
- Efficiently achieve the SMP mandates of the State.

Please refer to **Attachment 1** for more detail about Shoreline Master Programs and Washington State's Shoreline Management Act.

The Shoreline Master Program Update Process

The City Council last saw this project in April 2006, for review of the Public Participation Plan. The flowchart on the following page provides a broad overview of the process.



Implementation of the Public Participation Plan and coordination with other jurisdictions, agencies, and stakeholders occur throughout the process. See **Attachment 2** for a detailed chart that was prepared by the State to depict the steps involved in updating a Shoreline Master Program.

Phases One and Two

The Public Participation Plan that was drafted in Phase One exceeds the public involvement requirements of the Shoreline Management Act and the Growth Management Act. The Department of Ecology granted preliminary approval of the Public Participation Plan in March 2006, and it was reviewed by the Planning Commission and the City Council in April 2006 and by the Houghton Community Council in May 2006. The Public Participation Plan documented a multitude of ideas for outreach to stakeholders, and the City has implemented most of them. However, some were not implemented because they did not prove to be feasible or would not have provided enough benefit to justify the cost. The Public Participation Plan has been modified and is included as **Attachment 3**. An article announcing the SMP Update and related events was published in the Kirkland Courier on September 1, 2006 (see **Attachment 4**). In addition, an introductory flyer was extensively posted, emailed, mailed, and televised beginning on September 1, 2006 (See **Attachment 5**).

Public forums and a shoreline tour were held on September 18 and 30 in 2006 to:

- Inform interested parties about why the update is required, what is needed, and what issues may be addressed.
- Find out what issues are of greatest interest and concern to the stakeholders and, therefore, should be included in the project.
- Identify the City's and stakeholders' common interests in protecting the City's waterfront.

For the first two weeks in October 2006, videos of the forums and tour were broadcast on Kirkland's cable TV channel. **Attachment 6** is a report summarizing the forums' agenda and input received. Forum speakers' backgrounds are given in **Attachment 7**. **Attachment 8** is the flyer distributed to advertise the public shoreline tour, and **Attachment 9** is a report summarizing the tour. The forums and tour can be viewed in their entirety by opening the City's main webpage, selecting "Watch On Demand Programming," selecting "Kirkland Television – Special Programming," then selecting the desired event from the list.

An opportunity for public comment on the draft shoreline inventory, characterization, and analysis was held September 1 – October 15, 2006. The draft was presented at the forums and the opportunity for comment was widely advertised via mail, email, newspaper, TV, and posting on prominent public signs and at City facilities as well as on the City's Shoreline Master Program Update webpage. Staff finalized the draft into the Shoreline Analysis Report based on comments received from stakeholders and from DOE. A hard copy of the Final Shoreline Analysis Report will be distributed to each City Council member prior to the meeting on August 7th. The report and other SMP Update information are available electronically on CDs and also at http://www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/depart/Planning/Code_Updates/Shoreline_Master_Program.htm.

Staff has been coordinating closely with DOE, King County, and other jurisdictions, agencies, and stakeholders and will continue to do so throughout the process. The Shoreline Analysis Report covered the Lake Washington shoreline in Kirkland's Potential Annexation Area (Finn Hill) as well as within Kirkland's current boundaries. The Finn Hill shoreline is currently in King County. The County's SMP update is further along than Kirkland's. Since annexation may or may not occur, King County will take the lead on updating the Shoreline Master Program for the Potential Annexation Area. Kirkland will coordinate with the County throughout the process with the intent of incorporating the County's SMP for the Finn Hill shoreline if annexation takes place. In that event, further refinements to the PAA's SMP may need to be done at the time of the next SMP update, which is now required every seven years.

Phases Three through Five

Policies and Regulations

The Planning Commission and Houghton Community Council will soon begin study sessions to draft general shoreline policies and consider general shoreline regulations. Staff anticipates that regulations for critical areas within the SMP jurisdiction will likely differ somewhat from those that apply in other areas of the City.

Shoreline Environment Designations

Next the Planning Commission and Houghton Community Council will work on designating Shoreline Environments. Each segment of the shoreline is designated as one of several types of shoreline environments that are described in the new State Guidelines, e.g. Shoreline Residential, High Intensity, Urban Conservancy, etc. Within the areas subject to the Shoreline Master Program, Environment Designations function much like zones do throughout the City. Shoreline Environment-specific policies and regulations will be drafted for each type of Shoreline Environment. The Shoreline Environments designated by Kirkland's current SMP can be seen on the first map in the Shoreline Analysis Report. The State requires each of the SMP components, including the Shoreline Environment Designations, to be based on the data and analysis provided in the Shoreline Analysis Report.

Cumulative Impacts Analysis

The new State guidelines require that new Shoreline Master Programs ensure no net loss of ecological functions. For example, SMP regulations would need to include standards that would require future shoreline development or redevelopment to avoid or mitigate any further degradation of fish and wildlife habitat beyond what is recorded in the recent shoreline inventory (which appears in the Shoreline Analysis Report). After the goals, policies, and regulations have been drafted, they will be tested as the City conducts a Cumulative Impacts Analysis to determine if Kirkland's updated SMP will meet the 'no net loss' requirement. The Cumulative Impacts Analysis will identify which, if any, goals/policies/regulations need to be revised to meet the "no net loss" requirement.

Restoration Plan

Apart from preventing net loss of shoreline ecological functions, the new SMP is also required to include a Restoration Plan. There is no requirement or expectation from DOE that the Kirkland shoreline is to be restored to pre-settlement conditions. So, in this case, the State guidelines use the term "restoration" loosely to describe actions ranging from complete rehabilitation, e.g. replacing a bulkhead with a softened, natural edge (some gently-sloping beach and some native vegetation), to any ecologically helpful action, e. g. removing some invasive non-native plants, planting some native plants, or making the portion of the dock closest to land narrower to reduce shade in the near-shore (where juvenile Chinook salmon are attacked by predator fish in shady areas). Staff is working with a consultant to create a quantitative method for ranking sites with potential for ecological enhancement. Unlike the 'no net loss' requirement that will be addressed through regulations, the restoration plan will rely on some combination of incentives, public projects, volunteers, and non-profit programs for implementation.

Public Workshop and Hearing(s), Houghton Community Council Role, and City Council Briefings

In an effort to engage and inform members of the public that may not attend the study sessions or follow progress of the project on the City's SMP webpage, staff will hold a public workshop prior to the public hearing.

With regard to the public hearing, some jurisdictions have tried holding separate public hearings for SMP components as each component has been drafted. Although that would seem to be a good way to break the Shoreline Master Program into manageable "bites," this may not be the best approach. This is because most of the components must be completed and considered as a whole to determine if they will be sufficient - when combined - to meet State requirements and accomplish the community's goals. Also, it would be prudent to conduct the public hearing on a draft SMP that has already been revised per Ecology's comments, and DOE will not conduct their informal review of the SMP draft until all the components can be considered together. As a result, staff anticipates that it would be most productive and efficient for the Houghton Community Council and Planning Commission to hold their public hearings after Phases Three and Four, when the components will have been drafted and preliminarily reviewed by DOE. At the same time, the Planning Commission provides ample opportunity at their study sessions for public comment on each component.

Staff intends to work through the SMP tasks with the Houghton Community Council at the same level and the same pace as the Planning Commission. It is hoped that this approach will produce a draft SMP that is consistent with the Houghton Community Council's interests and receive HCC support.

Staff will brief the City Council periodically, as shown on the chart on Page Two of this memorandum. The purpose will be to keep the Council informed of the projects' progress and direction and will offer an opportunity for City Council input.

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Please feel free to contact me at ptovar@ci.kirkland.wa.us or (425) 587-3259 for further information or clarifications.

ATTACHMENTS

1. History and Explanation of the Shoreline Management Act and Shoreline Master Programs
2. Shoreline Master Program Planning Process (chart prepared by DOE)
3. Public Participation Program for the Kirkland Shoreline Master Program Update
4. Article appearing in the Kirkland Courier on September 1, 2006
5. Introductory Flyer
6. Public Shoreline Forum Report
7. Public Shoreline Forum Speakers
8. Public Shoreline Tour Flyer
9. Public Shoreline Tour Report

cc: File No. ZON06-00017, Sub-file #3

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History and Explanation of the Shoreline Management Act and Shoreline Master Programs

Washington's Shoreline Management Act (SMA) was passed by the State Legislature in 1971 and adopted by the public in a 1972 referendum. The overarching goal of the SMA is "to prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state's shorelines." The statute is found in RCW 90.58.

Under the SMA each city and county with "shorelines of the state" must adopt a Shoreline Master Program (SMP) that is based on state laws and rules but tailored to the specific geographic, economic and environmental needs of the community. Lake Washington is a "shoreline of the state" and Kirkland adopted a SMP in the mid-1970's.

The Shoreline Master Program includes both policies and regulations, most of which appear in Kirkland's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code, respectively, as well as in the SMP document. The policies and regulations apply to Lake Washington and within 200 feet landward from the edge of Lake Washington and its associated wetlands. See the Shoreline Analysis Report maps to view where the SMP applies in Kirkland.

State statute requires the City to update the Kirkland Shoreline Master Program to be consistent with new state guidelines¹. The new guidelines and more information about SMPs are available at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sma/st_guide/SMP/index.html

Kirkland's SMP Update is on the adopted planning work program and has been funded in part by a one-time service package in the City's budget and in part by a grant from the Department of Ecology (DOE). The DOE grant requires that the new draft SMP be complete by July 1, 2007. To maximize efficiency and quality, staff has been coordinating closely with DOE and with King County and other jurisdictions that share the Lake Washington shoreline or are working on their SMP update and will continue to do so throughout the process.

¹ State Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Guidelines are standards which local government must follow in drafting their master program. The Guidelines translate the broad policies of RCW 90.58.020 into standards for regulation of shoreline uses. The state legislature directed Ecology in 1995 to update the state's guidelines, which had not been revised since 1972 and were showing their age. The department proposed a first draft in 1999 and eventually adopted a substantially revised draft in 2000 that was challenged in court.

Then-Governor Gary Locke and former Attorney General Christine Gregoire cosponsored a year-long mediation effort in 2002 that culminated in a third draft, which was issued for public comment in July 2002. That proposal had the endorsement of the Association of Washington Business (representing a coalition of business organizations, cities and counties), the Washington Aggregates & Concrete Association, the Washington Environmental Council (WEC) and other environmental organizations – all of whom were parties to the lawsuit. The final version was adopted December 17, 2003.

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM PLANNING PROCESS

SMP UPDATE PROCESS	SPECIFIC PLANNING TASKS	PRODUCTS
Phase 1: Preliminary Shoreline Jurisdiction, Public Participation Plan & Shoreline Inventory	Task 1.1: Identify preliminary shoreline jurisdiction - shorelines & shorelands Task 1.2: Develop public participation program (citizen, technical, Ecology, other stakeholders) Task 1.3: Conduct shoreline inventory – existing land uses, public access, environmental conditions Task 1.4: Demonstrate how Phase 1 complies with Guidelines	Product 1.1: Preliminary map of local shorelines subject to the SMP Product 1.2: Public participation plan Product 1.3: Complete shoreline inventory Product 1.3.1: Draft list of inventory data sources Product 1.3.2: Digital working maps of inventory information Product 1.4: Documentation in SMP submittal checklist
Phase 2: Shoreline Analysis & Characterization	Task 2.1: Conduct preliminary shoreline inventory analysis Task 2.1.1: Characterize ecosystem-wide processes Task 2.1.2: Characterize shoreline functions; reach analysis Task 2.1.3: Analyze shoreline use and public access Task 2.1.4: Conduct visioning process to develop recommendations based on SMA policy & the characterization Task 2.2: Prepare final shoreline characterization Task 2.3: Prepare draft recommendations report Task 2.4: Demonstrate how Phase 2 complies with Guidelines	Product 2.1 (Tasks 2.1.1 & 2.1.2): Draft characterization of ecosystem-wide processes & functions; reaches Product 2.1.3: Draft shoreline use & public access analysis Product 2.1.4: Shoreline strategy for shoreline uses, public access, resource protection & restoration Product 2.2: Final shoreline characterization; accompanying map portfolio & GIS data Product 2.3: Draft report with recommended actions for translating inventory findings into policies & regulations Product 2.4: Documentation in SMP submittal checklist
Phase 3: Shoreline Environment Designation, Policy & Regulation Development	Task 3.1: Develop general goals & policies (optional regulations) Task 3.2: Develop environment designations & environment-specific policies & regulations Task 3.3: Develop shoreline use & modification policies, regulations & standards Task 3.4: Develop administration provisions Task 3.5: Demonstrate how Phase 3 complies with Guidelines	Product 3.1: Draft goals & policies (optional general regulations) Product 3.2: Draft environment designations & environment-specific policies & regulations Product 3.3: Draft shoreline use & modification policies, regulations & standards Product 3.4: Draft administration provisions Product 3.5: Final report demonstrating how characterization is reflected in updated SMP policies, regulations, environment designations & restoration strategies; documentation in SMP submittal checklist
Phase 4: Cumulative Impacts Analysis & Restoration Plan; Revisiting Phase 3 Products as Necessary	Task 4.1: Prepare cumulative impacts analysis demonstrating how SMP provides environmental protection & no net loss of ecological functions Task 4.2: Prepare restoration policies, objectives, priorities & timelines Task 4.3: Revisit environment designation, policies & regulations as necessary to achieve no net loss of ecological functions; finalize shoreline jurisdiction Task 4.4: Demonstrate how Phase 4 complies with Guidelines	Product 4.1: Cumulative impacts analysis showing how the SMP will achieve no net loss through its policies, regulations & mitigation standards Product 4.2: Restoration plan Product 4.3: Revised designations, policies & regulations to address findings of cumulative impacts analysis; a report indicating how revisions achieve no net loss of ecological functions; finalized jurisdiction, including map(s) Product 4.4: Documentation in SMP submittal checklist
Phase 5: Local Approval	Task 5.1: Assemble complete draft SMP Task 5.2: Informal Ecology review of draft SMP documents Task 5.3: Complete SEPA review, documentation Task 5.4: Provide GMA 60-day notice of intent to adopt Task 5.5: Hold public hearing Task 5.6: Prepare responsiveness summary Task 5.7: Locally adopt the draft SMP & prepare submittal to Ecology Task 5.8: Demonstrate how Phase 5 complies with Guidelines	Product 5.1: Final draft SMP Product 5.2: Ecology response following informal review Product 5.3: SEPA products (checklist, MDNS/EIS; SEPA notice) Product 5.4: Evidence of compliance with GMA notice requirements Product 5.5: Public hearing record Product 5.6: Responsiveness summary responding to comments received during public review period Product 5.7: Complete Ecology submittal package Product 5.8: Documentation in SMP submittal checklist
Phase 6: State Approval	Task 6.1: Provide public notice & opportunity for comment; respond to comments received Task 6.2: Prepare decision packet to include: findings & conclusions; transmittal letter; conditions of approval (if any); & responsiveness summary Task 6.3: Work with local government to finalize local adoption	Product 6.1: Responsiveness summary Product 6.2: Decision package submitted to local government Product 6.3: Adoption of Final SMP incorporating any Ecology conditions of approval; updated SMP takes effect



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

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Note: The schedule for the Public Participation Plan may be revised if adjustments become necessary due to unforeseen circumstances/issues. However, the City understands that the 2005-2007 DOE grant funds are to be spent prior to July 1, 2007.

Public Participation Plan Goal:

To build support for timely adoption of a high quality SMP Update by fostering a culture of shoreline stewardship in as many stakeholders as possible and gaining informed consent of the remaining stakeholders.

Guiding Principles:

- Continually communicate the purpose, scope, objectives, and build trust in the public process.
- Define and effectively communicate the roles and interests of all participants.
- Balance the people who represent others with people who represent themselves.
- Make a special effort to include the under-represented and hard-to-reach.
- Recognize and overcome barriers: physical, communication, economic, language, ethnic & social.
- Involve elected & appointed Kirkland officials, affected departments, and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Deal openly with conflict and imbalances of knowledge in order to maximize public input.
- Balance proactive and reactive techniques to ensure input is representative and inclusive.
- Maintain a tone that fosters creativity and encourages civility and mutual respect among all parties.
- Address both agreement on validity of the facts and understanding of varied opinions and values.
- Keep all written communication clear, concise, objective, and free of technical jargon.
- Address in written materials
 - o Relevant existing policy and procedure, history of the issues and past City initiatives, and new requirements
 - o Alternative approaches to resolving issues, and their respective advantages & disadvantages
 - o Basics of the process, e.g., schedule, decision milestones, progress, and opportunities for involvement
- Use media regularly to provide general information to the public at large.
- Distribute information/feedback regularly to participants and at intervals to interested/affected parties.
- Use community resources and energies effectively and efficiently, and consider the relative cost-effectiveness of alternative techniques to achieve objectives.
- Use public input, follow-up, and assess by:
 - o Informing affected/interested parties of outcomes
 - o Evaluating process to identify successes and shortcomings, and communicate results to participants
 - o Evaluating the project's effects on community relationships and on perceptions of effectiveness of City processes

Basis

The Public Participation Plan has been designed to:

- ▶ Comply with Washington State requirements and guidance (see attachment for applicable RCWs and WACs);
- ▶ Follow the recommendations of the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2); Hans Bleiker, founder of the Institute for Participatory Management and Planning; Marcia Wagoner of Pacific Rim Resources; and Jim Reid, former King County Planning Director and current Puget Sound area mediator of land use, environmental, and transportation disputes; and
- ▶ Build on the experiences, observations and suggestions of colleagues in Kirkland and several other Puget Sound region cities and counties, the WRIA 8 Outreach Committee, and the Shared Salmon Strategy.

Based on the International Association of Public Participation's "Public Participation Spectrum" of levels of public participation, the SMP Update should use ACTIVE PARTICIPATION: at the INVOLVEMENT level (see **Attachment 2**).

Public Participation Goal: To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public issues and concerns are consistently understood and considered.

Promise to the Public: We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and issues are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.

Example Tools:

- ▶ **WORKSHOP** (an informal public meeting that may include a presentation and exhibits but ends with interactive working groups)

Tips:

- Know how you plan to use public input before you hold the workshop
- Conduct training in advance with small group facilitators. Each should receive a list of instructions, especially where procedures involve weighting/ranking of factors or criteria

Advantages:

- Excellent for discussions on criteria or analysis of alternatives
- Fosters small group or one-to-one communication
- Ability to draw on other team members to answer difficult questions
- Builds credibility
- Maximizes feedback obtained from participants
- Fosters public ownership in solving the problem

Possible drawbacks:

- Hostile participants may resist what they perceive to be the "divide and conquer" strategy of breaking into small groups
- Several small-group facilitators are necessary

- ▶ **DELIBERATE POLLING** (measures informed opinion on an issue)

- Do not expect or encourage participants to develop a shared view
- Hire a facilitator experienced in this technique

Advantages:

- Can tell decision-makers what the public would think if they had more time and information
- Exposure to different backgrounds, arguments, and views

Possible drawback: Resource intensive

Outline and Schedule

1. Clearly define the scope of public influence over the decision.
 - a. Compare new SMP requirements to Kirkland's current SMP
 - b. Contact my counterparts in 'early adopter' cities about their experiences
 - c. Confirm that this Public Participation Plan is the best fit
 - ▶ Introduce project to City elected/appointed officials and get 'head nod' approval of Public Participation Plan
 - ▶ If City officials request revisions, send amended version to DOE for approval
2. Identify stakeholders, their perceptions, and their issues of concern.
 - a. Study process and identify stakeholders involved in successfully adopting the original Kirkland SMP
 - b. Develop a comprehensive list of stakeholders & send out an early "heads up"
 - c. Create a web page linked to the City's homepage, set up listserve, have public notice signs installed in key locations
 - d. Create project title/slogan and logo for easy, positive recognition by stakeholders
 - e. Produce an illustrated postcard/flyer to announce the project and to gauge stakeholders' values and issues
 - f. Distribute flyer/postcard by e-mailing/ mailing to stakeholder list, and by posting it on signs, in public buildings – including Teen Center, Sr. Center, & library, kiosks, in Kirkland Courier, Seattle Times, PI, on 2 cable channels, Surface Water div.'s quarterly newsletter, stakeholder groups' newsletters, schools
 - g. Study feedback to identify areas of common ground and diverging interests
3. Organize events to educate stakeholders to establish a common base of knowledge
 - a. Bring in outside speaker(s) (*check into WRIA Outreach Committee, DOE, and KC*)
 - b. Clearly convey the "problem to be solved"/opportunity as well as the scope and opportunities for stakeholder influence.
 - c. Tell the story of Lake Washington and involve people that were involved in the successful adoption of the original Kirkland SMP.
 - e. Make it fun and easy to participate
 - f. Broadcast informational video tapes on the two local cable TV channels
4. Hold a professionally facilitated forum to explore and document stakeholders' views
 - a. Invite the entire list
 - b. Record results
 - c. Base direction of draft recommendations on input received
5. Standard series of study sessions and public hearings
 - a. Held by the Kirkland Planning Commission and Houghton Community Council
 - b. Strive to keep information flowing both ways via the website to help those people who will not attend the meetings to remain engaged
 - c. Brief the City Council at key points during the process
 - d. Send an early draft of each SMP component to Ecology for review as it becomes available. Allow 2.5 months for Ecology review and revisit components as necessary when Ecology comments are received.
 - e. Hold a public workshop prior to the public hearings
6. Following City Council action, distribute to stakeholders the City Council's response to input

March '06 – September '06

Sept '06 – June '07

July - Dec. 2007

June '08

Methods

1. A flier/postcard to introduce the project to the public at large and to all potentially affected/interested individuals and groups will:
 - a. Remain posted at City buildings, KC Kirkland library, kiosks, on the 2 local cable TV stations, and on the City website homepage through project completion; and
 - b. Be mailed/e-mailed once directly to affected/potentially interested parties within and beyond Kirkland; and
 - c. Be inserted once in all Kirkland utility billings.
2. Early in the process, potentially affected/interested parties will be polled by an experienced facilitator to gauge public opinions on specific issues and to identify additional issues.
3. Fact sheets and newsletters/progress reports will be distributed at intervals via e-mail, project web page, list serve and mailing list.
4. Articles about the project will periodically appear in the *Kirkland Update*, widely-read community newspaper published monthly, possibly in the quarterly stewardship newsletter distributed by Kirkland's Surface Water Division, and in the newsletters of local schools.
5. For broad outreach, public forums/workshops will be held at key intervals to inform the public and to gain proactive and reactive stakeholder input.
6. On an ongoing basis, the project manager will speak with individual stakeholders by telephone, e-mail, or in person to exchange information.
7. A series of study meetings culminating in a public hearing will be held by the Kirkland Planning Commission and also independently by the Houghton Community Council.
8. Meeting/workshop announcements will be posted on strategically placed signboards in Kirkland rights-of-way, at City buildings (City Hall, Parks and Community Services Department, Senior Center, Teen Center, North Kirkland Community Center), the King County Kirkland library, kiosks, on the 2 local cable TV stations, on the Kirkland SMP Update webpage which will be linked to the City website, listserv, and in newspapers.

All communications will include contact information for additional project information.

ATTACHMENT

State Rule (W.A.C.) Requirements for Public Involvement, Communication, and Coordination

1. Document public involvement throughout SMP development process.
 - a. WAC 173-26-201(3)(b)(i)
 - b. WAC 173-26-090 and 100
 - c. For SSWS, see WAC 173-26-251(3)(a)

2. Document communication with state agencies and affected Indian tribes throughout SMP development.
 - a. WAC 173-26-201(3)(b)(ii) and (iii)
 - b. WAC 173-26-100(3)
 - c. For SSWS, see WAC 173-26-251(3)(a)

The text of the WAC sections cited above and the WAC and RCW sections they refer to are included below:

WAC 173-26-201(3)(b)(i)

(b) Participation process.

(i) **Participation requirements.** Local government shall comply with the provisions of RCW [90.58.130](#) which states [in its entirety]:

"To insure that all persons and entities having an interest in the guidelines and master programs developed under this chapter are provided with a full opportunity for involvement in both their development and implementation, the department and local governments shall:

(1) Make reasonable efforts to inform the people of the state about the shoreline management program of this chapter and in the performance of the responsibilities provided in this chapter, shall not only invite but actively encourage participation by all persons and private groups and entities showing an interest in shoreline management programs of this chapter; and

(2) Invite and encourage participation by all agencies of federal, state, and local government, including municipal and public corporations, having interests or responsibilities relating to the shorelines of the state. State and local agencies are directed to participate fully to insure that their interests are fully considered by the department and local governments."

Additionally, the provisions of WAC [173-26-100](#) apply and include provisions to assure proper public participation and, for local governments planning under the Growth Management Act, the provisions of RCW [36.70A.140](#) also apply.

ATTACHMENT 3
KIRKLAND S.M.P. UPDATE
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN



At a minimum, all local governments shall be prepared to describe and document their methods to ensure that all interested parties have a meaningful opportunity to participate.

WAC 173-26-100 Local process for approving/amending shoreline master programs.

Prior to submittal of a new or amended master program to the department, local government shall solicit public and agency comment during the drafting of proposed new or amended master programs. The degree of public and agency involvement sought by local government should be gauged according to the level of complexity, anticipated controversy, and range of issues covered in the draft proposal. Recognizing that the department must approve all master programs before they become effective, early and continuous consultation with the department is encouraged during the drafting of new or amended master programs. For local governments planning under chapter [36.70A](#) RCW, local citizen involvement strategies should be implemented that insure early and continuous public participation consistent with WAC [365-195-600](#).

At a minimum, local government shall:

- (1) Conduct at least one public hearing to consider the draft proposal;
- (2) Publish notice of the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the area in which the hearing is to be held. The notice shall include:
 - (a) Reference to the authority(s) under which the action(s) is proposed;
 - (b) A statement or summary of the proposed changes to the master program;
 - (c) The date, time, and location of the hearing, and the manner in which interested persons may present their views; and
 - (d) Reference to the availability of the draft proposal for public inspection at the local government office or upon request;
- (3) Consult with and solicit the comments of any persons, groups, federal, state, regional, or local agency, and tribes, having interests or responsibilities relating to the subject shorelines or any special expertise with respect to any environmental impact. The consultation process should include adjacent local governments with jurisdiction over common shorelines of the state;
- (4) Where amendments are proposed to a county or regional master program which has been adopted by cities or towns, the county shall coordinate with those jurisdictions and verify concurrence with or denial of the proposal. For concurring jurisdictions, the amendments should be packaged and processed together. The procedural requirements of this section may be consolidated for concurring jurisdictions;
- (5) Solicit comments on the draft proposal from the department prior to local approval. For local governments planning under the Growth Management Act, the local government shall notify both the department and the department of community, trade, and economic development of its intent to adopt shoreline policies or regulations, at least sixty days prior to final local approval, pursuant to RCW [36.70A.106](#);
- (6) Comply with chapter [43.21C](#) RCW, the State Environmental Policy Act; and
- (7) Approve the proposal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [90.58.140](#)(3) and [90.581.200](#). 96-20-075 (Order 95-17), § 173-26-100, filed 9/30/96, effective 10/31/96.]

RCW 36.70A.140

Comprehensive plans – Ensure public participation.

Each county and city that is required or chooses to plan under RCW [36.70A.040](#) shall establish and broadly disseminate to the public a public participation program identifying procedures providing for early and continuous public participation in the development and amendment of comprehensive land use plans and development regulations implementing such plans. The procedures shall provide for broad dissemination of proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, public meetings after effective notice, provision for open discussion,

communication programs, information services, and consideration of and response to public comments. In enacting legislation in response to the board's decision pursuant to RCW [36.70A.300](#) declaring part or all of a comprehensive plan or development regulation invalid, the county or city shall provide for public participation that is appropriate and effective under the circumstances presented by the board's order. Errors in exact compliance with the established program and procedures shall not render the comprehensive land use plan or development regulations invalid if the spirit of the program and procedures is observed. [1995 c 347 § 107; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 14.]

WAC 365-195-600 Public participation.

(l) **Requirements.** Each county and city planning under the act shall establish procedures for early and continuous public participation in the development and amendment of comprehensive land use plans and development regulations implementing such plans. The procedures shall provide for broad dissemination of proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, public meetings after effective notice, provision for open discussion, communication programs, information services, and consideration of and response to public comments. Errors in exact compliance with the established procedures shall not render the comprehensive plan or development regulations invalid if the spirit of the procedures is observed.

(2) **Recommendations for meeting requirements.** The recommendations made in this subsection are intended as a list of possible choices, but it is recognized that meaningful public participation can be accomplished without using all of the suggestions made here or by adopting other methods.

(a) Public involvement in plan and regulation development.

(i) In designing its public participation program, each planning jurisdiction should endeavor to involve the broadest cross-section of the community, so that groups not previously involved in planning become involved. The programs should include efforts to explain that citizen input is an essential part of the planning process and provide a framework for advising citizens about timelines for steps in the process and when citizen input will be sought.

(ii) Visioning. The public should be involved at the earliest possible time in the process of comprehensive planning under the act. This should begin with a visioning process in which the public is invited to participate in a broad definition of the kind of future to be sought for the community. The results of this process should then be incorporated into the plan features, including, but not limited to, locally adopted levels of service and densities selected for commercial, industrial, and residential development.

(iii) Planning commission. In the process of plan development, full use should be made of the planning commission as a liaison with the public.

(iv) Public meetings on draft plan. Once the plan is completed in draft form, or as parts of it are drafted, a series of public meetings or workshops should be held at various locations throughout the jurisdiction to obtain public reaction and suggestions.

(v) Public hearings. When the final draft of the plan has been completed, at least one public hearing should be held prior to the presentation of the final draft to the legislative authority of the jurisdiction adopting it. When the plan is proposed for adoption, the legislative authority should conduct another public hearing prior to voting on adoption.

(vi) Written comment. At each stage of the process when public input is sought, opportunity should be provided to make written comment.

(vii) Communication programs and information services. Each jurisdiction should make every effort to collect and disseminate public information explaining the act and the process involved in complying with it. In addition, locally relevant information packets and brochures should be developed and disseminated. Planners should actively seek to appear before community groups to explain the act and the plan development process.

(viii) Proposals and alternatives. Whenever public input is sought on proposals and alternatives, the relevant drafts should be reproduced and made available to interested persons.

(ix) Notice. Notice of all events at which public input is sought should be broadly disseminated in advance through all available means, including flyers and press releases to print and broadcast media. Notice should be published in a newspaper of general circulation at least one week in advance of any public hearing. When appropriate, notices should announce the availability of relevant draft documents on request.

(x) All meetings and hearings to which the public is invited should be free and open. At hearings all persons desiring to speak should be allowed to do so, consistent with time constraints.

(xi) Consideration of and response to public comments. All comments and recommendations of the public should be reviewed. Adequate time should be provided between the time of any public hearing and the date of adoption of all or any part of the comprehensive plan to evaluate and respond to public comments. The proceedings and all public hearings should be recorded. A summary of public comments and an explanation of what action was taken in response to them should be made in writing and included in the record of adoption of the plan.

(xii) Every effort should be made to incorporate public involvement efforts into the SEPA process.

(xiii) Except for the visioning effort, the same steps should precede the adoption of development regulations as was used for the comprehensive plan.

(b) Continuous public involvement. The planning commission should monitor development of both the plan and the development regulations. After these are adopted, the commission should monitor compliance. The commission should report to the city or county at least annually on possible amendments to the plan or development regulations. In addition at least annually, the commission should convene a public meeting to provide information on how implementation is progressing and to receive public input on changes that may be needed. When any amendments are proposed for adoption, the same public hearing procedure should be followed as attended initial adoption. [Statutory Authority: RCW [36.70A.190](#) (4)(b). 92-23-065, § 365-195-600, filed 11/17/92, effective 12/18/92.]

RCW 36.70A.106

Comprehensive plans – Development regulations – Transmittal to state – Amendments – Expedited review.

(1) Each county and city proposing adoption of a comprehensive plan or development regulations under this chapter shall notify the department of its intent to adopt such plan or regulations at least sixty days prior to final adoption. State agencies including the department may provide comments to the county or city on the proposed

comprehensive plan, or proposed development regulations, during the public review process prior to adoption.

(2) Each county and city planning under this chapter shall transmit a complete and accurate copy of its comprehensive plan or development regulations to the department within ten days after final adoption.

(3)(a) Any amendments for permanent changes to a comprehensive plan or development regulation that are proposed by a county or city to its adopted plan or regulations shall be submitted to the department in the same manner as initial plans and development regulations under this section. Any amendments to a comprehensive plan or development regulations that are adopted by a county or city shall be transmitted to the department in the same manner as the initial plans and regulations under this section.

(b) Each county and city planning under this chapter may request expedited review for any amendments for permanent changes to a development regulation. Upon receiving a request for expedited review, and after consultation with other state agencies, the department may grant expedited review if the department determines that expedited review does not compromise the state's ability to provide timely comments related to compliance with the goals and requirements of this chapter or on other matters of state interest. Cities and counties may adopt amendments for permanent changes to a development regulation immediately following the granting of the request for expedited review by the department. [2004 c 197 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 32 § 8.]

RCW 36.70A.040

Who must plan – Summary of requirements – Development regulations must implement comprehensive plans.

(1) Each county that has both a population of fifty thousand or more and, until May 16, 1995, has had its population increase by more than ten percent in the previous ten years or, on or after May 16, 1995, has had its population increase by more than seventeen percent in the previous ten years, and the cities located within such county, and any other county regardless of its population that has had its population increase by more than twenty percent in the previous ten years, and the cities located within such county, shall conform with all of the requirements of this chapter. However, the county legislative authority of such a county with a population of less than fifty thousand population may adopt a resolution removing the county, and the cities located within the county, from the requirements of adopting comprehensive land use plans and development regulations under this chapter if this resolution is adopted and filed with the department by December 31, 1990, for counties initially meeting this set of criteria, or within sixty days of the date the office of financial management certifies that a county meets this set of criteria under subsection (5) of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, a county not currently planning under this chapter is not required to include in its population count those persons confined in a correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections that is located in the county.

Once a county meets either of these sets of criteria, the requirement to conform to all of the requirements of this chapter remains in effect, even if the county no longer meets one of these sets of criteria.

(2) The county legislative authority of any county that does not meet either of the sets of criteria established under subsection (1) of this section may adopt a resolution indicating its intention to have subsection (1) of this section apply to the county. Each city, located in a county that chooses to plan under this subsection, shall conform to all of the requirements of this chapter. Once such a resolution has been adopted, the county and the cities located within the county remain subject to all of the requirements of this chapter.

(3) Any county or city that is initially required to conform with all of the requirements of this chapter under subsection (1) of this section shall take actions under this chapter as follows: (a) The county legislative authority shall adopt a county-wide planning policy under RCW [36.70A.210](#); (b) the county and each city located within the county shall designate critical areas, agricultural lands, forest lands, and mineral resource lands, and adopt development regulations conserving these designated agricultural lands, forest lands, and mineral resource lands and protecting these designated critical areas, under RCW [36.70A.170](#) and [36.70A.060](#); (c) the county shall designate and take other actions related to urban growth areas under RCW [36.70A.110](#); (d) if the county has a population of fifty thousand or more, the county and each city located within the county shall adopt a comprehensive plan under this chapter and development regulations that are consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan on or before July 1, 1994, and if the county has a population of less than fifty thousand, the county and each city located within the county shall adopt a comprehensive plan under this chapter and development regulations that are consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan by January 1, 1995, but if the governor makes written findings that a county with a population of less than fifty thousand or a city located within such a county is not making reasonable progress toward adopting a comprehensive plan and development regulations the governor may reduce this deadline for such actions to be taken by no more than one hundred eighty days. Any county or city subject to this subsection may obtain an additional six months before it is required to have adopted its development regulations by submitting a letter notifying the department of community, trade, and economic development of its need prior to the deadline for adopting both a comprehensive plan and development regulations.

(4) Any county or city that is required to conform with all the requirements of this chapter, as a result of the county legislative authority adopting its resolution of intention under subsection (2) of this section, shall take actions under this chapter as follows: (a) The county legislative authority shall adopt a county-wide planning policy under RCW [36.70A.210](#); (b) the county and each city that is located within the county shall adopt development regulations conserving agricultural lands, forest lands, and mineral resource lands it designated under RCW [36.70A.060](#) within one year of the date the county legislative authority adopts its resolution of intention; (c) the county shall designate and take other actions related to urban growth areas under RCW [36.70A.110](#); and (d) the county and each city that is located within the county shall adopt a comprehensive plan and development regulations that are consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan not later than four years from the date the county legislative authority adopts its resolution of intention, but a county or city may obtain an additional six months before it is required to have adopted its development regulations by submitting a letter notifying the department of community, trade, and economic development of its need prior to the deadline for adopting both a comprehensive plan and development regulations.

(5) If the office of financial management certifies that the population of a county that previously had not been required to plan under subsection (1) or (2) of this section has changed sufficiently to meet either of the sets of criteria specified under subsection (1) of this section, and where applicable, the county legislative authority has not adopted a resolution removing the county from these requirements as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the county and each city within such county shall take actions under this chapter as follows: (a) The county legislative authority shall adopt a county-wide planning policy under RCW [36.70A.210](#); (b) the county and each city located within the county shall adopt development regulations under RCW [36.70A.060](#) conserving agricultural lands, forest lands, and mineral resource lands it designated within one year of the certification by the office of financial management; (c) the county shall designate and take other actions related to urban growth areas under RCW [36.70A.110](#); and (d) the county and each city located within the county shall adopt a comprehensive land use plan and development regulations that are consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan within four years of the certification by the office of financial management, but a county or city may obtain an additional six months before it

is required to have adopted its development regulations by submitting a letter notifying the department of community, trade, and economic development of its need prior to the deadline for adopting both a comprehensive plan and development regulations.

(6) A copy of each document that is required under this section shall be submitted to the department at the time of its adoption.

(7) Cities and counties planning under this chapter must amend the transportation element of the comprehensive plan to be in compliance with this chapter and chapter [47.80](#) RCW no later than December 31, 2000. [2000 c 36 § 1; 1998 c 171 § 1; 1995 c 400 § 1; 1993 sp.s. c 6 § 1; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 4.]

WAC 173-26-090 Periodic review – Public involvement encouraged – Amendment of comprehensive plans, development regulations and master programs. Each local government should periodically review a shoreline master program under its jurisdiction and make amendments to the master program deemed necessary to reflect changing local circumstances, new information or improved data. Each local government shall also review any master program under its jurisdiction and make amendments to the master program necessary to comply with the requirements of RCW [90.58.080](#) and any applicable guidelines issued by the department. When the amendment is consistent with chapter [90.58](#) RCW and its applicable guidelines, it may be approved by local government and the department or adopted by rule when appropriate by the department.

In developing master programs and amendments thereto, the department and local governments, pursuant to RCW [90.58.130](#) shall make all reasonable efforts to inform, fully involve and encourage participation of all interested persons and private entities, and agencies of the federal, state or local government having interests and responsibilities relating to shorelines of the state and the local master program.

Counties and cities planning under chapter [36.70A](#) RCW, shall establish and broadly disseminate to the public a public participation program identifying procedures whereby proposed amendments of the comprehensive plan and development regulations relating to shorelines of the state will be considered by the local governing body consistent with RCW [36.70A.130](#). Such procedures shall provide for early and continuous public participation through broad dissemination of informative materials, proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, public meetings after effective notice, provision for open discussion, and consideration of and response to public comments. [Statutory Authority: RCW [90.58.140](#)(3) and [\[90.58\].200](#). 96-20-075 (Order 95-17), § 173-26-090, filed 9/30/96, effective 10/31/96.]

RCW 90.58.080
Timetable for local governments to develop or amend master programs – Review of master programs – Grants.

(1) Local governments shall develop or amend a master program for regulation of uses of the shorelines of the state consistent with the required elements of the guidelines adopted by the department in accordance with the schedule established by this section.

(2)(a) Subject to the provisions of subsections (5) and (6) of this section, each local government subject to this chapter shall develop or amend its master program for the regulation of uses of shorelines within its jurisdiction according to the following schedule:

(i) On or before December 1, 2005, for the city of Port Townsend, the city of Bellingham, the city of Everett, Snohomish county, and Whatcom county;

(ii) On or before December 1, 2009, for King county and the cities within King county greater in population than ten thousand;

(iii) Except as provided by (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, on or before December 1, 2011, for Clallam, Clark, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom counties and the cities within those counties;

(iv) On or before December 1, 2012, for Cowlitz, Island, Lewis, Mason, San Juan, Skagit, and Skamania counties and the cities within those counties;

(v) On or before December 1, 2013, for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Spokane, and Yakima counties and the cities within those counties; and

(vi) On or before December 1, 2014, for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties and the cities within those counties.

(b) Nothing in this subsection (2) shall preclude a local government from developing or amending its master program prior to the dates established by this subsection (2).

(3)(a) Following approval by the department of a new or amended master program, local governments required to develop or amend master programs on or before December 1, 2009, as provided by subsection (2)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section, shall be deemed to have complied with the schedule established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) of this section and shall not be required to complete master program amendments until seven years after the applicable dates established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) of this section. Any jurisdiction listed in subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section that has a new or amended master program approved by the department on or after March 1, 2002, but before July 27, 2003, shall not be required to complete master program amendments until seven years after the applicable date provided by subsection (2)(a)(iii) of this section.

(b) Following approval by the department of a new or amended master program, local governments choosing to develop or amend master programs on or before December 1, 2009, shall be deemed to have complied with the schedule established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) through (vi) of this section and shall not be required to complete master program amendments until seven years after the applicable dates established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) through (vi) of this section.

(4) Local governments shall conduct a review of their master programs at least once every seven years after the applicable dates established by subsection (2)(a)(iii) through (vi) of this section. Following the review required by this subsection (4), local governments shall, if necessary, revise their master programs. The purpose of the review is:

(a) To assure that the master program complies with applicable law and guidelines in effect at the time of the review; and

(b) To assure consistency of the master program with the local government's comprehensive plan and

development regulations adopted under chapter [36.70A](#) RCW, if applicable, and other local requirements.

(5) Local governments are encouraged to begin the process of developing or amending their master programs early and are eligible for grants from the department as provided by RCW [90.58.250](#), subject to available funding. Except for those local governments listed in subsection (2)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section, the deadline for completion of the new or amended master programs shall be two years after the date the grant is approved by the department. Subsequent master program review dates shall not be altered by the provisions of this subsection.

(6)(a) Grants to local governments for developing and amending master programs pursuant to the schedule established by this section shall be provided at least two years before the adoption dates specified in subsection (2) of this section. To the extent possible, the department shall allocate grants within the amount appropriated for such purposes to provide reasonable and adequate funding to local governments that have indicated their intent to develop or amend master programs during the biennium according to the schedule established by subsection (2) of this section. Any local government that applies for but does not receive funding to comply with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section may delay the development or amendment of its master program until the following biennium.

(b) Local governments with delayed compliance dates as provided in (a) of this subsection shall be the first priority for funding in subsequent biennia, and the development or amendment compliance deadline for those local governments shall be two years after the date of grant approval.

(c) Failure of the local government to apply in a timely manner for a master program development or amendment grant in accordance with the requirements of the department shall not be considered a delay resulting from the provisions of (a) of this subsection.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, all local governments subject to the requirements of this chapter that have not developed or amended master programs on or after March 1, 2002, shall, no later than December 1, 2014, develop or amend their master programs to comply with guidelines adopted by the department after January 1, 2003. [2003 c 262 § 2; 1995 c 347 § 305; 1974 ex.s. c 61 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 286 § 8.]

RCW 90.58.130

Involvement of all persons and entities having interest, means.

To insure that all persons and entities having an interest in the guidelines and master programs developed under this chapter are provided with a full opportunity for involvement in both their development and implementation, the department and local governments shall:

(1) Make reasonable efforts to inform the people of the state about the shoreline management program of this chapter and in the performance of the responsibilities provided in this chapter, shall not only invite but actively encourage participation by all persons and private groups and entities showing an interest in shoreline management programs of this chapter; and

(2) Invite and encourage participation by all agencies of federal, state, and local government, including municipal and public corporations, having interests or responsibilities relating to the shorelines of the state. State and local

agencies are directed to participate fully to insure that their interests are fully considered by the department and local governments. [1971 ex.s. c 286 § 13.]

RCW 36.70A.130

Comprehensive plans – Review – Amendments.

(1)(a) Each comprehensive land use plan and development regulations shall be subject to continuing review and evaluation by the county or city that adopted them. Except as otherwise provided, a county or city shall take legislative action to review and, if needed, revise its comprehensive land use plan and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of this chapter according to the time periods specified in subsection (4) of this section.

(b) Except as otherwise provided, a county or city not planning under RCW [36.70A.040](#) shall take action to review and, if needed, revise its policies and development regulations regarding critical areas and natural resource lands adopted according to this chapter to ensure these policies and regulations comply with the requirements of this chapter according to the time periods specified in subsection (4) of this section. Legislative action means the adoption of a resolution or ordinance following notice and a public hearing indicating at a minimum, a finding that a review and evaluation has occurred and identifying the revisions made, or that a revision was not needed and the reasons therefore.

(c) The review and evaluation required by this subsection may be combined with the review required by subsection (3) of this section. The review and evaluation required by this subsection shall include, but is not limited to, consideration of critical area ordinances and, if planning under RCW [36.70A.040](#), an analysis of the population allocated to a city or county from the most recent ten-year population forecast by the office of financial management.

(d) Any amendment of or revision to a comprehensive land use plan shall conform to this chapter. Any amendment of or revision to development regulations shall be consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan.

(2)(a) Each county and city shall establish and broadly disseminate to the public a public participation program consistent with RCW [36.70A.035](#) and [36.70A.140](#) that identifies procedures and schedules whereby updates, proposed amendments, or revisions of the comprehensive plan are considered by the governing body of the county or city no more frequently than once every year. "Updates" means to review and revise, if needed, according to subsection (1) of this section, and the time periods specified in subsection (4) of this section or in accordance with the provisions of subsection (8) of this section. Amendments may be considered more frequently than once per year under the following circumstances:

(i) The initial adoption of a subarea plan that does not modify the comprehensive plan policies and designations applicable to the subarea;

(ii) The adoption or amendment of a shoreline master program under the procedures set forth in chapter [90.58](#) RCW;

(iii) The amendment of the capital facilities element of a comprehensive plan that occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of a county or city budget; and

(iv) Until June 30, 2006, the designation of recreational lands under RCW [36.70A.1701](#). A county amending its comprehensive plan pursuant to this subsection (2)(a)(iv) may not do so more frequently than every eighteen months.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in (a) of this subsection, all proposals shall be considered by the governing body concurrently so the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be ascertained. However, after appropriate public participation a county or city may adopt amendments or revisions to its comprehensive plan that conform to this chapter whenever an emergency exists or to resolve an appeal of a comprehensive plan filed with a growth management hearings board or with the court.

(3)(a) Each county that designates urban growth areas under RCW [36.70A.110](#) shall review, at least every ten years, its designated urban growth area or areas, and the densities permitted within both the incorporated and unincorporated portions of each urban growth area. In conjunction with this review by the county, each city located within an urban growth area shall review the densities permitted within its boundaries, and the extent to which the urban growth occurring within the county has located within each city and the unincorporated portions of the urban growth areas.

(b) The county comprehensive plan designating urban growth areas, and the densities permitted in the urban growth areas by the comprehensive plans of the county and each city located within the urban growth areas, shall be revised to accommodate the urban growth projected to occur in the county for the succeeding twenty-year period. The review required by this subsection may be combined with the review and evaluation required by RCW [36.70A.215](#).

(4) The department shall establish a schedule for counties and cities to take action to review and, if needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of this chapter. Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, the schedule established by the department shall provide for the reviews and evaluations to be completed as follows:

(a) On or before December 1, 2004, and every seven years thereafter, for Clallam, Clark, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom counties and the cities within those counties;

(b) On or before December 1, 2005, and every seven years thereafter, for Cowlitz, Island, Lewis, Mason, San Juan, Skagit, and Skamania counties and the cities within those counties;

(c) On or before December 1, 2006, and every seven years thereafter, for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Spokane, and Yakima counties and the cities within those counties; and

(d) On or before December 1, 2007, and every seven years thereafter, for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties and the cities within those counties.

(5)(a) Nothing in this section precludes a county or city from conducting the review and evaluation required by this section before the time limits established in subsection (4) of this section. Counties and cities may begin this process early and may be eligible for grants from the department, subject to available funding, if they elect to do so.

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(b) State agencies are encouraged to provide technical assistance to the counties and cities in the review of critical area ordinances, comprehensive plans, and development regulations.

(6) A county or city subject to the time periods in subsection (4)(a) of this section that, pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the county or city establishing a schedule for periodic review of its comprehensive plan and development regulations, has conducted a review and evaluation of its comprehensive plan and development regulations and, on or after January 1, 2001, has taken action in response to that review and evaluation shall be deemed to have conducted the first review required by subsection (4)(a) of this section. Subsequent review and evaluation by the county or city of its comprehensive plan and development regulations shall be conducted in accordance with the time periods established under subsection (4)(a) of this section.

(7) The requirements imposed on counties and cities under this section shall be considered "requirements of this chapter" under the terms of RCW [36.70A.040](#)(1). Only those counties and cities in compliance with the schedules in this section and those counties and cities demonstrating substantial progress towards compliance with the schedules in this section for development regulations that protect critical areas may receive grants, loans, pledges, or financial guarantees from those accounts established in RCW [43.155.050](#) and [70.146.030](#). A county or city that is fewer than twelve months out of compliance with the schedules in this section for development regulations that protect critical areas is deemed to be making substantial progress towards compliance. Only those counties and cities in compliance with the schedules in this section may receive preference for grants or loans subject to the provisions of RCW [43.17.250](#).

(8)(a) Counties and cities required to satisfy the requirements of this section according to the schedule established by subsection (4)(b) through (d) of this section may comply with the requirements of this section for development regulations that protect critical areas one year after the dates established in subsection (4)(b) through (d) of this section.

(b) Counties and cities complying with the requirements of this section one year after the dates established in subsection (4)(b) through (d) of this section for development regulations that protect critical areas shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(c) This subsection (8) applies only to the counties and cities specified in subsection (4)(b) through (d) of this section, and only to the requirements of this section for development regulations that protect critical areas that must be satisfied by December 1, 2005, December 1, 2006, and December 1, 2007.

(9) Notwithstanding subsection (8) of this section and the substantial progress provisions of subsections (7) and (10) of this section, only those counties and cities complying with the schedule in subsection (4) of this section may receive preferences for grants, loans, pledges, or financial guarantees from those accounts established in RCW [43.155.050](#) and [70.146.030](#).

(10) Until December 1, 2005, and notwithstanding subsection (7) of this section, a county or city subject to the time periods in subsection (4)(a) of this section demonstrating substantial progress towards compliance with the schedules in this section for its comprehensive land use plan and development regulations may receive grants, loans, pledges, or financial guarantees from those accounts established in RCW [43.155.050](#) and [70.146.030](#). A county or city that is fewer than twelve months out of compliance with the schedules in this section for its comprehensive land use plan and development regulations is deemed to be making substantial progress towards

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compliance. [2005 c 423 § 6; 2005 c 294 § 2; 2002 c 320 § 1; 1997 c 429 § 10; 1995 c 347 § 106; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 13.]

NOTES:

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2005 c 294 § 2 and by 2005 c 423 § 6, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW [1.12.025](#)(2). For rule of construction, see RCW [1.12.025](#)(1).

Intent – Effective date – 2005 c 423: See notes following RCW [36.70A.030](#).

Intent – 2005 c 294: "The legislature recognizes the importance of appropriate and meaningful land use measures and that such measures are critical to preserving and fostering the quality of life enjoyed by Washingtonians. The legislature recognizes also that the growth management act requires counties and cities to review and, if needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations on a cyclical basis. These requirements, which often require significant compliance efforts by local governments are, in part, an acknowledgment of the continual changes that occur within the state, and the need to ensure that land use measures reflect the collective wishes of its citizenry.

The legislature acknowledges that only those jurisdictions in compliance with the review and revision schedules of the growth management act are eligible to receive funds from the public works assistance and water quality accounts in the state treasury. The legislature further recognizes that some jurisdictions that are not yet in compliance with these review and revision schedules have demonstrated substantial progress towards compliance.

The legislature, therefore, intends to grant jurisdictions that are not in compliance with requirements for development regulations that protect critical areas, but are demonstrating substantial progress towards compliance with these requirements, twelve months of additional eligibility to receive grants, loans, pledges, or financial guarantees from the public works assistance and water quality accounts in the state treasury. The legislature intends to specify, however, that only counties and cities in compliance with the review and revision schedules of the growth management act may receive preference for financial assistance from these accounts." [2005 c 294 § 1.]

Effective date – 2005 c 294: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 5, 2005]." [2005 c 294 § 3.]

WAC 173-26-251(3)(a)

(3) **Master program provisions for shorelines of statewide significance.** Because shorelines of statewide significance are major resources from which all people of the state derive benefit, local governments that are preparing master program provisions for shorelines of statewide significance shall implement the following:

(a) **Statewide interest.** To recognize and protect statewide interest over local interest, consult with applicable state agencies, affected Indian tribes, and statewide interest groups and consider their recommendations in preparing shoreline master program provisions. Recognize and take into account state agencies' policies, programs, and recommendations in developing use regulations. For example, if an anadromous fish species is affected, the Washington state departments of fish and wildlife and ecology and the governor's salmon recovery office, as well as affected Indian tribes, should, at a minimum, be consulted.

WAC 173-26-201(3)(b)(ii)

(3) **Steps in preparing and amending a master program.**

(b) **Participation process.**

(ii) **Communication with state agencies.** Before undertaking substantial work, local governments shall notify applicable state agencies to identify state interests, relevant regional and statewide efforts, available information, and methods for coordination and input. Contact the department for a list of applicable agencies to be notified.

(iii) **Communication with affected Indian tribes.** Prior to undertaking substantial work, local governments shall notify affected Indian tribes to identify tribal interests, relevant tribal efforts, available information and methods for coordination and input. Contact the individual tribes or coordinating bodies such as the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, for a list of affected Indian tribes to be notified.

CITY UPDATE

Help to Shape the Future of Kirkland's Lake Washington Waterfront

Do you enjoy Kirkland's waterfront? If so, please participate in updating the City's shoreline policies and development standards.

WHY THE UPDATE?

Like most cities and counties in Washington State, Kirkland adopted its shoreline policies and standards over 20 years ago. Our waterfront, along with our knowledge of how to maintain a healthy shoreline, has changed a lot as Kirkland has grown. For these reasons the law requires that Kirkland's shoreline policies and standards (aka Shoreline Master Program)

be updated according to State guidelines.

WHAT MIGHT CHANGE?

The overall goal will not change: Enable current and future generations to enjoy using the shoreline while preserving environmental quality. Because Kirkland's shoreline is mostly developed, a likely topic will be a review of alternative approaches for design of shoreline structures such as docks, boat houses and bulkheads (i.e. seawalls) when they are remodeled or replaced.

We will also review land uses that are allowed along the shoreline, such as hotels, restaurants, stores, offices and residences, to be sure that these types of development will still be appropriate when properties redevelop.

These are some of the main topics that have been identified so far.

Everyone who is interested in the Lake Washington shoreline from Yarrow Bay to Saint Edwards

Park is urged to participate in further defining and addressing the issues.

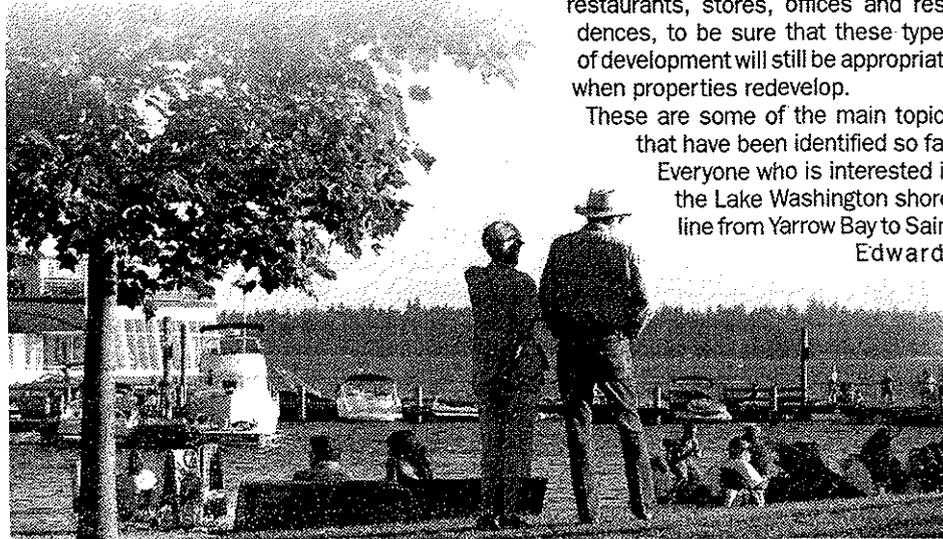
HOW AND WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Learn more and give your opinions at a public forum on Monday, September 18 from 6:30 PM - 9:15 PM OR on Saturday, September 30, from 8:30 AM - 11:15 AM. The Sept. 18 and Sept. 30 forums are identical, so you need only attend one. Location: the Council Chambers at Kirkland City Hall, 123 Fifth Avenue. The forums will be videotaped for later broadcast on TV channels 21 or 75.

Attend the tour of watershed-friendly shorelines following the forum on Sept. 30, from 1 - 4 PM to see examples of innovative design, construction, and landscaping methods. Tour bus departs from the north side of City Hall. See tour broadcasted later on TV channels 21 or 75.

Find out about future public meetings and project status by contacting project manager Patrice Tovar at ptovar@ci.kirkland.wa.us or (425) 587-3259. She will add you to the distribution list if you will provide an email or postal address. Or use the internet Shoreline Master Program link at www.ci.kirkland.wa.us, or see the signs in shoreline parks and other prominent locations, or TV channels 21 or 75.

Send your input anytime to the project manager by e-mailing to ptovar@ci.kirkland.wa.us or mailing to Patrice Tovar, Department of Planning and Community Development, 123 Fifth Avenue, Kirkland, WA 98033.



123 Fifth Avenue • Kirkland
425.587.3000
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us

CITY COUNCIL MAYOR

JAMES L. LAUNGER
DEPUTY MAYOR

JOAN McBRIDE

COUNCILMEMBER

DAVE ASHER • JESSICA GR
MARY-ALYCE BURLEIC
TOM HODGSON • BOB STI

EVENTS & MEETINGS SEPTEMBER 2006

City Council Meeting
September 5th, 7:30 pm
City Hall

2nd Annual Jewel on the Lake Op
September 9th, 10:00 am
Juanita Beach Park

S. Rose Hill/Bridle Trails Neigh
September 12th, 7:00 pm
Lake Washington Methodist Ch
WEB: www.rosetrails.org

Kirkland Alliance of Neighborh
September 13th, 7:00 pm
Heritage Hall

ATTACHMENT 4
S.M.P. July 25, 2007



Shoreline Master Program Update

*Be Informed
and Involved...*

You are encouraged to participate in the process to update Kirkland's policies and regulations for shoreline use and development also known as the Shoreline Master Program. In Kirkland and the potential annexation area to the north, the Shoreline Master Program applies to land within 200 feet of Lake Washington's ordinary high water mark and within wetlands connected to Juanita Bay and Yarrow Bay.



Since most of that land has already been developed, the updated policies and regulations will mainly affect shoreline property owners when they change or add structures within the shoreline area. Shoreline development and use regulations address bulk and dimensional characteristics, site planning, vegetation conservation, shoreline stabilization, docks and moorage, public access, views and aesthetics.

The current shoreline regulations were adopted over 20 years ago. They need to be updated to fit current conditions and the community's vision for the future, as well as to be consistent with new State guidelines for Shoreline Master Programs.

PLEASE PASS THIS INFORMATION ON TO ANYONE WHO MAY BE INTERESTED.

PUBLIC FORUM

September 18, 2006 (Monday)
6:30 PM – 9:15 PM

OR

September 30, 2006 (Saturday)
8:30 AM – 11:15 AM

Location: Council Chambers in Kirkland City Hall, 123 Fifth Ave.

The Sept. 18 and Sept. 30 forums are identical, so you need only attend one. The forums will be videotaped for later broadcast on TV channels 21 or 75. *To help us accommodate everyone with interest, please RSVP to the project manager (see panel to the right).*

PUBLIC TOUR

September 30, 2006 (Saturday)
1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Attend the tour of water-shed-friendly shorelines to see examples of innovative design, construction, and landscaping methods for waterfront properties. **Tour bus departs from the north side of City Hall.** See the tour broadcasted later on TV channels 21 or 75. *To help us accommodate everyone with interest, please RSVP to the tour coordinator at dnatelson@gmail.com or (425) 226-7180*

DIRECTIONS TO KIRKLAND CITY HALL:

123 Fifth Avenue
Kirkland, WA 98033

Kirkland City Hall is located just north of downtown Kirkland on Fifth Avenue, one block east of Market Street.

From I-405: Take Exit 18 and follow the Kirkland signs. Go down hill on 85th headed west toward Lake Washington. At the third traffic light from I-405, turn right (north) onto Third Street, proceed two blocks then turn left (west) onto Fifth Avenue. City Hall is located two blocks west at 123 Fifth Avenue.

Website

Learn more and sign up to receive e-mail updates on the Shoreline Master Program at:

http://www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/depart/Planning/Plans_and_Projects/Shoreline_Master_Pogram.htm

REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SHORELINE INVENTORY

The shoreline inventory is a first step in the Shoreline Master Program update. This document is available at the project website (see above) for public review and comment from September 1 – October 15, 2006. Hard copies available upon request from the project manager (see below)

QUESTIONS? SPECIAL NEEDS?

Contact **Patrice Tovar**
Project Manager
ptovar@ci.kirkland.wa.us
P: (425) 587-3225
F: (425) 587-3232
Department of Planning and Community Development
123 Fifth Avenue
Kirkland, WA 98033

COMMENTS?

Submit your comments to the project manager (see above) in writing via e-mail, mail, or fax.

CITY OF KIRKLAND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Updating the Shoreline Master Program

THE PUBLIC FORUMS

Monday, 18 September 2006, 7:00 – 9:15 p.m.
Saturday, 30 September 2006, 9:00 – 11:15 a.m.

SUMMARY

OF KEY THEMES, ISSUES AND CITIZENS' SUGGESTIONS

by Jim Reid, The Falconer Group, Facilitator of the Forums

THE FORUM'S GOALS

These were the primary goals of the two public forums sponsored by Kirkland's Department of Planning and Community Development to introduce to the public the update of the City's Shoreline Master Program: 1) Hear from the City about why this project is required and needed and what issues it may address; 2) Advise the City on what issues are of greatest interest and concern to the stakeholders and, therefore, should be included in the project; and 3) Identify the City's and stakeholders' common interests in protecting the City's waterfront.

WHO ATTENDED THE FORUMS?

In total 28 citizens attended the two forums, 14 at each one. Of these, three people live on Lake Washington and one lives outside the City in its Potential Annexation Area (PAA). At the Saturday morning forum over half the audience identified themselves as residents of the City for more than thirty years.

THE FORUMS' AGENDA

To understand the process used at each forum to present information and solicit citizens' perspectives, opinions and recommendations, please see the forum agendas that are attached at the back of this document.

KEY INTERESTS THE UPDATE SHOULD ACHIEVE

Staff articulated for the citizens these five primary interests of the City:

- Provide a healthy environment along the shoreline to enable current and future generations to enjoy using it.
- Provide a healthy environment along the shoreline to preserve fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- Protect the City's investments as well as those of property owners along and near the shoreline.
- Produce an updated Shoreline Master Program (SMP) that is supported by Kirkland's elected officials, citizens, property owners and businesses, the State of Washington, and other key interest groups with an interest in the shoreline.
- In updating the SMP, efficiently achieve the mandates of the State.

At the forums there was citizen support of these interests. The people attending the forums articulated these additional interests and goals (there was no effort made to achieve consensus on these):

- Provide education, incentives and outreach to motivate or enable homeowners, property owners to be partners in implementing the updated SMP.
- Encourage restoration and coordinate ecological enhancement/restoration of City-owned properties with that on adjacent private waterfront properties.
- The City should proactively take actions to facilitate substantial changes for ecological improvement along the Kirkland waterfront, rather than wait for a few owners to voluntarily make improvements in a piecemeal fashion. Consider working with a group of owners of contiguous properties to facilitate efforts to ecologically improve a section of shoreline.
- Offer flexibility in design or design options for achieving the mandates of the SMP; e.g., when bulkheads are removed, allow for some of the new slope to be land, rather than requiring that it all become lake. Also consider reducing setbacks from the street to increase the setback from the lake.
- Simplify processes or ensure City permitting rules, regulations and requirements do not make it more difficult to achieve the goals and objectives of the SMP. Explore the possibility of the City providing sample plans for preferred dock designs.
- Recognize differences in the shoreline to ensure that solutions are tailored to individual and unique circumstances and conditions.
- Coordinate with other local and regional governments to ensure consistent rules and requirements, and to benefit from others' efforts that have proven successful. A "process" example: the City could learn from the Department of Ecology's adoption of Port Townsend's SMP. A "design" example: Mercer Island provides preferred dock design plans to assist anyone who is building a dock.

ISSUES TO ADDRESS IN THE SMP UPDATE

These are issues (and, perhaps, potential solutions) that were suggested during the forums for inclusion in the SMP update:

1. Address stormwater impacts on water quality and shorelines, particularly turbidity following storms and the impacts of vehicular oil and other pollution that drains untreated effluents into Lake Washington.

2. Encourage “low impact” development practices to decrease adverse impacts in areas that are outside the SMP but impact it.
3. Educate boaters about the impacts on fish and water quality of tossing their garbage into the water.
4. Manage milfoil and other invasive aquatic vegetation.
5. Address the impacts of construction activities on water quality and the shoreline.
6. Assess the City’s zoning requirements, such as those pertaining to how far from the street a house must be, to ensure that we are not inhibiting efforts to restore shorelines on private property.
7. To improve Lake Washington’s water quality, the City should charge more for moorage at marinas on the lake and offer free “pumping” services. Improving moorage and related dock services could attract overnight boats and benefit Kirkland’s economy.
8. Enhance habitat for fish and wildlife. For example, when the City takes down trees in public parks, make sure to replace them, particularly if they are close to the shoreline and, therefore, provide shading for fish.
9. Work with the State to find the funding for public education.
10. Work with other jurisdictions, such as Seattle, to assess impacts on the shorelines from activities across the lake (e.g., milfoil and litter), and join together to reduce those impacts.
11. Provide a wider range of incentives for people to restore their shorelines or engage in other activities which help achieve the City’s goals for preserving and protecting the shoreline.
12. With redevelopment or new construction, require a “softer front” on the shoreline.

WHAT STAKEHOLDERS VALUE ABOUT THE LAKEFRONT

The citizens who attended the two forums said that they most value these qualities and characteristics of Kirkland’s Lake Washington waterfront:

1. Great public access to the lake.
2. Good water quality.
3. A fairly low percentage of the waterfront has bulkheads, considering that it is “urban” lake.

CITY OF KIRKLAND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Updating the Shoreline Master Program

PUBLIC FORUM

Monday, 18 September 2006

6:30 – 9:15 p.m.

Kirkland City Hall 123 Fifth Avenue

THE FORUM’S GOALS:

1. Hear from the City about why this project is required and needed and what issues it may address.
2. Advise the City on what issues are of greatest interest and concern to the stakeholders and, therefore, should be included in the project.
3. Identify the City’s and stakeholders’ common interests in protecting the City’s waterfront.

* * * * *

6:30 – 7:00 p.m.

- *Refreshments will be available for your enjoyment.*
- *Materials describing the plan update process and substantive issues will also be available, as will cards upon which you can write questions or comments about the issues and process. During the meeting some of these questions will be addressed. Those that are not due to lack of time will be included in the meeting summary and considered when finalizing the project’s scope.*

* * * * *

I.	7:00	Welcome, Introductions, Review Goals and Agenda	Jim Reid, Facilitator
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II.	7:10	Why Update the Shoreline Master Plan Now?	Mayor Jim Lauinger
-----	-------------	---	--------------------

- III. **7:15** Presentations: Issues and Challenges in Protecting Kirkland's Shoreline
- *How has Kirkland's shoreline changed?* Michael Cogle
 - *What benefits can a shoreline provide?* Michael
 - *How well is Kirkland's shoreline providing those benefits?* Patrice Tovar
 - *From experiences around Lake Washington and elsewhere, what changes in managing shorelines have helped improve fish and wildlife habitat?* Amy Myers
 - *What might the City do to increase Kirkland's shoreline benefits?* Patrice
 - *What process does the City envision to update the SMP, including involving key stakeholders in defining issues, problems and potential solutions?* Patrice/Joe Burcar
- 8:00** Break
- IV. **8:10** Stakeholders' Questions, Concerns and Advice Everyone
- *Are there any questions about what the panelists said to clarify or elaborate on their remarks?*
 - *What is important to you about the City's waterfront?*
 - *What issues do you advise the City to consider during the update of the SMP?*
- V. **9:05** Summarize Key Themes from Tonight's Discussion
- *What were some of the key themes of the discussion, including our common interests.*
- VI. **9:10** Next Steps in Our Process Patrice Tovar, Project Manager
- 9:15** Adjourn

CITY OF KIRKLAND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Updating the Shoreline Master Program

PUBLIC FORUM

Saturday, 30 September 2006

8:30 – 11:15 a.m.

Kirkland City Hall 123 Fifth Avenue

THE FORUM’S GOALS:

1. Hear from the City about why this project is required and needed and what issues it may address.
2. Advise the City on what issues are of greatest interest and concern to the stakeholders and, therefore, should be included in the project.
3. Identify the City’s and stakeholders’ common interests in protecting the City’s waterfront.

* * * * *

8:30 – 9:00 a.m.

- *Refreshments will be available for your enjoyment.*
- *Materials describing the plan update process and substantive issues will also be available, as will cards upon which you can write questions or comments about the issues and process. During the meeting some of these questions will be addressed. Those that are not due to lack of time will be included in the meeting summary and considered when finalizing the project’s scope.*

* * * * *

I.	9:00	Welcome, Introductions, Review Goals and Agenda	Jim Reid, Facilitator
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II.	9:10	Why Update the Shoreline Master Plan Now?	Mayor Jim Lauinger
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- III. **9:15** Presentations: Issues and Challenges in Protecting Kirkland's Shoreline
- *How has Kirkland's shoreline changed?* Michael Cogle
 - *What benefits can a shoreline provide?* Patrice Tovar
 - *How well is Kirkland's shoreline providing those benefits?* Dan Nickel
 - *From experiences around Lake Washington and elsewhere, what changes in managing shorelines have helped improve fish and wildlife habitat?*
 - *What might the City do to increase Kirkland's shoreline benefits?* Patrice
 - *What process does the City envision to update the SMP, including involving key stakeholders in defining issues, problems and potential solutions?* Patrice/Joe Burcar
- 10:00** Break
- IV. **10:10** Stakeholders' Questions, Concerns and Advice Everyone
- *Are there any questions about what the panelists said to clarify or elaborate on their remarks?*
 - *What is important to you about the City's waterfront?*
 - *What issues do you advise the City to consider during the update of the SMP?*
- V. **11:05** Summarize Key Themes from Tonight's Discussion **Error! Reference source not found.**
- *What were some of the key themes of the discussion, including the common interests of the City and stakeholders?*
- VI. **11:10** Next Steps in Our Process Patrice Tovar, Project Manager
- 11:15** Adjourn

CITY OF KIRKLAND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**Updating the Shoreline Master Program
PUBLIC FORUM**

BIOGRAPHIES OF TONIGHT'S PANELISTS

PATRICE TOVAR has been a professional planner for the City of Kirkland for 17 years. For the last nine she has specialized in long-range environmental planning. She has served as project manager for the City's Critical Areas Ordinance update and Natural Resources Management Plan. She is a member of the City's Interdepartmental Natural Resources Management Team that coordinates Kirkland's environmental policies, programs and codes. Patrice represented Kirkland in a multi-stakeholder process that developed the Sammamish/Lake Washington/Cedar River Watershed (WRIA 8) salmon conservation plan.

A graduate of Stanford University and the University of Washington, one of her degrees is in Landscape Architecture. In addition to her public service, Patrice has worked for private landscape architecture, planning and engineering firms.

MICHAEL COGLE is the City of Kirkland's manager of Park Planning and Development. For the past several years he has overseen all City parks projects funded by the 2002 Kirkland Park Bond, including the completion earlier this year of the Juanita Beach Park Master Plan. Michael has served in the City's Parks and Community Services Department for over twenty-three years.

AMY MYERS, Wetland/Wildlife Biologist at The Watershed Company, received Bachelor of Science degrees in Zoology and Environmental Science from Washington State University in 1997. She has over nine years of experience in environmental consulting, providing expertise in Biological Evaluation (BE) preparation, shoreline inventories, critical area regulations review and preparation, and wetland study and permitting support.

JOE BURCAR serves as a shoreline planner within the Shorelands and Environmental Assistance (SEA) Program of the Washington State Department of Ecology at its northwest regional office in Bellevue. He is responsible for reviewing shoreline permits within King County and helping implement and maintain the Shoreline Master Program. In addition to his work for DOE, Joe teaches the Shoreline Management class in the State Coastal Training Program.

Joe was born and raised in Gig Harbor. He has a strong connection to Puget Sound through his heritage—his grandfather was a commercial fisherman—and through sports—he has been a competitive sailboat racer for over twenty-five years. He is a graduate of the Huxley College of Environmental Studies at Western Washington University. Before coming to Ecology, Joe worked for the Island County Planning Department, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and City of Tacoma.

ATTACHMENT 7

Page 1 of 1

CITY OF KIRKLAND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Updating the Shoreline Master Program PUBLIC FORUM

BIOGRAPHIES OF TONIGHT'S PANELISTS

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Tour of Innovative Shoreline Design

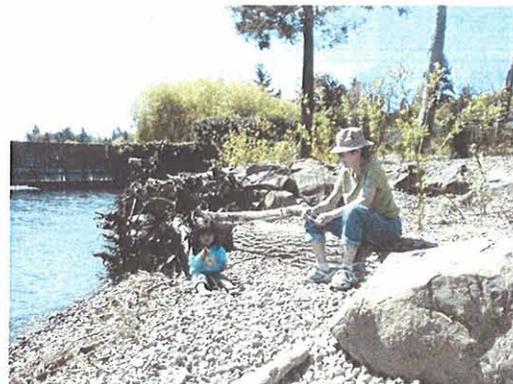
After the City of Kirkland Shoreline Masterplan Update Forum
Saturday, September 30, 2006, 1-4pm
Tour begins and ends at Kirkland City Hall

See great examples of living with the lake, not just on it

See on-site examples some of the recommended changes in the way we design and build our shorelines by attending the “fieldtrip” portion of the forum. Attendees of the tour will visit lakeshore properties to see

- where older designs which once employed vertical wall bulkheads or rip-rap have been replaced by terraced coves and beaches
- shorelines that are now more accessible and safer for the family and pets
- how proposed changes enhance wildlife
- shoreline plantings that add interest to the yard without sacrificing views
- innovative design and construction methods that have reduced impacts to Sensitive areas (steep slopes) when trying to access the shoreline
- and learn from the experiences of other shoreline property owners

To register or for further information, please contact Debbie Natelson at dnatelson@gmail.com or 425-503-9024.



ATTACHMENT	8
S.M.P.	July 25, 2007

Report on the
Tour of Innovative Shoreline Design
September 30, 2006

City of Kirkland
Shoreline Master Program Update



Prepared by
Deborah Natelson, coordinator of tour

Public Outreach * Environmental Education * Community Involvement
Shoreline Stewardship

dnatelson@gmail.com 425-503-9024

On September 30th, 2006 twenty-three people participated in a *Tour of Innovative Shoreline Design* along the Lake Washington waterfront. The three-hour tour featured two residential shorelines and one public dock and swimming beach. Attendees were shoreline property owners, including members of the Shoreline Property Owners & Contractors Association known as SPOCA; land-use planners; environmental engineers; landscape designers; fisheries biologists; environmental educators; members of the Audubon Society; and staff videographers and other citizens.

The intent of the tour was to show examples of the types of development that are likely to be considered during Kirkland's Shoreline Master Program Update. Most of Kirkland and the potential annexation areas' shorelines are already developed, so the updates to the plan that might affect shoreline property owners and lakeshore businesses are those involving shoreline structures like docks, boat houses, and bulkheads. With this in mind, the City of Kirkland wanted to offer some good – and already built – examples of alternative designs and construction methods.

Updates to the Shoreline Master Program will also have to consider construction within and access to the lake through environmentally sensitive areas such as steep slopes, wooded greenbelts, and areas prone to landslides. The Tour of Innovative Shoreline also provided examples of design and construction methods that minimized impacts to sensitive areas.

It is important to be aware of the innovative designs and construction methods featured on the tour because they illustrate many of our State and Federal agencies' newer requirements. The requirements have been changing to better protect Chinook salmon, which were officially listed as a threatened species. Since Chinook rear their young along Lake Washington's shoreline, fish-friendly designs and construction methods will be an issue for consideration as Kirkland updates the Shoreline Master Program. Attention to this issue will be necessary to meet the community's objectives for environmental stewardship and for a timely and predictable permit process, as well as the City's legal responsibilities under the US Endangered Species Act

Potential concerns about proposed changes to the Shoreline Master Program held by shoreline property owners and businesses are:

- Will changes limit my access to the water?
- What will my shoreline look like aesthetically?
- Will my views be blocked or compromised?
- Will my use of boats be denied?
- Do we have a way of assessing the benefits of these changes?

The shoreline design tour was designed to address these concerns.

Bios: Tour Coordinator and Invited Speakers

Deborah Natelson has nearly 20 years experience in environmental education and community

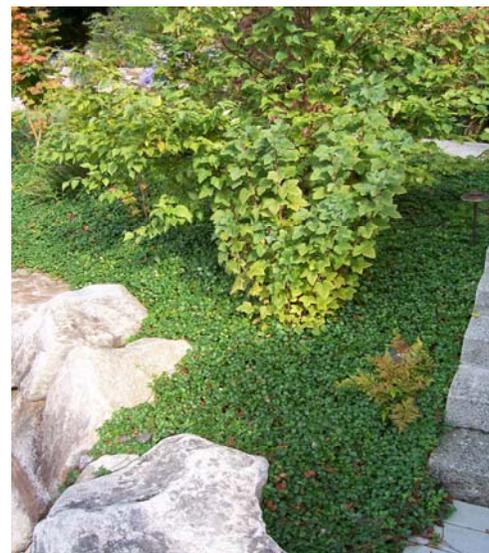
Deborah Natelson

*Public Outreach * Shoreline Stewardship * Environmental Education * Community Involvement*

involvement. She received her Bachelors in Marine Biology from Brown University and her Masters in Landscape Architecture from the University of Washington. She recently served as the Education and Stewardship Coordinator for WRIA 8, the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (within which Kirkland lies) developing outreach strategies for the recently adopted *Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan*. During this tenure, Debbie developed and conducted a series of workshops for shoreline property owners along Lakes Washington and Sammamish. The focus of these “Lakeside Living” workshops was on shoreline landscape design; docks; bulkheads and alternative design opportunities. Debbie has also conducted many workshops on natural yard care for the King County Natural Yard Care Neighborhoods programs.

Dan Nickel, Environmental Engineer at The Watershed Company, received a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Pacific Lutheran University in 1993 and a Masters of Science degree in Environmental Science from the University of Washington’s Civil and Environmental Engineering Program in 2000. He has been working for The Watershed Company since 2001, providing expertise in the assessment and design of semi-natural shorelines in urban areas, permitting under the Endangered Species Act, including the preparation of biological evaluations, shoreline inventories, critical area regulations review and preparation, and stream/wetland reconnaissance and delineation.

Julian (Jules) Durant, an environmental design-build consultant, speaker, and designer has worked with The Hendrikus Group for over 15 years. As Director of their Soils Division, Jules has not only pioneered new approaches to designing with engineered soils, but has been working towards raising public awareness about the important role of soils in shoreline design and construction. He has won national acclaim for his designs that integrate planting, theater style lighting design, stone work and masonry, along with sustainable ways of working with soil. Jules has developed practical strategies for soil-based restoration and reforestation efforts for individual home owners, communities, and professional colleagues alike. He has over 30 years “hands-on” experience in construction, grading, irrigation, erosion control, as well as project management and estimation.



Deborah Natelson

*Public Outreach * Shoreline Stewardship * Environmental Education * Community Involvement*

THE TOUR

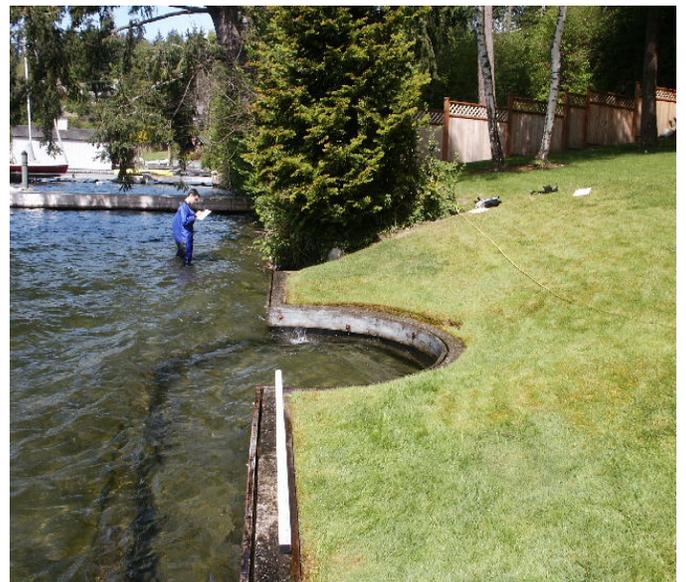
Site 1: A uniquely large double lot in with over 200 feet of continuous shoreline, Bellevue. Shoreline Design and Biological Evaluation by The Watershed Co.

This impressive makeover demonstrated a winning combination of creative vision, innovative design, and skillful craftsmanship. Seeing the site before and after renovation, it's hard to believe it is the same yard. Though the homeowners had a luxurious amount of lakeshore footage, they felt frustrated that most of it was underutilized for their family's needs. They simply wanted a lakeshore yard that was safe for young children "and anyone wanting to swim along their beach without being slammed into the bulkhead." They also needed a shoreline that was safe for their dogs; provided easy access to the water; and easy access for small boats.



Pre-existing Conditions:

- Deteriorating wood and concrete bulkhead
- Failing storm sewer line with broken sewer pipe and concrete rubble
- No safe access to water, especially for young children and pets
- Deep water with steep drop off (as typically results from vertical wall bulkheads)
- Violent wave action exacerbated by vertical wall bulkhead (nothing to absorb wave energy causing increased in amplitude and scouring action)
- Expansive lawn extending down to waters edge, but underutilized since steeply sloped (challenge for children playing ball as it would roll directly into lake without any



Deborah Natelson

*Public Outreach * Shoreline Stewardship * Environmental Education * Community Involvement*

buffer)

- Lack of privacy, like living in fish bowl
- Typical, but uninteresting looking lakeshore yard
- Lack of fall color
- Lack of wildlife

Site features provided by redevelopment:

- 1 The traditional concrete vertical-wall bulkhead was removed and replaced with a gradually sloping gravelly beach
- 2 The beach access with shallow gradual slope created safe access for young children and pets
- 3 The yard (much of which was formerly considered unusable by owners) was pulled back from the shoreline to create two distinct coves, each with a different look and feel: one more formal, bordered by dry-stack stone walls; one a sandy, more recreational “beach”
- 4 A native vegetative buffer was installed along the shore
- 5 The addition of a nurse log, cedar stumps, and shoreline vegetation provided habitat for wildlife and effectively softened the hard edges produced by the rocky coves and walls
- 6 Efforts were made to retain as many of the large existing trees as possible and to prevent damage to their root systems during construction
- 7 The gravity fed storm sewer line on this property was also upgraded.



A nurse log supports lush vegetation



QUESTIONS ASKED BY TOUR PARTICIPANTS

What was the cost of this redevelopment? (from a Kirkland shoreline property owner)

Owner said the cost was in upwards of \$200,000, closer to \$250,000. However, she pointed out that this was for a double-sized lot, included many upland improvements such as an outdoor shower and all the plumbing necessary to bring water down to this level, lighting, electrical, fireplace, stone steps, hand laid dry-stack wall, and complete landscaping along shore and whole backyard. This price also included architectural design services, environmental and engineering consulting, and permit fees.

The consensus from the crowd of tour participants was that this was a very good deal. They expected it to have cost more and considered it excellent value for all the amenities provided.



How the shoreline survived the past years big storms? Was the yard in place for more than a year? (by a concerned Juanita Bay resident)

Yes, the yard has been in place since 2001. All were pleased to hear that the shoreline stood the test of Mother Nature. No storm damage and no erosion that they can detect.

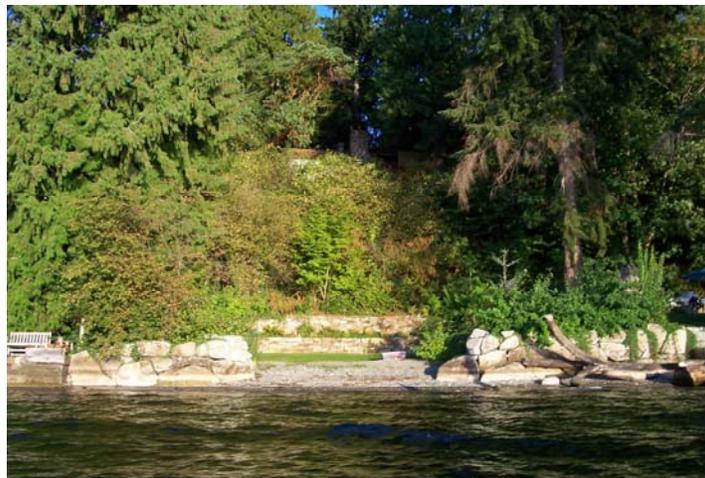
What would owners do differently (if anything)? (from a Kirkland shoreline property owner)

Nothing that really had to do with the shoreline design. Owners' only change would be to site the fireplace located up above such that it faced out toward the lake more.

Would they have liked a larger, more contiguous beach? (by Kitty Nelson, fisheries biologist for NOAA, the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration)

Initially (during the planning phase), the owners thought they wanted a more traditional flatter yard, but did not feel it was worth sacrificing the large trees along the shore to make a continuous beach. To save the trees required dividing the shore up into two separate areas, one a flat sandy beach, the other a beach cove enclosed by a more formal *dry-stack stone wall*.

After construction and finding out how enormously useful these “outdoor living rooms” became, owners had no regrets about not having a large continuous beach – or a flatter “sport court” type of yard. A bigger beach would not have been worth losing the big conifers that “add such character to the yard.” Owner claimed that none of the installed or maintained vegetation has in any way impacted their views.



Two very different coves were created along the shore, one a sandy beach cove, the other a more formal lakeshore garden, bordered with a dry-stack wall and mature canopy of trees

How do you quantify the benefit environmentally? It is obvious to us that this design serves the needs of you, the homeowners quite well, but how do you measure benefits to the environment that the Shoreline Master Plan is trying to achieve? Is it even possible? Do you count fish or what? Do you see more turtles? See more wildlife? (by Kirkland shoreline property owner and member of SPOCA, the Shoreline Property Owners & Contractors Association member.)

This question generated various responses.

Debbie Natelson, the shoreline tour coordinator and Kitty Nelson both offered some insight. They described some of the **needs of juvenile salmon that share the lakeshore with human homeowners**. Young salmon, which rear along the shorelines of Lake Washington for months as they make their way out to sea need:

- shallow water at the shoreline to provide protection from predators
- small substrate size such as sand or gravel; large rocks harbor predators
- removal or minimization of
 - armored dock pilings where predators lurk
 - elements that cause sharp shade/shadow lines which force young salmon out into deeper water where predators reside

- shoreline vegetation to provide a source of food (native invertebrates and leaf litter), shade, and shelter

Dan Nickel, the environmental engineer for this project agreed that it may appear somewhat subjective, but there are “more easily measurable ways of defining benefits” when dealing with docks and overwater structures. Parameters like the amount of light transmission through a dock surface; reduction in sharp shade and shadow lines; and spacing between pilings can be measured for these structures. The results are influenced by design.

We can measure benefits to the environment by the amount of changes in habitat generated by shoreline designs. By knowing the habitat needs of juvenile salmon and other aquatic life, we can assess the effectiveness of shoreline design by the habit features they produce – or prevent. For example, if a vertical wall bulkhead results in a steeply sloping beach with deep water and violent wave action, but a terraced cove produces a shallow sloping beach favored by young salmon, then we can measure the benefit to the environment in terms of the desired habitat features that result from our shoreline design practices.

How does one go about planning for shoreline design? With so many decisions, how do you avoid being overwhelmed? (by a Kirkland resident with a lakeshore lot he has yet to build upon). The toursite host replied, You have to decide upfront what your needs and priorities are and then work from there. For example, in their case they were looking for safety for children and pets, preserving existing vegetation, and increasing the use of their sadly underutilized yard. Having clear goals in mind made the design decisions easier to reach.

Overall Tour Participant Response

- Visitors were rather impressed by the stylish design and extreme usability afforded by the new layout of the redeveloped shoreline.
- They liked the creative reallocation of the space and the possibilities afforded by departure from typical yard design (continuous lawn extending all the way to water’s edge).
- Tour participants were pleasantly surprised by the variety and appeal of the native vegetation planted along the shoreline.
- They were also impressed by size of shoreline, but this site had the luxury of being a double lot, providing 210 feet of continuous shoreline. While impressive, tour participants noted that this was not typical of most Kirkland lots.



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Site 2. A steep site along a heavily wooded bluff above Lake Washington, Medina. Shoreline Design and Construction by The Hendrikus Group

As development pressures increase there will be more of a tendency to try to build along sensitive areas, especially steep/landslide prone slopes. Some of Kirklands' potential annexation areas fall into this category.

Tour Site 2 is *on* Lake Washington, but the house is located at the top of a very steep and heavily wooded bluff. Properties like that typically gain water access via staircases that switchback widely across the face of the bluff (in order to accommodate the steep grade), or via a tracked tram that cuts a permanent swath of woody (slope-holding) vegetation below the tracks and cab. The impacts posed by these types of shoreline access are not only physical, but visual as well. The City of Medina has been concerned about the amount of visual clutter that development and access to lakeshore could produce.



The Medina tour site provided an example of shoreline access that has been attained with minimal physical or visual disturbance. This access was achieved by the combination of a suspended cable car and a foot path/stair system that “floats” over the terrain rather than having been carved into the slope.

As in the first tour property, this site also provided an example of a lakeside lawn and vertical-wall bulkhead replaced by a sandy beach cove. The shoreline area here was smaller in scale however, perhaps more typical of a Kirkland area yard.

Little Cable Car in the Woods



The standard means of travel that the family employs to get up and down from the lake is a motorized cable car, which had been part of the site for many years. The cable car does not ride along the slope on tracks as is typical of many tram systems but instead, is suspended in the air, snaking through the canopy of the trees, leaving shrubs and roots intact on the slope below. Vegetative clearing has been limited to just the landing areas at top and bottom of the bluff, plus a small “aerial tunnel” (about 10' in diameter) up in the canopy of the trees, to give clearance to the cable and passenger car.

Though native vegetation such as cascara, ferns, and snowberry are planted under the tram, some of the tour attendees noticed that there was also lot of ivy carpeting the

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ground as well. The property owners -- previously unaware of ivy's invasive nature -- are pleased by the success of the natives that were planted as an alternative ground cover along their hillside and are now receptive to trying to introduce more of these in lieu of ivy

The Living Staircase

While the cable car has been on the site for many years, the owners of Site 2 recently wanted to install a non-motorized trail system to provide them with backup access should there be a power failure or mechanical breakdown. A traditional stair system would not be permitted through such sensitive areas.

In order to get a variance the designers had to demonstrate that the proposed access system would not:

- Significantly reduce slope vegetation
- Cause additional runoff
- Cause slope/soil erosion
- Contribute to a catastrophic event such as a landslide

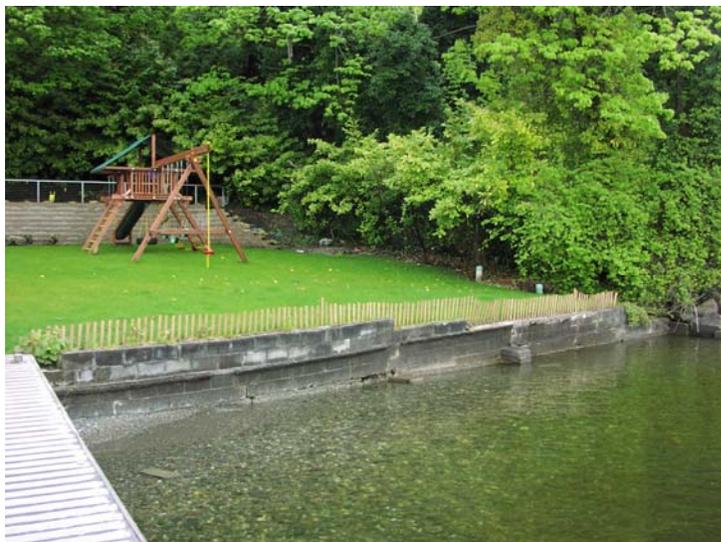
The alternative access design was to construct a stairway system that effectively “floated” along existing contours rather than altering the grade. Difficulty or sacrifices would be borne by humans and not the land. This design also employed the use of engineered soils that are designed to completely absorb runoff and avoid erosion.

- The top section of the slope was constructed of grated aluminum treads, that allowed the maximum amount of light and water to pass through, thus enabling plants to quickly grow underneath and reduce the amount of soil disturbance.
- Wooden steps following the rest of the slope similarly had to conform to the existing contours. The aim was to have humans accommodate nature instead reengineering nature for people's convenience.
- Each step is almost like a small raised planter
- The treads of each step were filled with the engineered soils specifically designed to increase infiltration and be completely non-erosive. This “Living Soil,” as described by the designers/contractors, was also engineered to grow plants quickly which in turn, would further stabilize the slope

The resulting staircase occupies a much narrower footprint and is more akin to a goat trail than a typical hillside staircase. As it is much steeper than more traditional lakeside stairways, we wondered how the tour participants would react. While there was some huffing and puffing on the ascent back to the top, most of the tour-goers appreciated it as a great form of exercise (that they didn't have to pay a healthclub to use). Participants appreciated the visual unobtrusiveness and apparent reduced impact

Renovation at the water's edge

Like the tour hosts of Site 1, the owners of Tour Site 2 have young children and pets so safer access to the water was an important issue. They also had a failing retaining wall and an underutilized yard with lawn extending to the water's edge.



At the water's edge, the soggy, unhealthy lawn and deteriorated vertical-wall bulkhead were removed and replaced with:

- A shallow grade gravelly cove
- A sandy beach
- Steep drop-off corrected; bottom substrate regraded and replaced with size and texture preferred by juvenile salmon (this sand or gravel will have to be replenished periodically)
- Submerged rock ledges, installed to help absorb energy and keep substrate in place
- Native overhanging vegetation planted along edge with tree snags for enhanced habitat
- Stone stairs leading up to a new mid-level lawn that is organically maintained

In order to build a cove and beach, both the property owners at Site 1 and Site 2 had to agree to pull back the shoreline. This at first may be perceived as “giving up land,” but owners soon appreciate that they are instead, gaining a much more useful landscape. It is different than a traditional lakeside lawn, but in both cases proved to be much more useful.

Design elements used to prevent erosion and minimize soil disruption

Julian Durant, the co-designer and builder of Site 2 renovations reiterated to tour participants that successful implementation of the proposed shoreline designs hinged upon the **use of good soil**, which was incorporated



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in everything from the top of the bluff down to the rocks lining the beach cove. This was necessary to prevent erosion, increase infiltration, and enable the plants on slope to grow quickly and further stabilize the slope.



Vegetation softens rockscapes adding color and style to garden

Softening hardscapes with vegetation

The owners of this site, although they could not be present, wanted people to know how great a difference the addition of vegetation around the rock boulders made. Upon first seeing the cove built, but devoid of any vegetation, they thought to themselves, “Oh no, what have we done? Did we just ruin our property?” The rockery plants became established quickly, due to the addition of specially engineered soils and then the owners became enthralled with their new shoreline landscape.



Protecting Shoreline Vegetation

Saving the big leaf maple at the shoreline was an important goal of the design. The tree could have been damaged during the process of removing the bulkhead and constructing the stone cove. Preserving this majestic tree was achieved by a variety of techniques:

- 1 Protecting roots (especially small hair roots) from damage
- 2 Keeping backhoes and excavation equipment away from roots
- 3 Reducing stress on roots and tree during construction by keeping the temperature cool and constant (e.g. use cool wet burlap to cover roots on hot dry days)
- 4 Further protecting with mulch/compost layer (insulation and microbial action helps to fight disease and pests that could prey upon weakened immune system)

Questions and comments posed by the tour participants

Should dock material also be made out of metal like the aluminum staircase at top of slope?
(by a Juanita Bay shoreline condominium resident)

This question was referred to Kitty Nelson. While she did not recommend docks be made of aluminum per se, she did advise that the most important considerations in designing a dock are that they:

- Be as “invisible” as possible to fish and other wildlife
- Maximize light permeability
- Reduce sharp shade lines which force young salmon out into deeper predator laden waters, increasing the clearance between the dock water’s surface, by avoiding the use of vertical fascia boards, and by using open decking surface
- Increase the span between pilings

Will the geotextile fabrics used under the imported soil help to prevent sink holes and are they muskrat proof? (by the same Juanita Bay resident). Julian Durant, confirmed that they could, though some might require the additional of metal mesh.

Do you need a permit to make shoreline changes below Ordinary High Water Mark or is it just outside of your property line? (a Kirkland resident who has not yet begun construction or design on his shoreline property). Dan and Julian both reiterated that permits are necessary for changes below OHWM. Dan also explained that for Lake Washington, OHWM is a manmade designation set by the US Army Corps of Engineers, as they control the water level at the Chittendon Locks. Whereas in Lake Sammamish, OHWM varies with the natural hydrograph.

Should we add large boulders and stones to the shoreline – and would we need a permit to do so? (Kirkland shoreline resident) They were advised to always ask the City before making changes to the shoreline and that a permit would be required for changes-- including additions of rock – made below Ordinary High Water Mark.

Debbie Natelson tried to clarify some of **the confusion about the benefit or problems associated with large rocks or boulders**. Large rocks at the water’s edge, like riprap or a rock bulkhead sited below OHWM provide perfect hiding places for predator species such as bass and sculpin. These fish prey heavily on juvenile salmon, especially threatened Chinook. However, Dan Nickel added that large rocks are, a good thing to have further out, under the water as they help in absorbing some of the wave energy.

Why all the emphasis on salmon? Why not on other species such as ducks? (by another member of SPOCA, who is also a Kirkland shoreline owner). Kitty Nelson explained that Chinook salmon have been listed as “Threatened” under the Federal Endangered Species Act. And thus, governments are legally required to try to protect them. She also mentioned that Steelhead Trout would soon be similarly protected due to their threatened status.



Kitty further provided homeowners with the five most important elements that NOAA is looking for when submitting shoreline development plans for review. She encouraged applicants to address these conditions within the first 30 of the shore:

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1. Shallow gradient-- provide conditions that maintain or produce it
2. Small substrate such as sand or gravel
3. Avoid big rocks such as riprap where predators can lurk
4. Site bulkheads up high, above the splash zone and OHWM
5. Overhanging native vegetation at the waters edge to provide hiding places for juvenile fish and a source of food (bugs and leaf litter)

Speaking of predators, do bass prefer non-native plants such as the white water lilies she sees off her shore? (from a Kirkland shoreline resident). Kitty Nelson explained that invasive predator species such as bass, do indeed associate with non-native plant species. Therefore, make efforts to remove invasive plants and replace with natives. The native water lily for Lake Washington is the smaller yellow flowered variety.

With reference to non-native plants, Kirkland resident and former City Council member commented **that some of the vegetation around the rock cove was not native, though she was relieved that none of it was invasive.**

Overall Tour Participant Response

- The cable car provided an access solution that was aesthetically pleasing and fun
- The stairs, though steep, were worth the extra work in terms of the reduced environmental and visual impact
- The cove was an attractive landscape feature and made the shoreline seem more useful

SITE 3. Public Dock & Swimming Beach, Road End Beach Park, Town of Yarrow Point, designed by Jongejan, Gerrard, and McNeal.



The tour concluded with a brief visit to the public dock and swimming beach known as Road End Park on the northwest tip of Yarrow Point. The Town built the dock and beach largely to accommodate the shoreline access needs of residents who live within Yarrow Point, but not on the water. Located at the site of the old ferry dock (though no remnants were left of dock), the new dock employed the use of alternative decking materials which allowed wider spacing of decking and more light transmission.

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The dock features:

- A high-tech fiberglass deck materials that is lighter than traditional wood decking, requiring less substructure
- Easy on feet, non skid yet no splinters
- Low maintenance
- Greater light permeability through wider slat width and thinner decking
- Dock surface built higher up off the lake surface, allowing more light to enter below
- Vertical fascia boards that would normally be an undesirable feature because of the shadows that they cast, but the height of the dock (4') off the water surface made this less of a problem.
- A wider width than what NOAA would prefer, but since it serves as a public dock it needed to accommodate many more users. It is appropriate for it to be wider.
- No dark shadows or sharp shade lines below
- Pilings spaced farther apart



The net effect of this dock has been to reduce the areas where predators would typically lurk beneath it and the conditions that force salmon out into deeper water (where other predators lie).

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Tour participants appeared to be impressed with the aesthetics of the dock; the clean lines, and obvious low maintenance. A good contrast has been offered where the fiberglass decking is directly adjacent to the traditional wood decking (with closer spacing between the deck boards). Since the first 30 feet of nearshore is the most critical area for juvenile salmon, it was less important to extend the fiberglass decking beyond this point. However,



nails protruding up from the weathered wood decking contrasted the smooth fiberglass decking where users could safely walk

barefoot. Visitors could also see that the design changes did not limit boat access or any uses typically associated with docks, including swimming. As it was the end of the day of a busy tour, less questions and conversation occurred at this tour site.



As we returned back to Kirkland City Hall many of the attendees mentioned how much they enjoyed the tour and thanked us for the opportunity to see and experience some other shoreline possibilities. Some of the participants commented that the tour provided some options that they didn't even know existed. On the whole, they found the Tour of Innovative Shoreline Design to be inspirational.

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