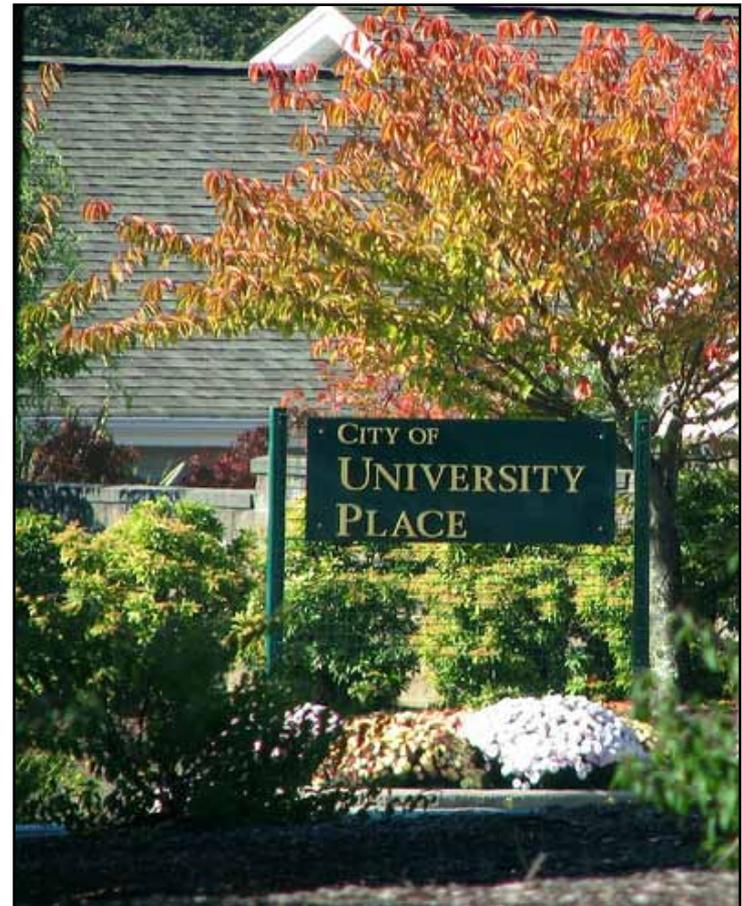


Washington's Shoreline Management Act (SMA) and the Comprehensive Update process

City of University Place
Planning Commission
Public Open House
May 5, 2010



Presentation goals

- n Provide background on the Act and the comprehensive update process
- n Offer an overview of the state's role
- n Discuss benefits of shoreline master programs
- n Answer your questions

Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

Passed in 1971; voters approved in 1972.

Three focal policies:

1. Protect environmental resources of state shorelines;
2. Public access and enjoyment opportunities; and
3. Priority to uses that require a shoreline location.

Differences between the SMA and GMA (Growth Management Act)

- n GMA -- requires the fastest growing counties in the state, and their cities, to formulate plans that align with 14 state goals
 - n Founded on a local communities' values and objectives.
 - n Presumed valid when approved by locals
- n SMA -- applies to cities and counties having "Shorelines of the State"
 - n Includes Critical Areas within the Shoreline jurisdiction
 - n Balances statewide and local interests
 - n Approved by local government *and* Ecology

Local-State Partnership

- n Local governments – lead shoreline planning within your jurisdictional boundary.
- n Local governments – prepare, adopt, oversee and enforce your locally-crafted shoreline master program.
- n Local governments – update and keep your program current.

Local-State Partnership

- n Ecology – Provides state “Guidelines”.
- n Ecology – Provides financial support and technical assistance.
- n Ecology – Department Director must approve each local master program before it can take effect.

Local-State Partnership

Once an updated shoreline master program is approved by local government and Ecology, *the state will be a full partner in defending your revised program.*



SMA “Guidelines”

- n Negotiated settlement in 2003.
- n Sets minimum standards for local governments updating their programs.
- n Used by Ecology & State Hearings Boards.

SMA Guidelines

New Key Standards:

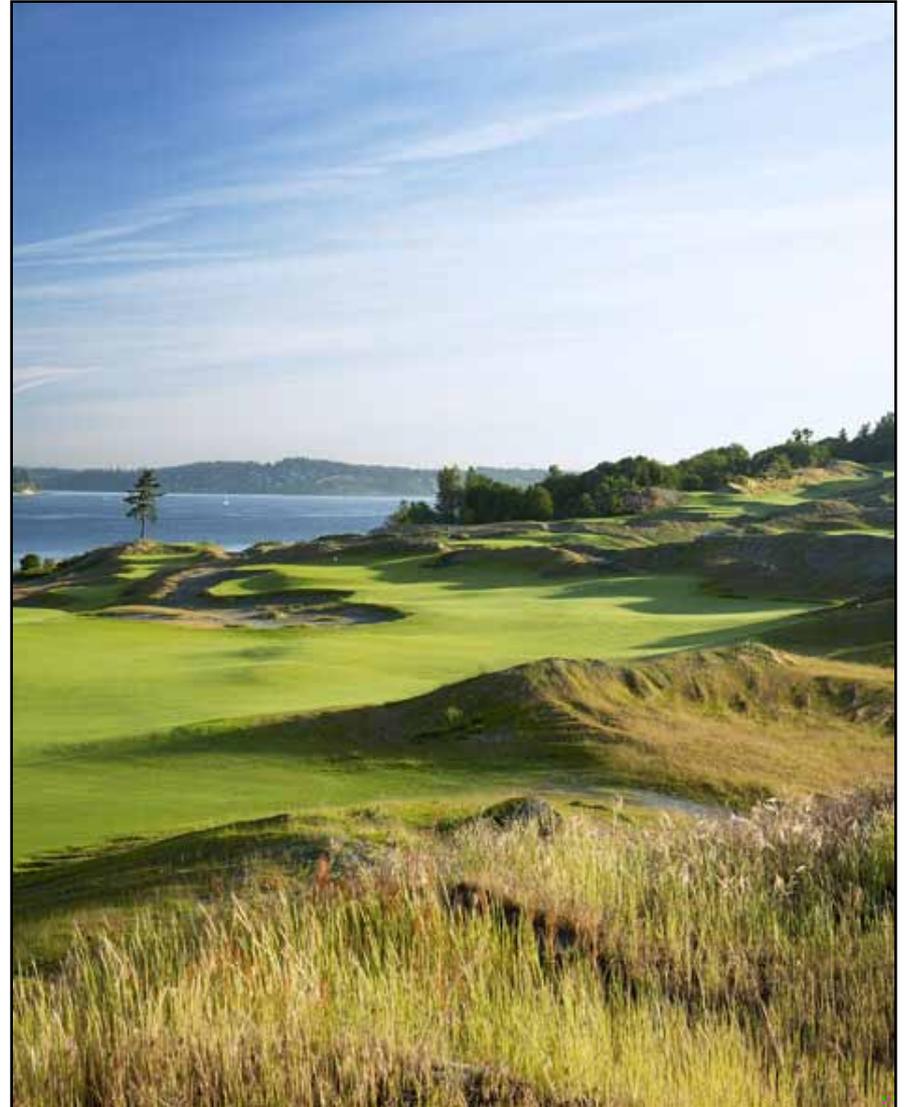
- n “No Net Loss” of ecological functions
- n Restoration Planning
- n Assessment of “reasonably foreseeable” cumulative impacts

Three-year SMP update includes:

- n Citizen involvement
- n Inventory and use analysis of your shorelines
- n Shoreline goals, policies and environment designations
- n Shoreline regulations and standards
- n Permit administration and enforcement provisions
- n Local adoption through open public process
- n Ecology review and approval

An SMP update will:

- n Allow you to realize your vision for your waterfront
- n Allow for appropriate and strategic development to occur
- n Preserve shoreline areas for future generations
- n Maintain and encourage public access



An SMP update will:

- n Respect private property rights and provide predictability to the development community
- n Integrate other plans that address shoreline issues (Growth Management, flood management plans, critical areas ordinances, etc.)
- n Support Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda
- n Protect property from erosion along streams and beaches and allow this process where it is natural
- n Safeguard fish and wildlife habitat and seek to improve water quality
- n Allow enhancement of the local economy while encouraging water dependent uses

An SMP update does not:

- n Take away existing private property rights
- n Require existing shoreline homes to be relocated
- n Require existing uses to be discontinued
- n Apply retroactively: the starting point is where you are today



Ecology resources

- n Guidance materials
- n Data and information
- n Workshops and training
- n Staff assistance
- n Funding
- n Web Site

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