City of Seattle Environmentally Critical Areas Update



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Overview

- 1. What are Environmentally Critical Areas (ECA)?
- 2. Reasons for ECA update
- 3. Components of the update
- 4. Update process
- 5. Summary of identified issues

What are Environmentally Critical Areas?



- Aquifers
- Landslide-Prone and Steep Slope Areas
- Peat bogs
- Streams
- Small lakes
- Shorelines
- Wetlands

ECA Background

- 1990 Washington State's response to rapid growth was the 1990 Growth Management Act (GMA)
- 1992 GMA-required protection of Environmentally Critical Areas
- 1995 New requirement to use Best Available Science to protect ECAs with "special consideration" for protecting anadromous fish (e.g., salmon)
- 2015 No new requirements; update ECA regulations for clarity and continued compliance with GMA

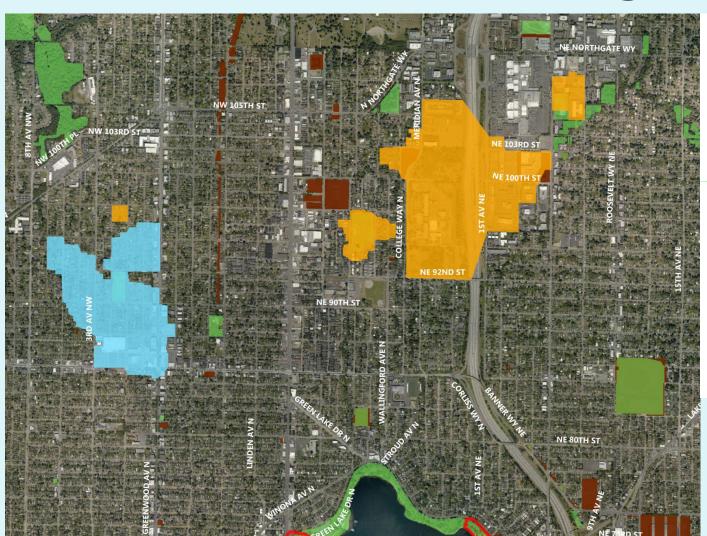
Requirements for the 2015 ECA Update

- Review regulations for compliance with GMA
- Best Available Science
- Public participation plan
- Develop policies and regulations



Process

- Public outreach via website and meetings
- Public Open House
- Summary of identified changes February 2015
- Proposed policy changes February 2015
- Proposed regulatory changes March 2015
- Public input throughout February and March 2015



Peat Settlement-Prone Area

Category 1

Category 2

Abandoned Landfill

1000' Methane Buffer

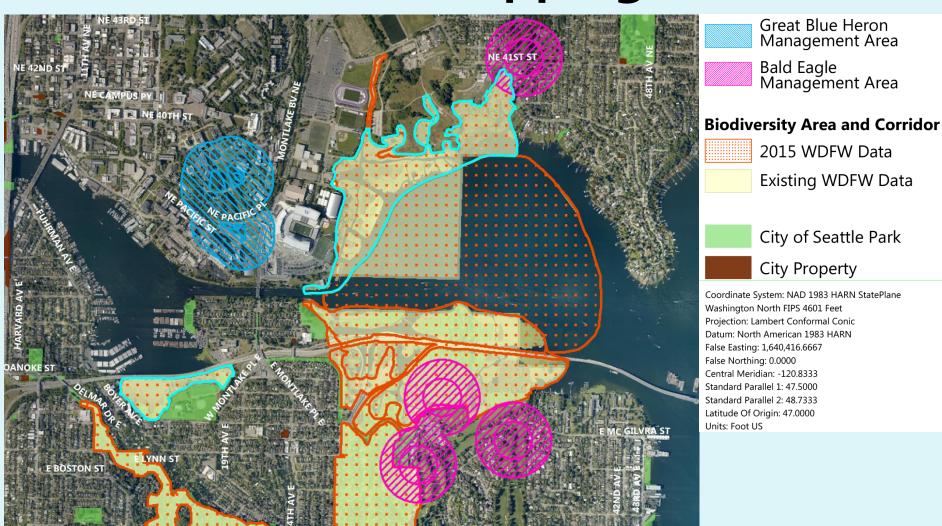
City of Seattle Park

City Property

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Datum: North American 1983 HARN False Easting: 1,640,416.6667 False Northing: 0.0000 Central Meridian: -120.8333

Standard Parallel 1: 47.5000 Standard Parallel 2: 48.7333 Latitude Of Origin: 47.0000

Units: Foot US





Known Slide Area

Potential Slide Area

Steep Slope (40%)

City of Seattle Park

City Property

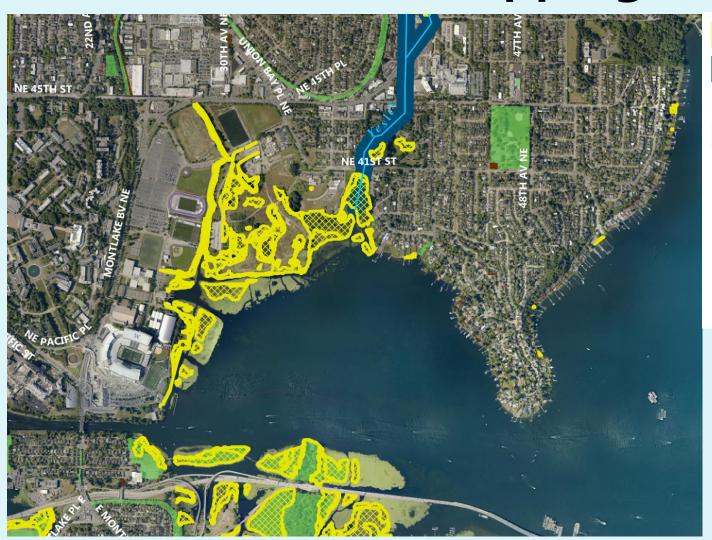
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Wetland

Riparian Corridor

City of Seattle Park

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Existing ECA Regulations

Section **25.09** of the Seattle Municipal Code

The current regulations:

- 1. Define ECAs
- Establish exempt development (e.g., maintenance and repair)
- 3. Specify submittal requirements

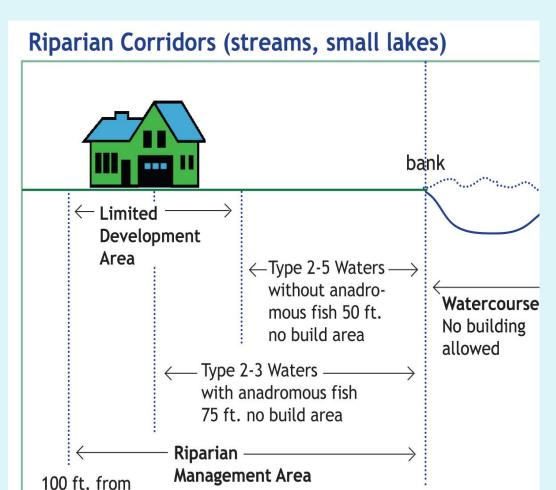


Existing ECA Regulations

- 4. Establish specific
 development standards
 for each ECA type
- Outline variance process for development on steep slopes
- 6. Outline **exception** process for lots predominantly ECA



Riparian Corridor Regulations



creek



Wetland Regulations Buffer Requirements

Wetland type	Buffer (feet)
 Category I and II wetlands with high level 	200
of habitat function	
 All other Category I and II wetlands 	100 / 110
• Category III wetlands with high/mod level	85
of habitat function	
 All other Category III wetlands 	60
 Category IV wetlands 	50

Standards for Steep Slopes

- 25.09.180 Stabilization of slope
- 25.09.180 Water quality and erosion protection
- Variance allows up to 30% disturbance of slope



Priority Species Protection

- Bald Eagle
- Heron



Standard Bald Eagle Management Plan (WAC 232-12-292)

- Within 400' requires individual plan from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
- 400-800' of eagle nest and/or within 250' of shoreline and 0.5 mile of eagle nest:
 - Retain all known perch trees and all conifers ≥ 24"DBH
 - Retain all cottonwoods ≥ 20" DBH
 - Retain at least 50% of pre-clearing or pre-construction conifer stand
 - 4. Windowing and low-limbing of trees acceptable provided no more than 30% of live crown removed
 - 5. Topping of trees not allowed

Standard Bald Eagle Management Plan (WAC 232-12-292)

Construction timing

- Within 400-800' of nest: February 1—April 15
- Within 400' of nest: February
 1–July 15

Site-specific plan – WDFW



The Standard Great Blue Heron Management Plan

Construction timing: February 15 – July 31

Retaining trees: All 22" dbh or larger during nesting season

Building location: As far as possible from colony perimeter

Alternative conditions: WDFW site-specific plan



Low Impact Development Code Changes

- New requirement for municipal stormwater permit from Washington State Department of Ecology
- Review developmentrelated codes and standards to encourage LID and remove unintentional barriers in code



What is Low Impact Development?

- Stormwater and land use management strategies that mimic natural hydrology
- Reduced impervious surface, bioretention, preservation of native vegetation

What changes are proposed?

- Changes to the land use code would encourage LID by:
 - Making it easier to do rain gardens
 - Clarifying that bioretention qualifies as "landscaped open space"
 - Allowing some flexibility for landscaping or setback requirements to accommodate bioretention and GSI
 - Requiring Green Factor for certain institutional lots





Proposed Changes: ECA and LID

- See summary handout of ECA and LID code changes [at sign-in table]
- Visit the project websites:
 - www.seattle.gov/dpd/codesrules/ changestocode/ecaupdate/what why
 - www.seattle.gov/dpd/codesrules/ changestocode/lowimpactdevelo pment/whatwhy

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