



Shoreline Master Program Update Project Overview

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AHBL

Shoreline Citizen Advisory Committee Meeting #1
July 7, 2011



Meeting Purpose

- Provide information on the SMA and SMP Update.
- Discuss Update requirements, scope and schedule
- Discuss key findings of the Draft shoreline analysis and characterization report.
- Opportunity for you to share first-hand knowledge about shoreline conditions and issues.
- Get input from the Committee on plans for the upcoming Visioning workshop.

What is the Shoreline Management Act?

- State law passed in 1971 and affirmed by voters in 1972
- Governs the use and development of shorelines of the state
- Three focal policies:
 1. Protect environmental resources of state shorelines;
 2. Preserve and enhance public access and enjoyment opportunities; and
 3. Give priority to uses that require a shoreline location.

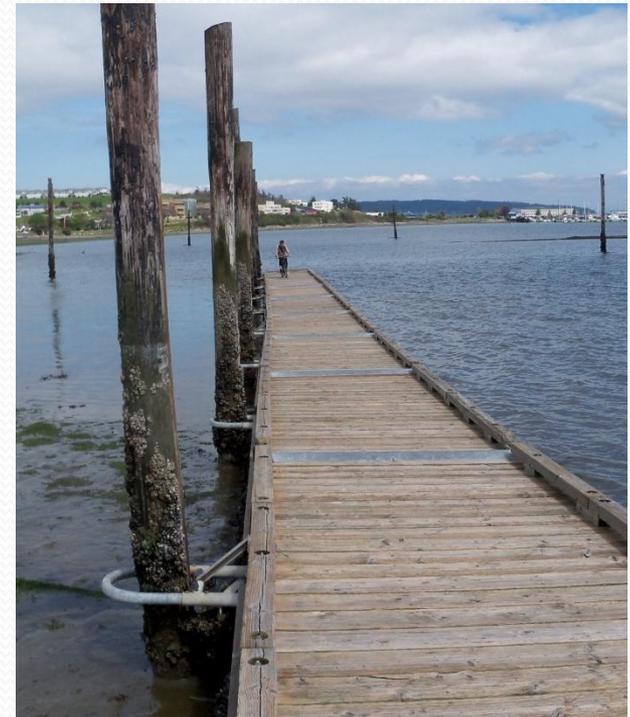
What is a Shoreline Master Program?

- Implements the Shoreline Management Act (SMA)
- Serves as City's and State's plan for managing shoreline areas based on science
- Establishes goals, policies and regulations for shoreline protection, use and development
- Establishes a plan for restoring shoreline in those areas where it has been degraded



Why Update the SMP?

- State DOE requires all SMPs to be updated based on new guidelines adopted in 2003
- City's current SMP does not meet new guidelines in terms of "no net loss" and restoration planning
- City received a grant from DOE for SMP update
- Updated SMP must be adopted by end of 2012



What are the major requirements of the SMA?

- Protect and restore ecological function – “no net loss”
- Preserve and enhance public access
- Cooperative management by local & state government
- Plan for and foster “all reasonable and appropriate uses”
- Provide for & give preference to “water-dependent uses”, e.g. moorage facilities and water access instead of ball field
- Require & encourage public input in decision making

Local – State Partnership

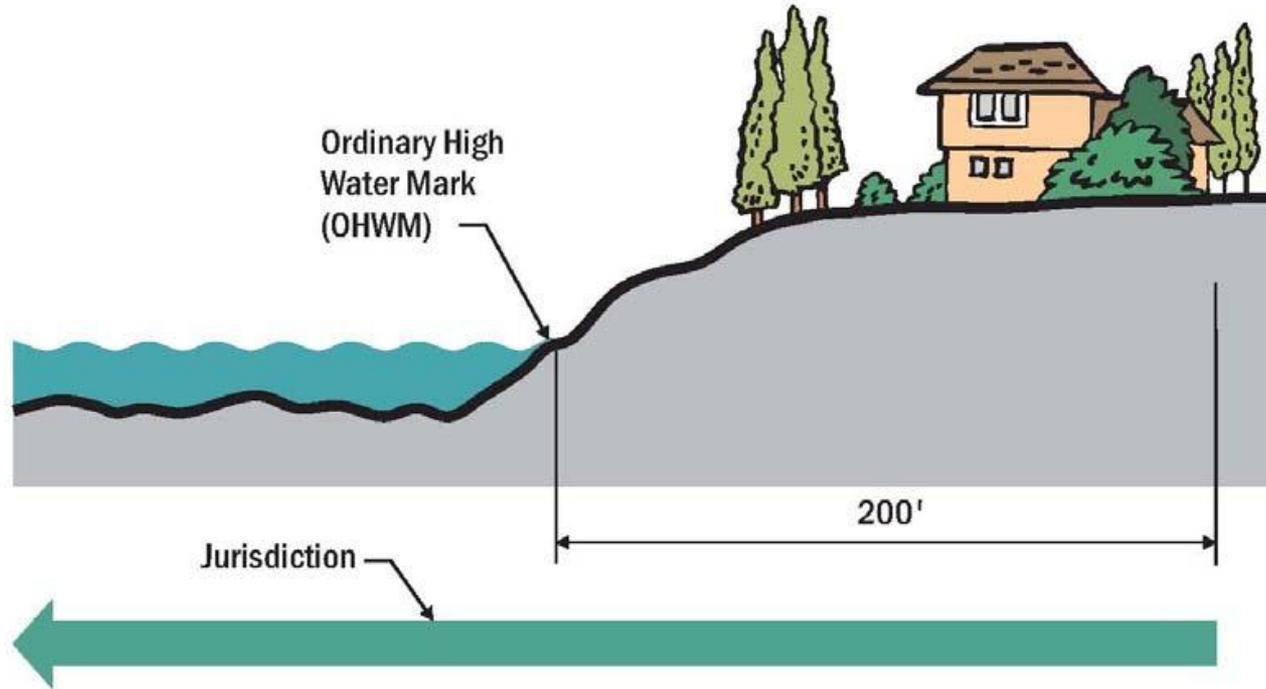
- Local governments – lead shoreline planning within jurisdictional boundary
- Local governments – prepare, adopt, oversee and enforce locally-crafted shoreline master program
- Local governments – update and keep program current
- Ecology – Provides state “Guidelines”, financial support and technical assistance
- Ecology – must approve each local master program before it can take effect

Where does the SMP apply?

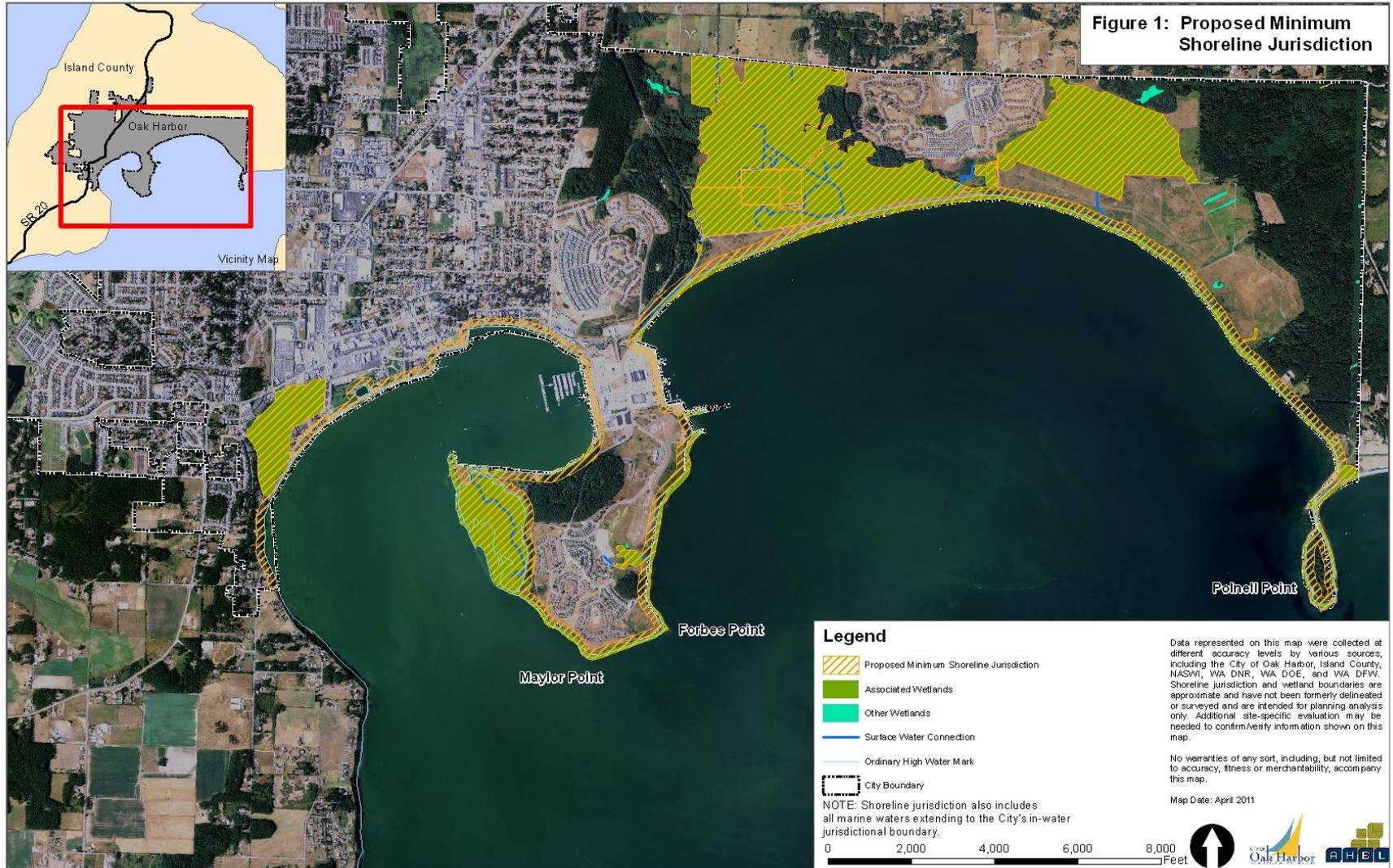
- **Lands extending 200-feet landward** from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of marine shorelines, including Oak Harbor, Maylor Point and Crescent Harbor
- **Associated wetlands & floodplains**
- Lakes greater than 20 acres: N/A
- Streams w/ mean annual flow of 20 c.f.s. or greater: N/A



Where does the SMP Apply?

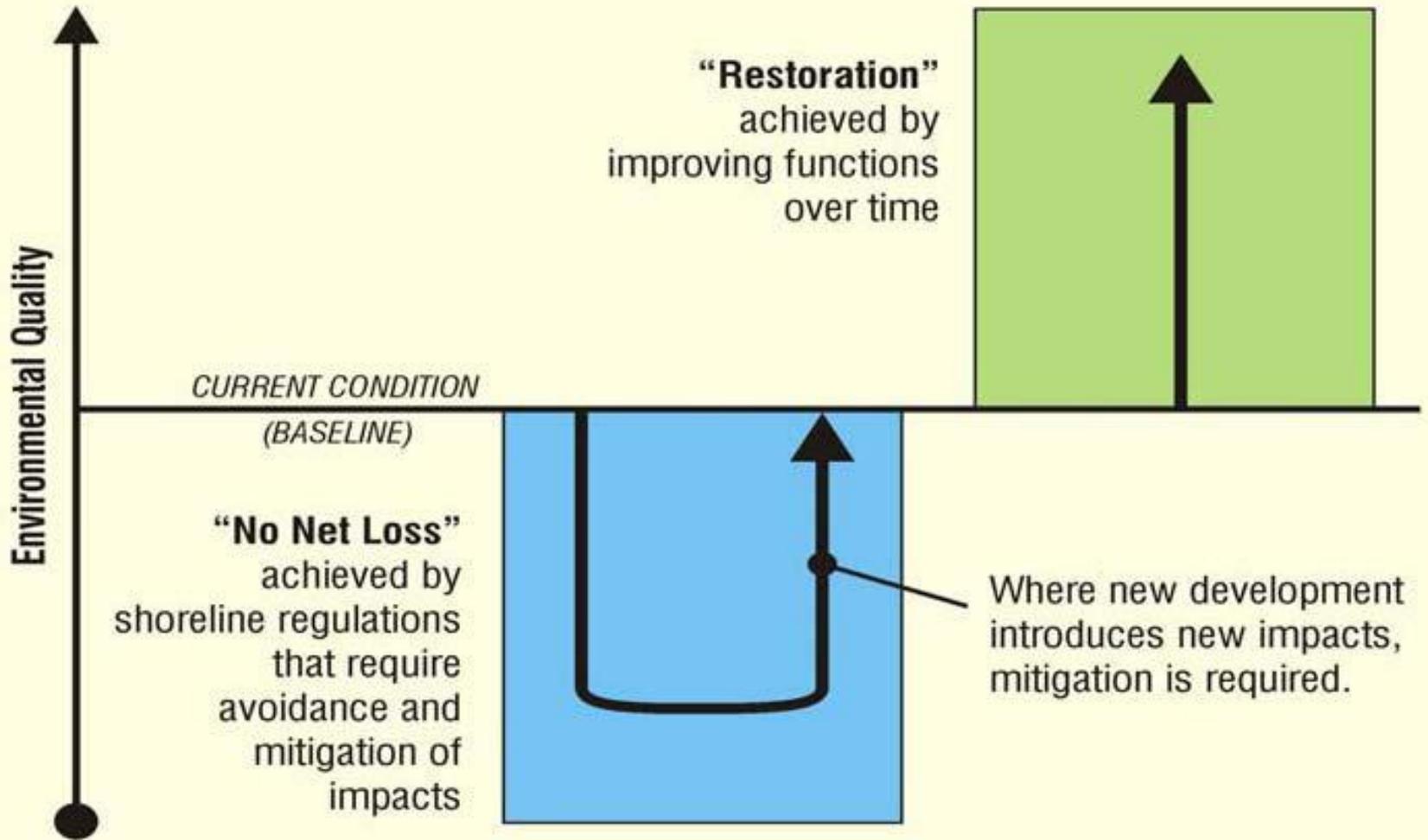


Where does the SMP apply?



Key Concept: “No Net Loss”

- “No net loss of ecological functions necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources”
- No net loss is measured from the existing baseline documented in the Analysis Report
- This means that new impacts must be avoided and otherwise mitigated
- In practice this will equate to more stringent development controls in areas of high ecological function
- Restoration plan will serve to help restore and improve functions throughout the SMP through non-regulatory approaches



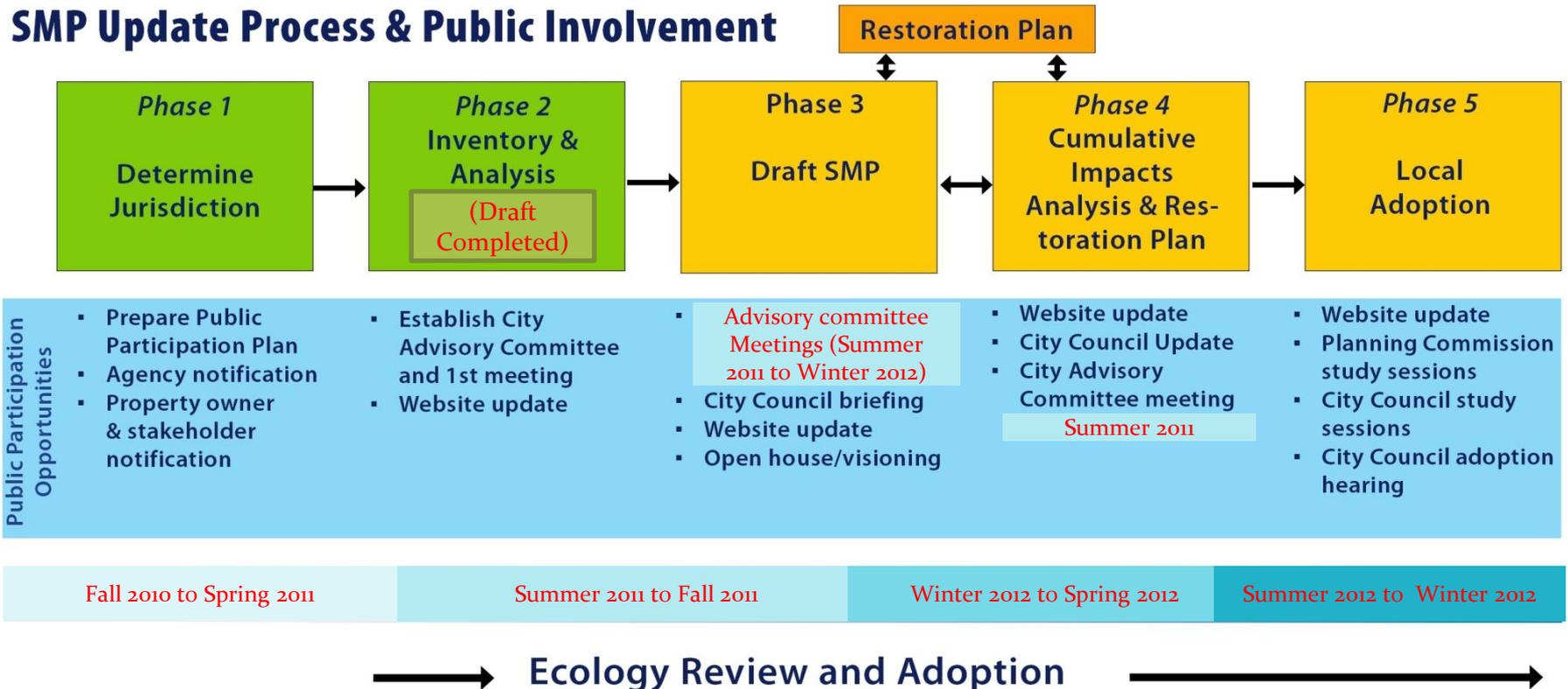
The SMP Update will NOT

- Take away existing private property
- Prevent you from maintaining or protecting your property
- Require existing shoreline homes to be relocated
- Require existing uses to be discontinued
- Apply retroactively: the starting point for no net loss is where you are today



SMP Update Process & Timeline

SMP Update Process & Public Involvement



Shoreline Inventory

- Collect all reasonably available existing information
- Ecological
- Land Use
- Utilities/Transportation
- Public Access
- Historical/
Archeological Sites



Shoreline Ecological Characterization

- Document shoreline conditions in words and maps
- ID ecosystem-wide processes ecological functions + relationships
- ID which are healthy, altered or previously existed
- Identify measures to protect and/or restore functions and ecosystem-wide processes



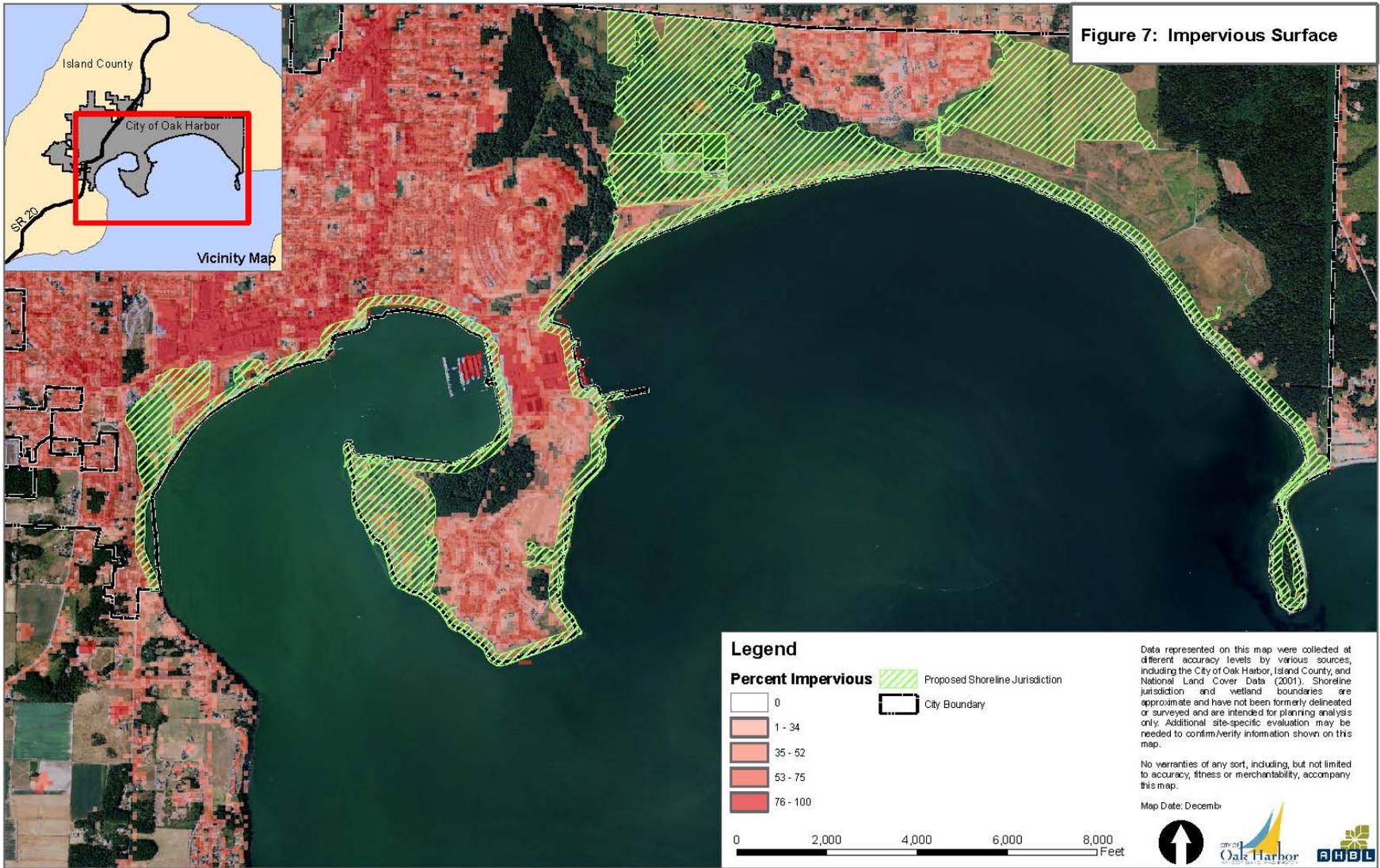
Key Findings of Shoreline Inventory, Analysis & Characterization

- Key factors influencing function include impervious surfaces, stormwater, impacts to historic wetlands, shoreline armoring and fill, and loss of vegetation.
- Ecological function highest in open space areas of Seaplane Base, Freund Marsh and Scenic Heights
- Function lowest in Pioneer Way/Bayshore and Marina
- Overwater coverage limited to Reaches 5, 10 and 4
- Crescent Harbor Salt Marsh restoration project has improved function significantly

Figure 15: Drift Cells



Figure 7: Impervious Surface



Data represented on this map were collected at different accuracy levels by various sources, including the City of Oak Harbor, Island County, and National Land Cover Data (2001). Shoreline jurisdiction and wetland boundaries are approximate and have not been formerly delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning analysis only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information shown on this map.

No warranties of any sort, including, but not limited to accuracy, fitness or merchantability, accompany this map.

Map Date: Decemb



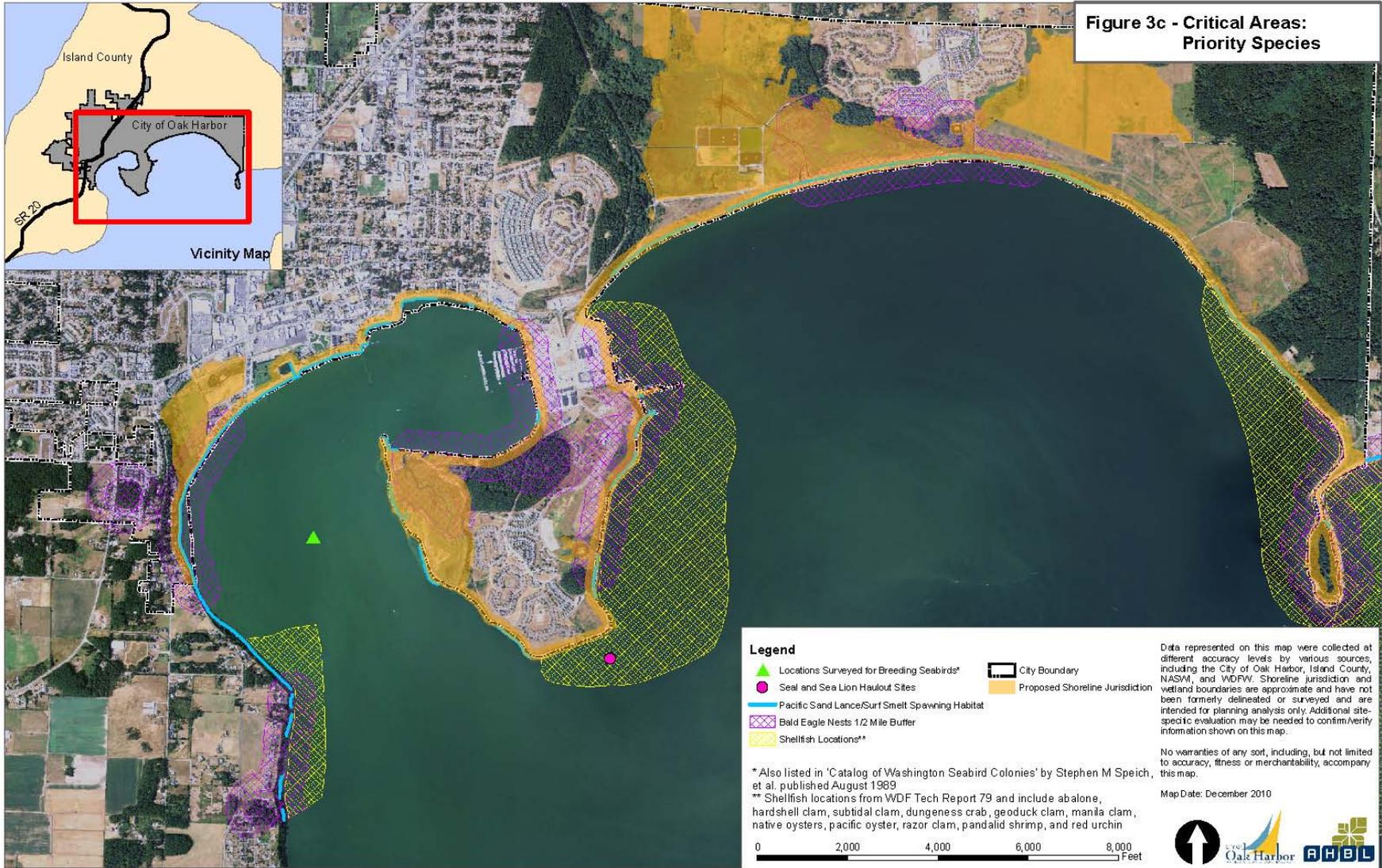
Figure 16: Reaches



Key Findings: Analysis & Characterization

- Extensive areas of nearshore fill – Reaches 10, 7, 4 & 11
- Approx. 30% of shoreline armored at or near OHWM
- Reach 5, 6 & 10 entirely armored, Reach 1 & 4 heavily armored, minimal armoring in Reach 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9
- Reach 1 unstable feeder bluffs provide beach sediment
- Reaches 3a and 3c are key residential areas
- Wildlife includes forage fish, salmon, sea lions, eagles
- 18 documented archaeological sites
- Extensive public access, with even greater potential
- Extensive restoration potential – Freund and Crescent

**Figure 3c - Critical Areas:
Priority Species**



Legend

- ▲ Locations Surveyed for Breeding Seabirds*
- Seal and Sea Lion Haulout Sites
- Pacific Sand Lance/Surt Smelt Spawning Habitat
- ▨ Bald Eagle Nests 1/2 Mile Buffer
- ▨ Shellfish Locations**
- City Boundary
- Proposed Shoreline Jurisdiction

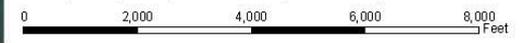
Data represented on this map were collected at different accuracy levels by various sources, including the City of Oak Harbor, Island County, NASW, and WDFW. Shoreline jurisdiction and wetland boundaries are approximate and have not been formerly delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning analysis only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information shown on this map.

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* Also listed in 'Catalog of Washington Seabird Colonies' by Stephen M Speich, et al. published August 1989

** Shellfish locations from WDF Tech Report 79 and include abalone, hardshell clam, subtidal clam, dungeness crab, geoduck clam, manila clam, native oysters, pacific oyster, razor clam, pandalid shrimp, and red urchin

Map Date: December 2010



**Figure 3b - Critical Areas:
Saltwater Habitats**



Figure 13: Shoreline Modifications



Next Steps

- Get input on Analysis, Key Issues and Visioning
- Visioning Workshop: July 20, 2011
- Meet with committee from now thru next winter
- Develop policies and regulations based on input
- Cumulative Impacts Analysis + Restoration Plan
- Public Open House (Date TBD, likely Spring 2012)
- Planning Commission and Council Review
- Preliminary DOE review
- Local and state adoption process (Late 2012)