



SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

SMP Update – City Council
Research and Public Process
July 11 & 18, 2012

Why Update the SMP?

- 1978 – Per State law, The City Adopted a Shoreline Master Program.
- 2003 – Ecology updated guidelines for shoreline regulations and State Legislature required all jurisdictions to update SMP's.
- 2009 – City received funding from the State to revise SMP to comply with State requirements.

What are the State Requirements?

No Net Loss – Priority Uses – Public Access

- Step 1: Document existing conditions
 - Inventory and Characterization

- Step 2: Predict foreseeable development.
 - Determine how that will impact the shoreline

- Step 3: Create a plan that allows development while balancing ecological function.
 - Development standards
 - Restoration plan

Where Do the SMP Regulations Apply?

Regulations apply from the ordinary high water line upland 200'.

- Puget Sound (*Bremerton has about 25 miles of marine shoreline*)
- Kitsap Lake
- Twin Lakes
- Union Reservoir
- Gorst Creek

Does not apply to remodeling or maintenance work



Code does not apply to
unintentional damage



Public Input

- **Start of Project:**
 - Open House, Black Berry Festival, beach walks, utility bill mailings, grocery bags
 - Created Technical and Citizen Advisory Groups



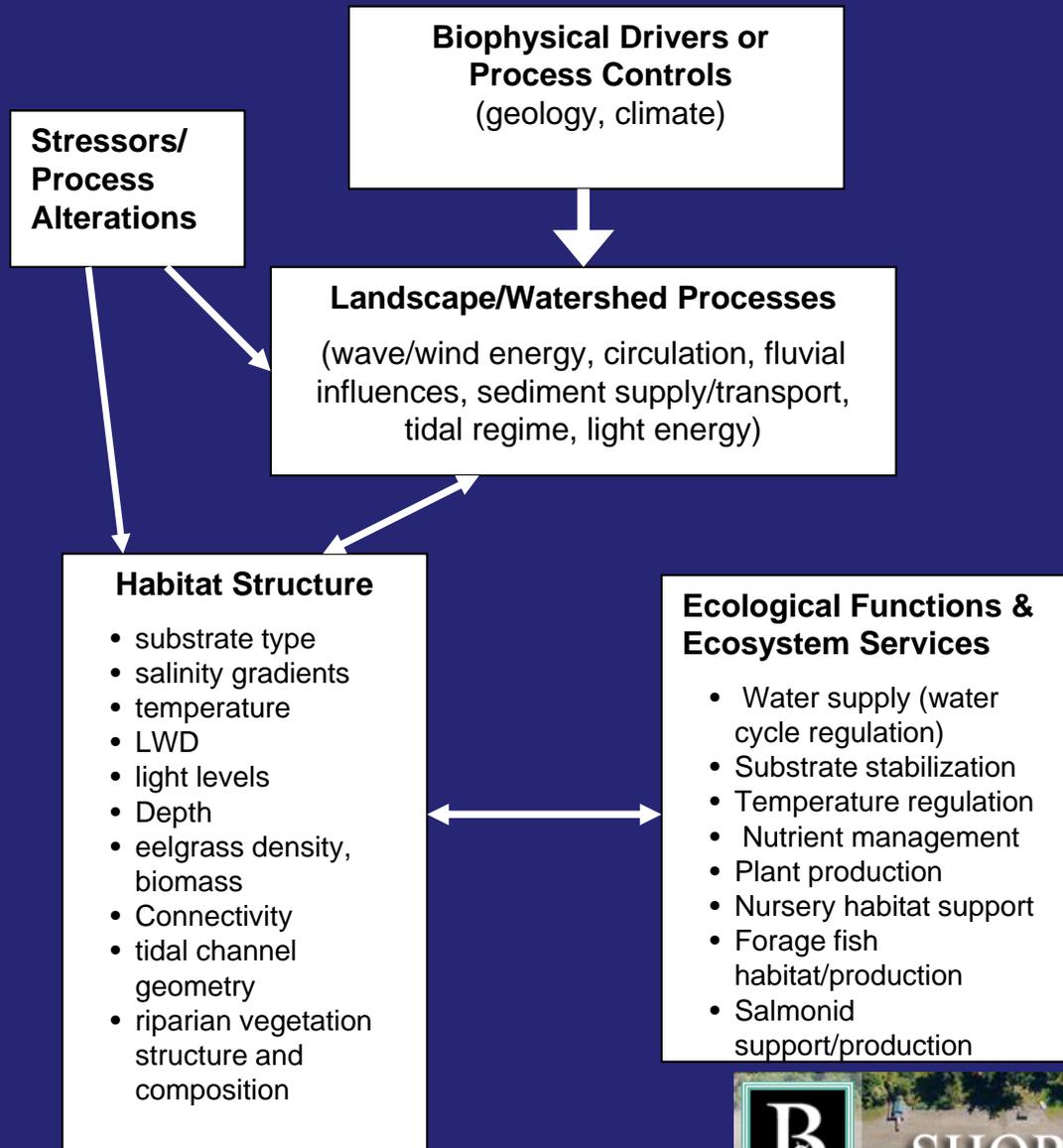
- **Mid-Project:**
 - Website, interested parties list,
 - City Council District Meetings
 - Technical Committee (monthly)
 - Citizen Group (6 meetings)
 - Planning Commission (15 public meetings)



- **Project Completion:**
 - 130 interested parties
 - City Council workshops & Hearing
 - Ecology review and hearing



Inventory & Characterization



- Ecosystem wide processes and functions
- Ecological functions in shorelines
- Process Intensive Areas



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Ecosystem Wide Processes

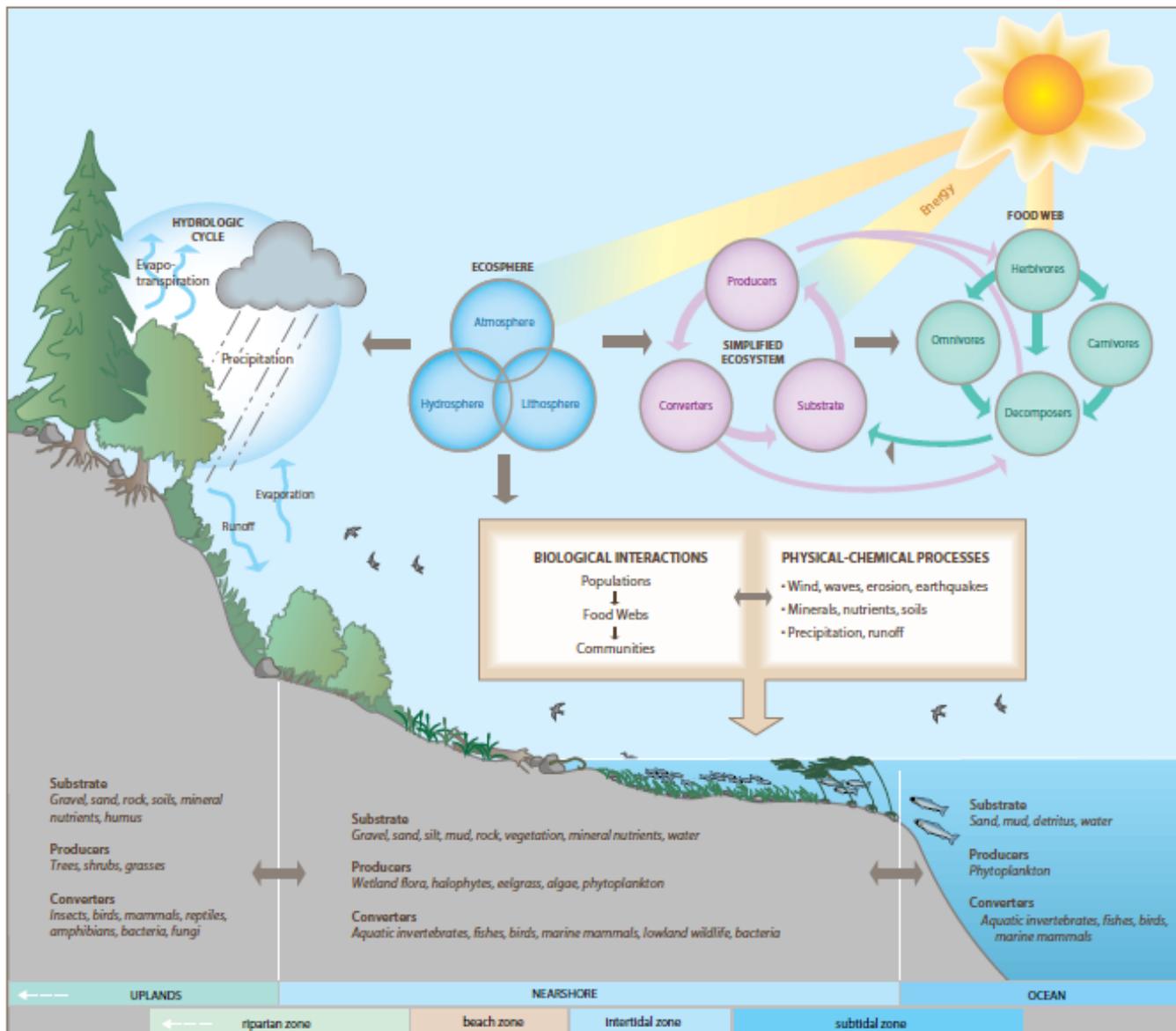
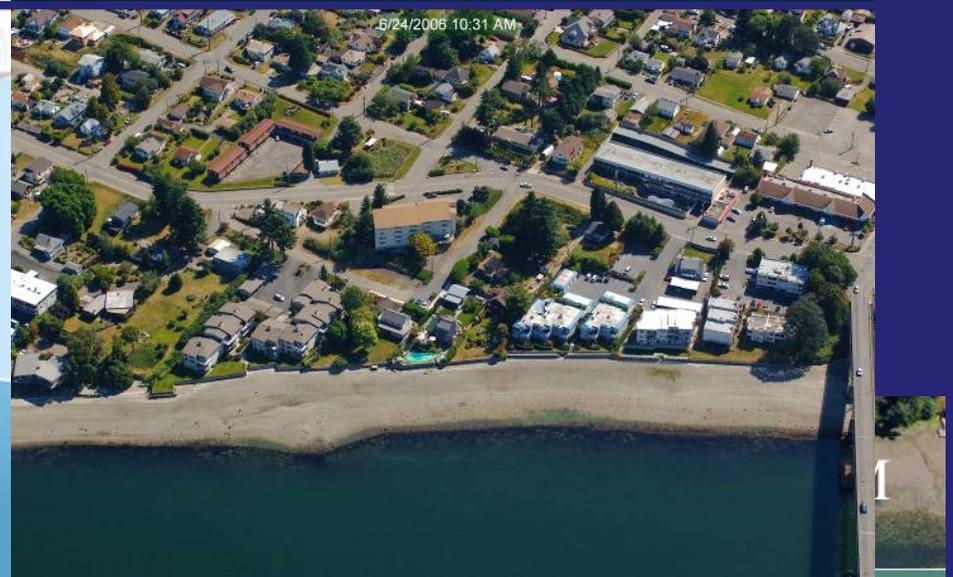
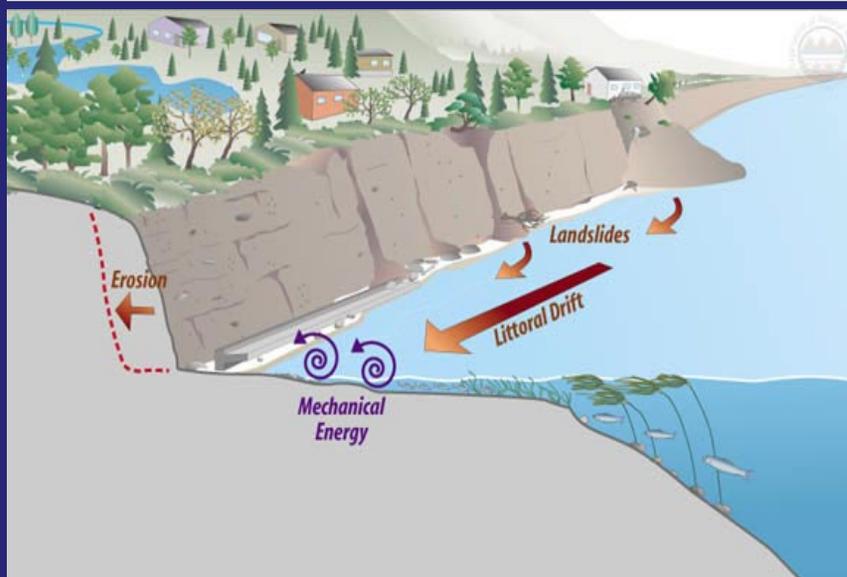
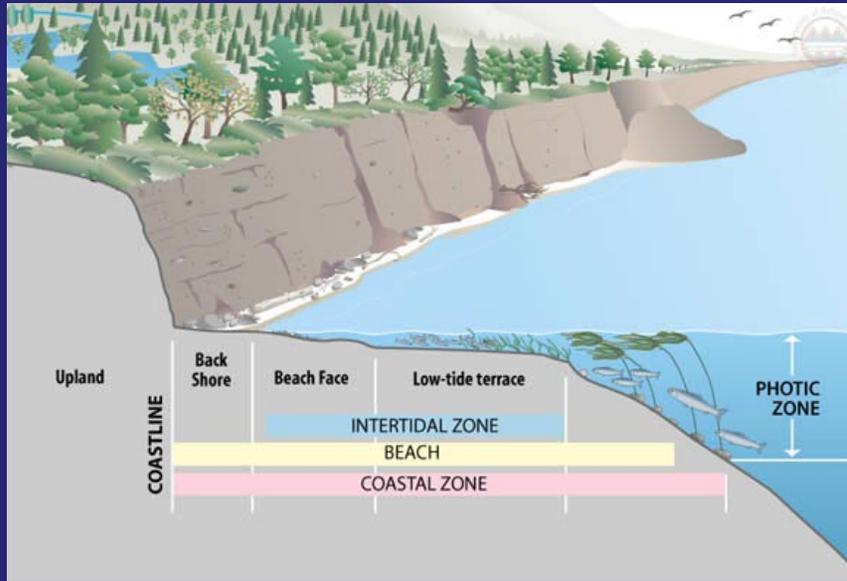


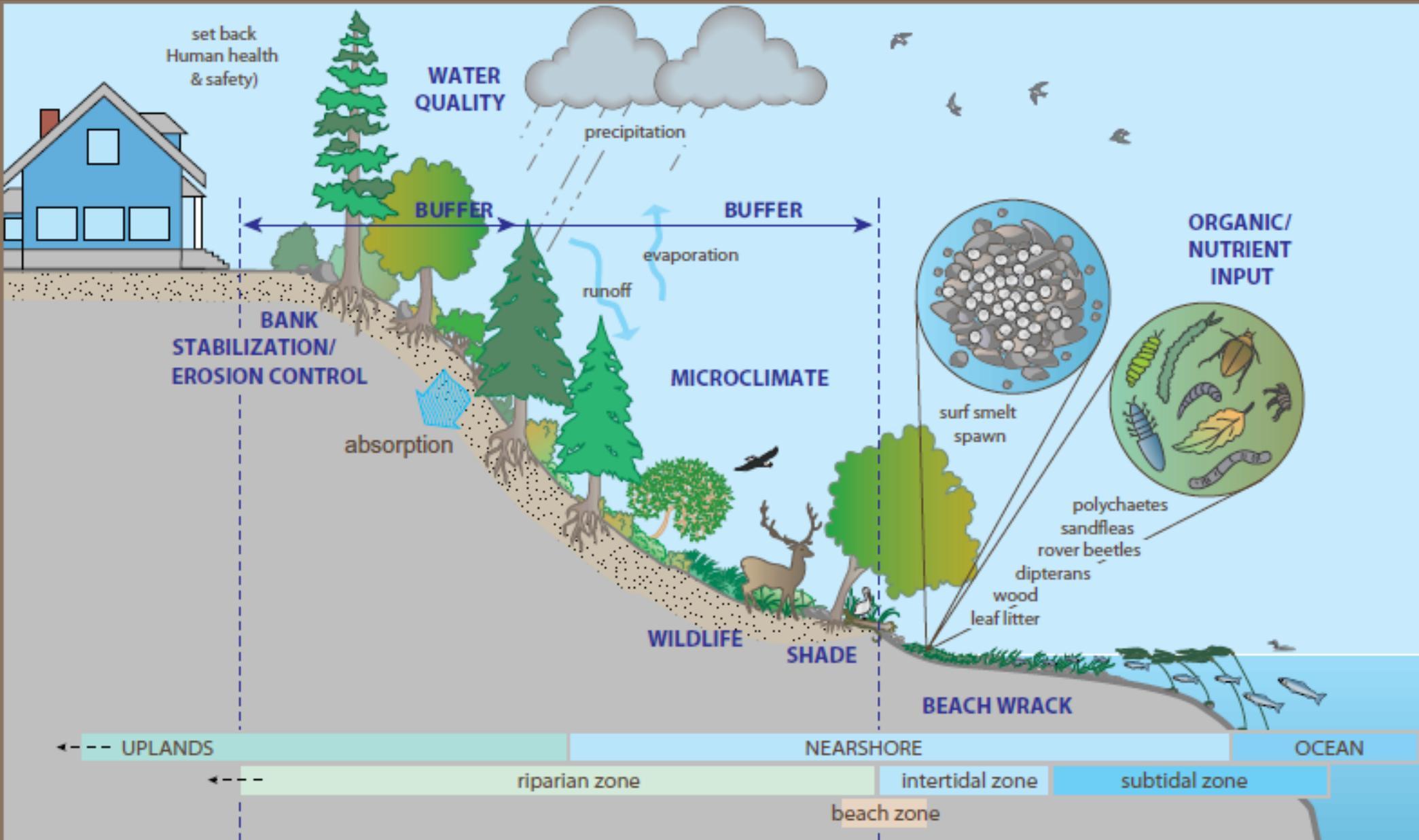
Figure 4
Simplified
Conceptual Model of the
Puget Sound Nearshore
Ecosystem
(after Proctor et al. 1980)

State of the Nearshore Report

Sediment Processes and Alterations

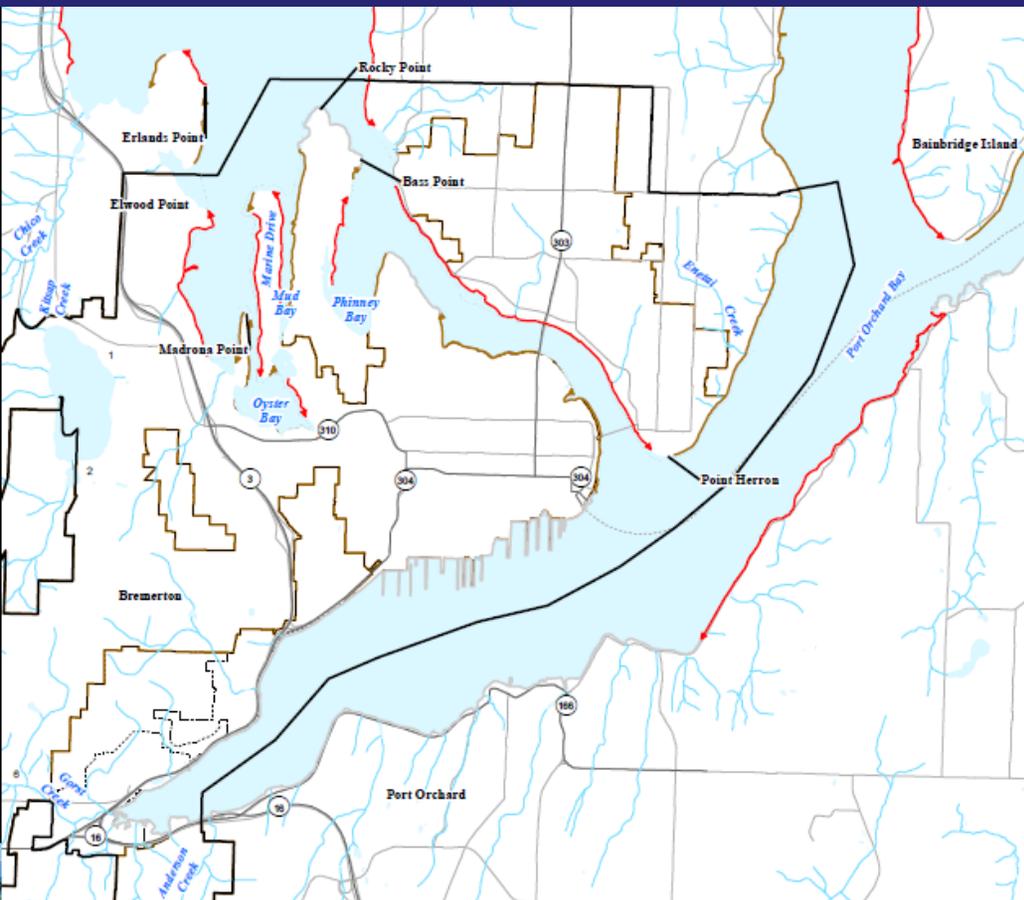


Land/Water Interface Ecologic Functions

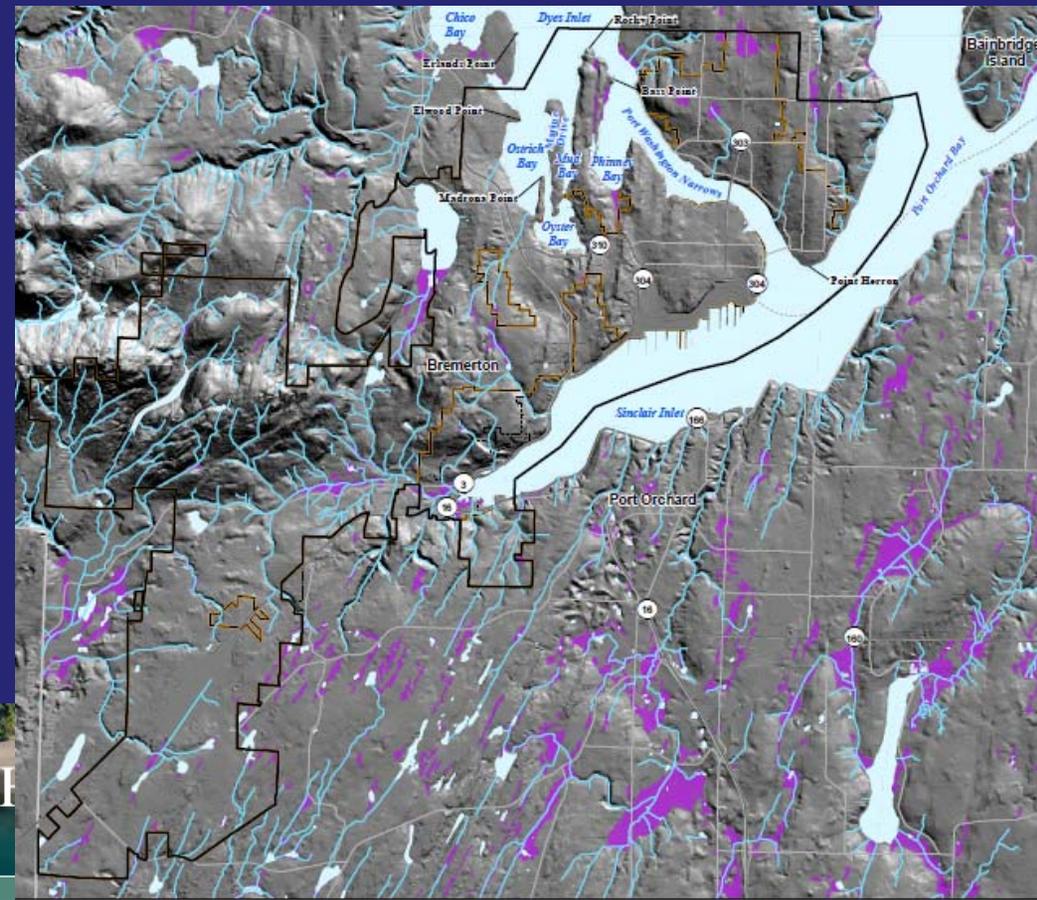


Mapping of Process Intensive Areas

Drift Cells – movement of sediment



Hydric soils/wetlands



Reach Level Characterization

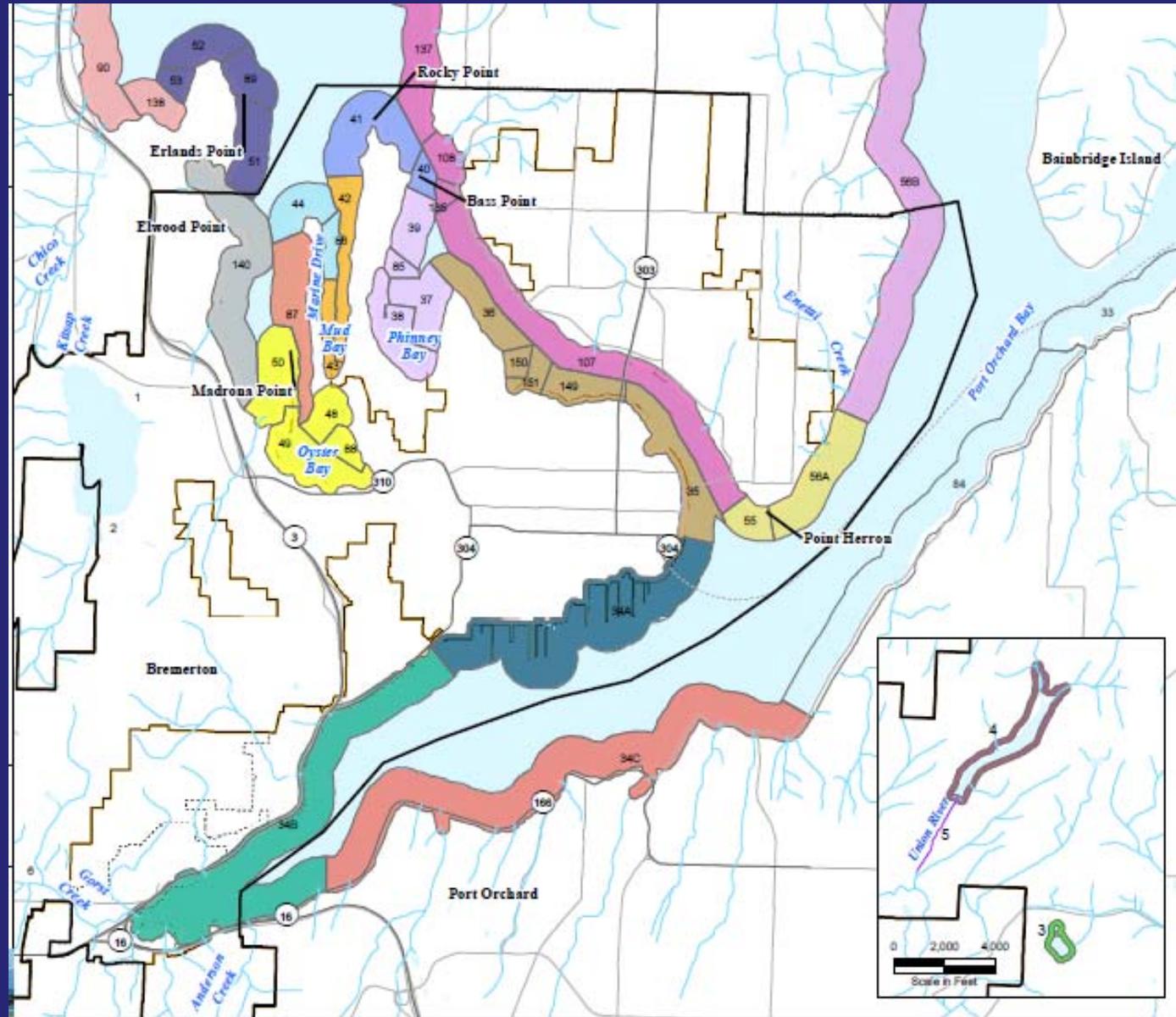
Existing data
Maps: summarize conditions

Land use & infrastructure

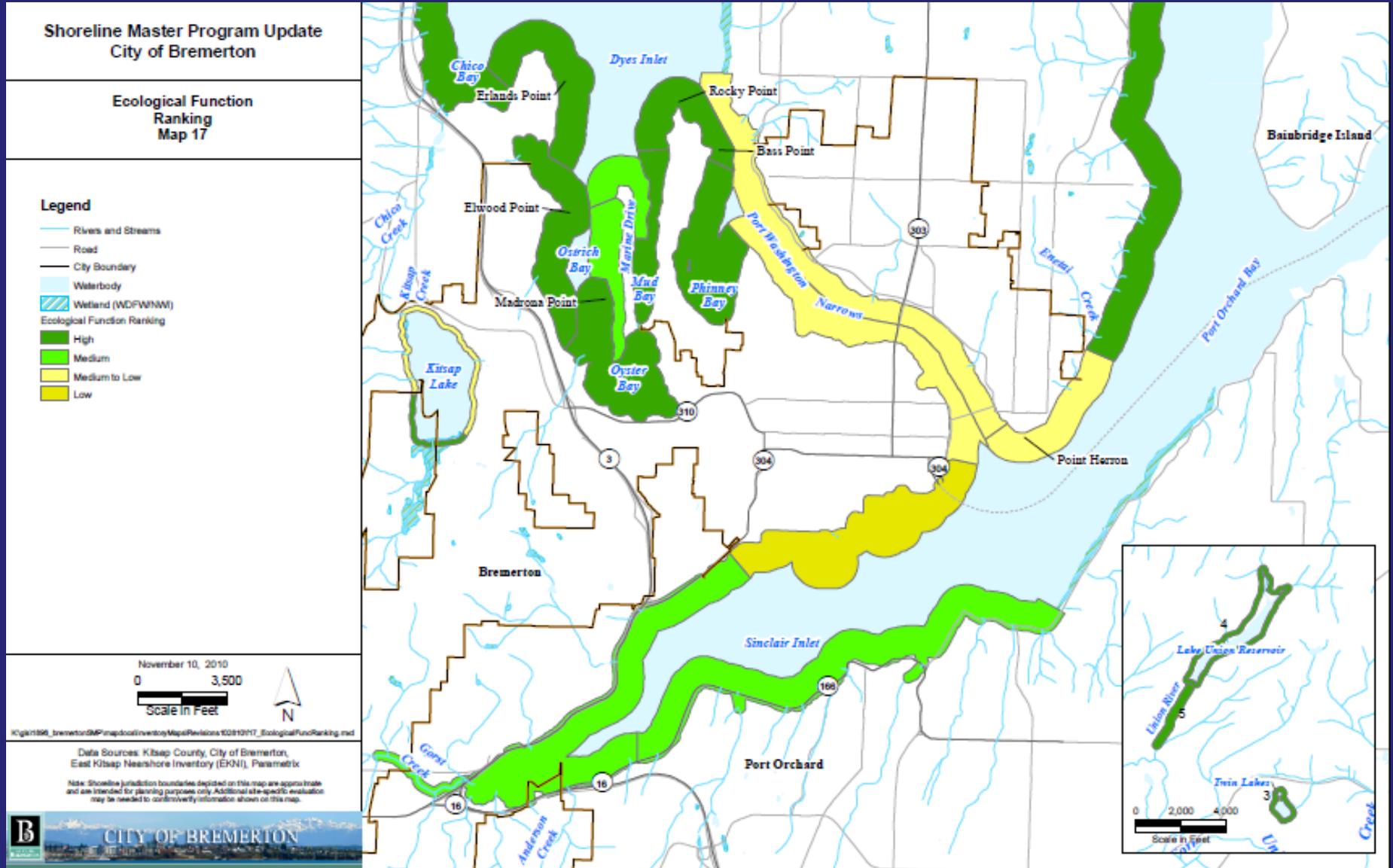
Vegetation
Critical Areas

Public access

Archeological / historic



Synthesis and Characterization of Ecological Function/Potential for Restoration



Public Access Inventory

- Current Condition
 - What is there now?
 - How is the area currently developed?
- Potential Improvements
 - Is there potential for new access or improved access?
- Potential Barriers
 - Lack of space
 - Expense



Oyster Bay

(OyB) 6

MARINE

ROCKY POINT

KELLY

MADRONA POINT

(OyB) 5

(OyB) 3

(OyB) 1

(OyB) 2

OYSTER BAY

FORREST
KITSAP



Oyster Bay Stairs

Notes: View from public stairs. No direct access to shoreline.



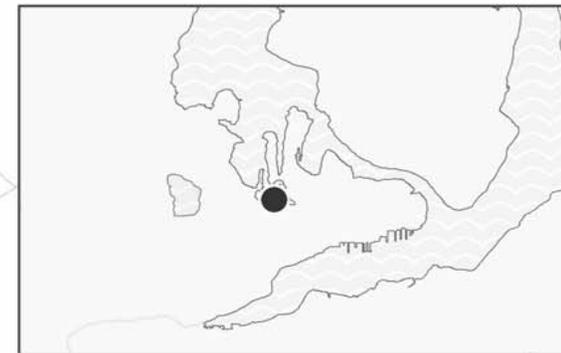
Forrest Avenue Street End

Notes: Steep, narrow roadway descends from Kitsap Way to Oyster Bay. Physical access to water.

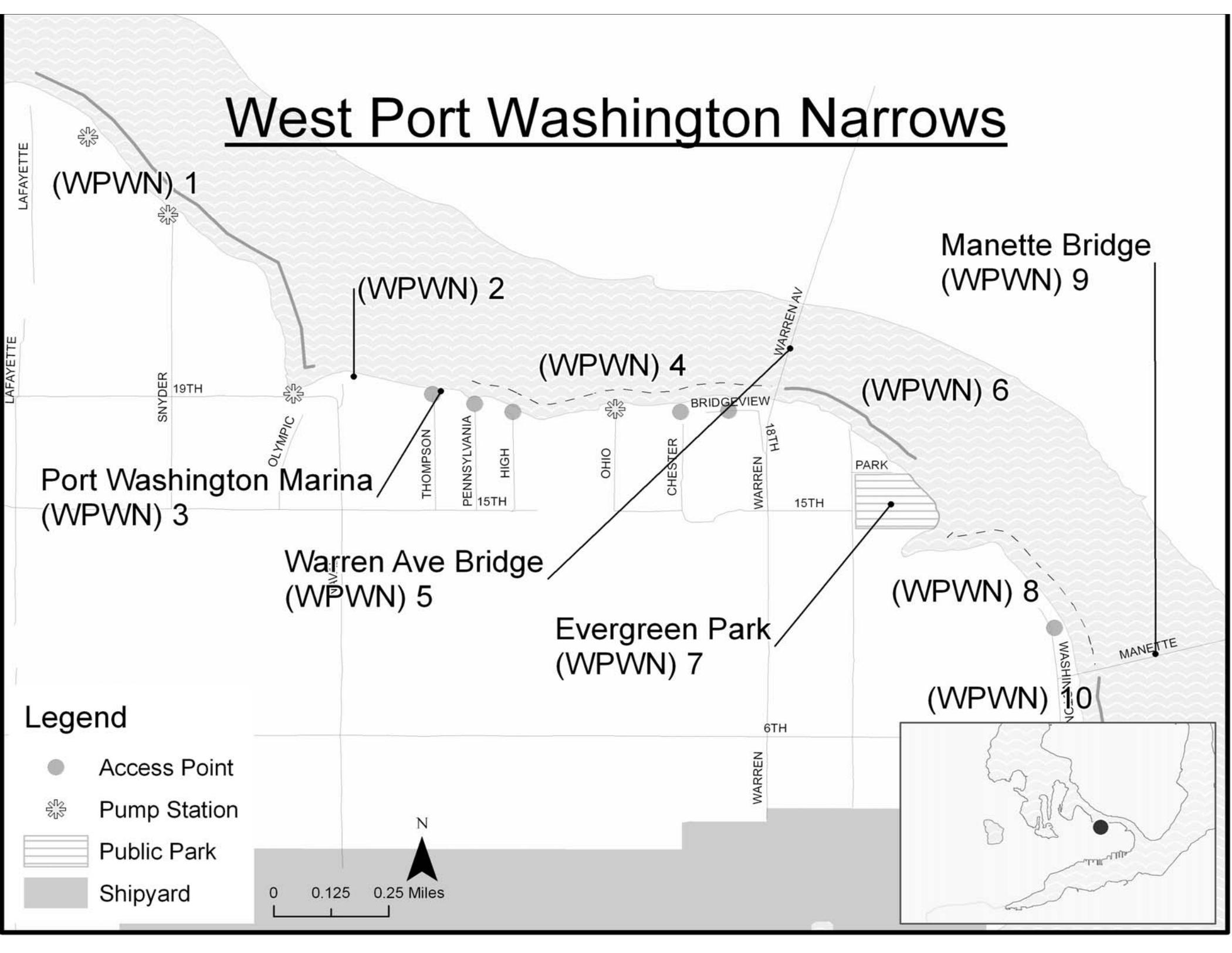
Legend

- Access Point
- ☼ Pump Station

0 0.2 0.4 Miles



West Port Washington Narrows



West Port Washington Narrows



Snyder Avenue Pump Station

Notes: Low bank. Informal access to water. No parking.



Chester Ave. Street End

Notes: Steep bank. Nice view. Possible encroachment by single-family uses. Directly adjacent to Olympic College.



Olympic Ave. Street End

Notes: Low bank. Poor aesthetic of building and landscaping.

Anderson Cove



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CITY OF
BREMERTON

Cumulative Effect Analysis

To ensure no net loss of ecological functions and protection of other shoreline functions and/or uses, master programs shall contain policies, programs, and regulations that

- **address adverse cumulative impacts** and
- **fairly allocate the burden** of addressing cumulative impacts among development opportunities.

(WAC 173-26-186(8)(d))

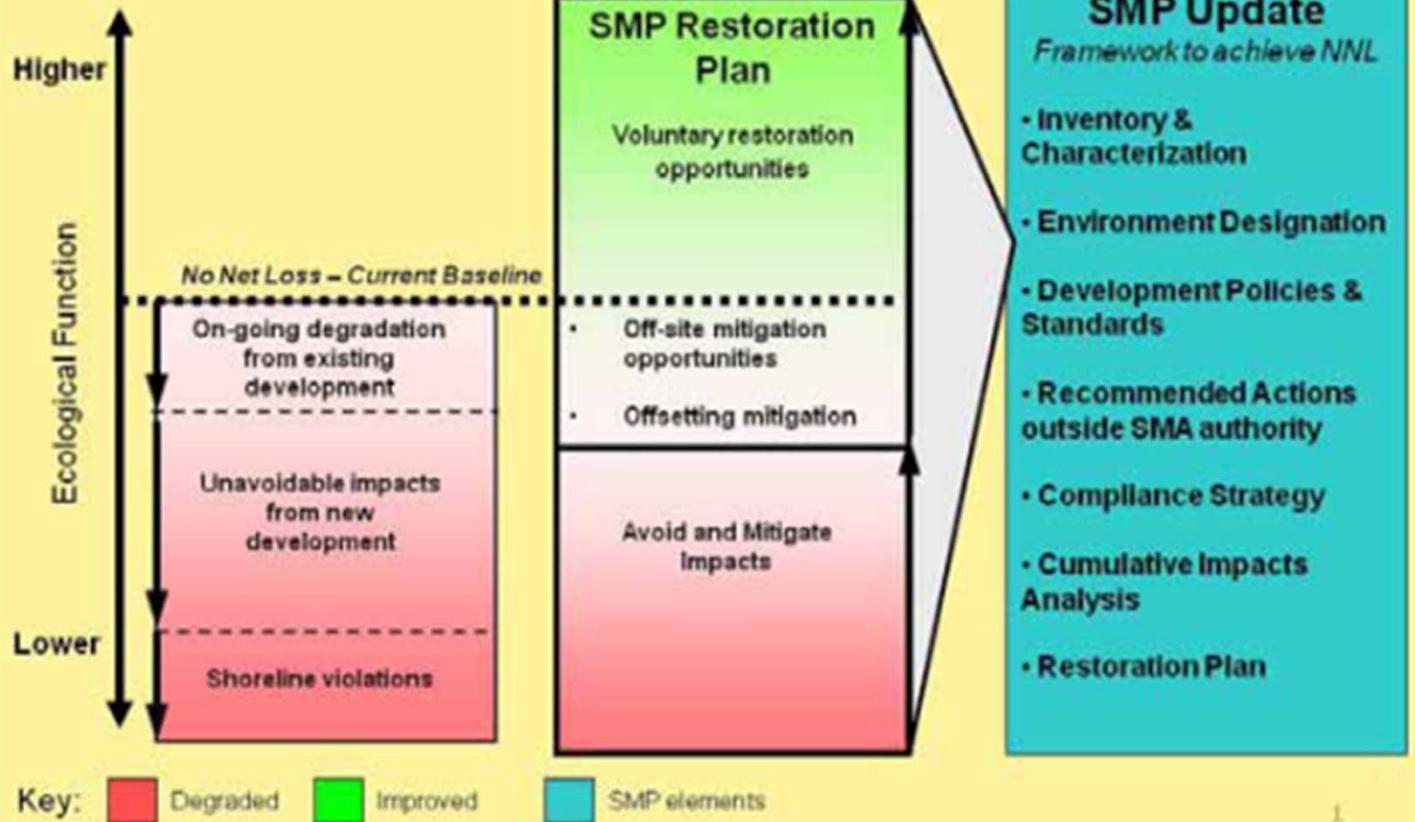


No Net Loss (NNL)

Cumulative Effects & Restoration

SMP Updates: Achieving No Net Loss of Ecological Function

Existing
→
Conditions



Cumulative Effect Analysis Conclusions

Matrix of Effects by Reach Tables 3-1, 3-2, 3-3

Lakes				
Hydrology	Water Quality	Aquatic Habitat/Substrate	Aquatic Habitat/Organic matter	Terrestrial Habitat
Streams				
Hydrology	Water Quality	Aquatic Habitat/Stream Structure	Aquatic Habitat/Organic	Terrestrial Habitat
Streams				
Freshwater Inputs and Tidal Flows	Light energy or solar incidence	Sediment/Substrate Structure	Carbon Cycling/Water Quality	Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat

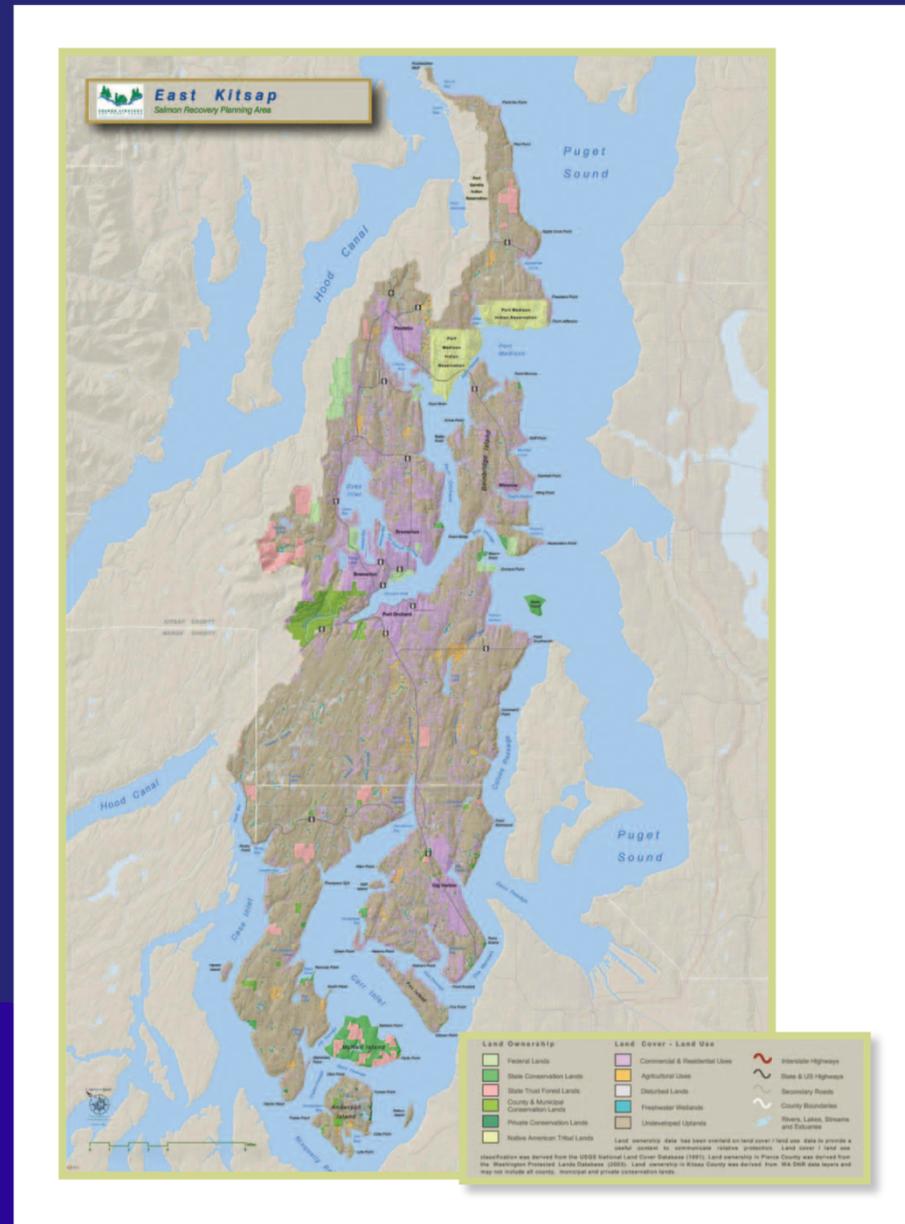
Cumulative Effect Analysis Conclusions

- Likely **no net loss** of ecological functions on Bremerton shorelines from combination of
 - Shoreline Master Program (SMP) on properties immediately adjacent to shorelines,
 - Critical Areas regulations which address upstream conditions in watersheds not under SMP jurisdiction and
 - Restoration activities on shorelines and in tributary watersheds and
- Likely will result in some improvement over time



Restoration Plan

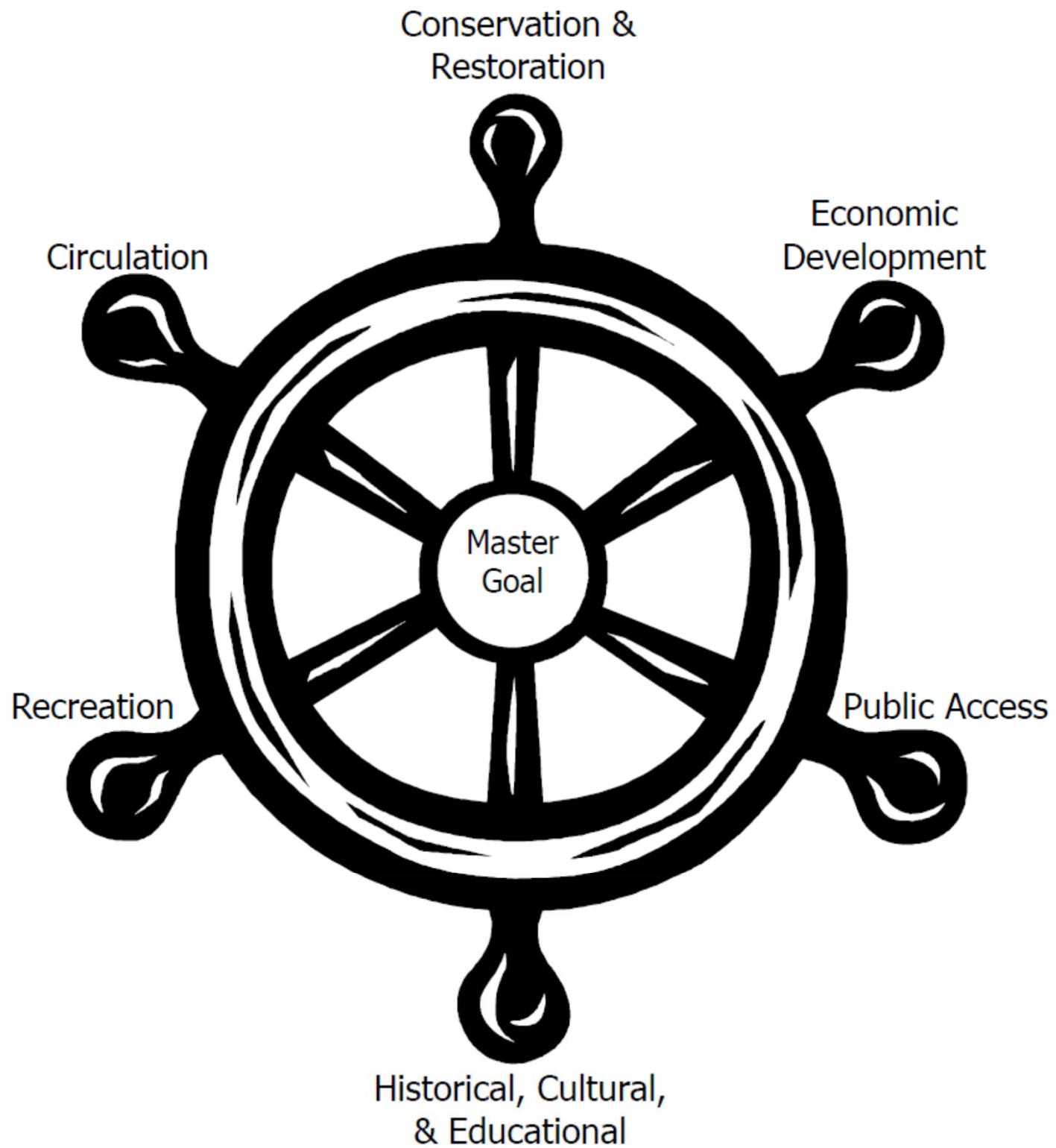
- **Salmon Recovery Plan**
 - West Sound Watersheds Council
 - Lead Entity salmon recovery East WRIA 15.
- **Other Programs**
 - WDFW
 - Tribes
 - Health Dept. (Shellfish)
 - Navy
 - Non Governmental
- **City Programs**
 - Stormwater management
 - Property Management (Parks)
 - Projects (Gorst Creek)



Community Goals

- Maintain consistency with existing regulations
- Provide for flexibility in regulations where possible
- Provide a user friendly document





For More Information:

- Go to the website Bremertonshorelines.com
- Contact Staff: Nicole Floyd 473-5279
- Send an email SMP@ci.bremerton.wa.us
- Please provide your input – public comments will be received by City Council directly following this presentation.

