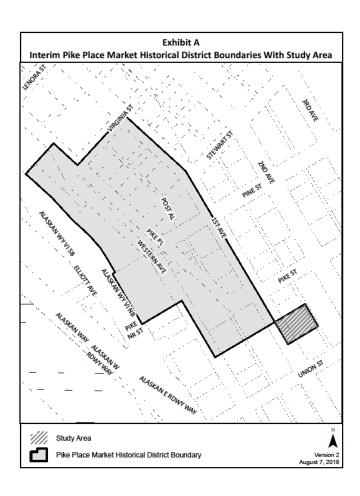
building was deemed to lack any redeeming landmark features. This was partly because the building had been remodeled during its many uses in the past including as a comedy stage, an adult entertainment arcade, a furniture store and a bingo hall. It has been renovated many times. In the 1980s and 1990s, a prior manager, Harbor Properties, extensively remodeled both the interior and exterior of the building. It currently houses, in part, the Showbox music performance venue. The City, in 2011, created a "Historic Theater District," designating five performance venues for special treatment under this classification. The Showbox was not deemed worthy of such a designation.

- 5. Against this background, suddenly now, and through the gerrymandered mechanisms described below, the City is spot zoning this one property and declaring that the building be saved, be operated as a performance venue in perpetuity and forcing both the building and operation to be solely at the expense of the current owner with the benefit running to the City. The City's action is fundamentally inconsistent with the property's location and deteriorated state, inconsistent with the development of the Pike Place Market in the 1970s, and inconsistent with the rights of the property owner.
- 6. In 1997 the present owner purchased the property for redevelopment purposes because of the high-rise zoning and the property's location in the central downtown core. A high-rise apartment/condominium building is immediately behind it.
- 7. The prior owner, who sold the property in 1997, was the Lyons family. Jeff Steichen operated at the time a music venue having taken over part of the site from a failed comedy club. Because Steichen knew that the new buyer was looking to eventually close down the business and redevelop the property, he sought out and later opened a new Showbox concert venue in the City's SoDo neighborhood called Showbox SoDo. The 1426 Showbox was and is not expected to continue in use much longer, so Petitioner licensed the "Showbox" name to the new location so that eventually that new location would be the Showbox performance venue. This would allow for a seamless transition and continuous offering of a

music venue in Seattle when the property on First Avenue was redeveloped. As it is, the 1426 First Avenue location is undersized as a viable venue, among other issues, given the age of the structure and modifications over time.

- 8. Petitioner marketed the property to developers to develop the property into a high-rise as allowed by City zoning.
- 9. When purchased in 1997, the property was zoned for approximately 24 floors. In 2006, the property was rezoned to approximately 40 floors. In 2017 the property was upzoned again. This time to permit up to 44 floors as part of the City's comprehensive plan to encourage dense high-rise residential development and to increase the supply of and provide funding for affordable housing. If developed, the property would generate approximately \$5 million in affordable housing funds for the City. In addition, it would generate far more tax revenue than the present use on an annual basis.
- 10. In April 2018, Petitioner, 1426 First Avenue LLC, entered into a contract to sell the property to Onni Group ("Onni"), a high-rise developer.
- 11. In July 2018, Onni applied for a project number at Seattle City Hall to build a high-rise apartment building on the property. Word of this was reported in the press.
- 12. In response to a campaign to "Save the Showbox," the Seattle City Council, on August 13, 2018, voted to provide the public the benefit of a downtown Seattle performance hall, by imposing a spot-zone for just the 1426 First Avenue property. This was accomplished by down zoning the property and just that one property from an allowed 440 foot building to being essentially frozen in time by including it in the Pike Place Historic District (where it does not belong or fit) based only on public passion to keep the Showbox in its current configuration and continued use as a music performance hall.
- 13. A map was included with the ordinance that showed Petitioner's property as the sole property subject to the action of the Council:



- 14. In creating the spot zone for just the one property on the east side of First Avenue, various City Councilmembers flatly rejected the developer's idea of potentially building a new performance space within the new development. The developer's idea was not only rejected, but was mocked by Councilmember Herbold. She stated the City had to be "creative" to save the existing Showbox. A week earlier, Herbold echoed comments that called for a "drag out fight" against Onni. Councilmember Bagshaw said that the City would do everything in its power to prevent the development with whatever tools were available, and "maybe even the ones we don't have available yet."
- 15. When politicians cater to populist calls whether those calls are "lock her up," "build the wall," "ban Muslims," or "Save the Showbox" civil and other rights are placed at risk. Populism, and politicians' desires to appease their loudest constituents and generate

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headlines must, however, yield to the rule of law. Luckily for those who prefer protection of civil, constitutional and property rights, the courts exist to preserve, protect and enforce the rule of law.

- 16. The City's overreach and incongruous spot zone is made plainly obvious by reviewing the original 1974 plans for the Pike Place Market Historic District. In the 1970s the City designated a Pike Place Project Area. It included the Historic District itself (roughly seven acres), which was the area where the farmers' market arose and an area twice that size that would buffer the Historic District from surrounding development, which was called collectively the Pike Place Project Area. The Historic Market properties were purchased by the City of Seattle under threat of condemnation for Market redevelopment purposes under the urban renewal plan. These purchased properties included not only the Historic District but also the adjacent broader buffer areas to create and complete the broader Project Area. Under the plan, privately held properties with owners willing to voluntarily accept the heavy restrictions and controls were allowed to remain.
- 17. When created, and for almost five decades since, the east side of First Avenue has not been included within the Historic District and it has not been included within the urban renewal Project Area.
- 18. Even when expanded in later years, the Pike Place Historic District expansion never included any property on the east side of First Avenue. Nor did the Project Area ever include any property on the east side of First Avenue.
- 19. In 1974, the City plan for creating a buffer to the south of the Historic District implicated four properties on the west side of First Avenue between Pike Street and Union Street. This desired buffer area was called "MC-1" in the Pike Place redevelopment plan. Recognizing that the onerous and rigid Project Area redevelopment restrictions and controls (let alone the Historic regulations) would be a taking by the City of those properties, the

City's 1974 plan required that the four MC-1 properties on the west side of First Avenue be "acquired" for the City/Redevelopment Project if they were to be included.

- 20. However, in 2018, when it came to the one and only property on the east side of First Avenue that the City Council suddenly wanted to make part of the Historic District, the City did not follow its own 1974 precedent, and did not seek to (or even announce an intent to) acquire the property.
- 21. Instead, the City Council, to enhance its political popularity, enacted an unlawful ordinance that was intended to, and did, place all the burden of providing a public music venue to City residents onto the shoulders of a private landowner. The ordinance greatly and instantly devalued the property and will scuttle its redevelopment unless the City's improper spot down zone is declared unlawful. The goal and purpose of the ordinance, as expressed within the Council Bill itself, is to make a "permanent district expansion." The ruse of an interim study period is exposed by a lack of authorized funding for any study and the mandate of the Bill which expressly is to have a "permanent district expansion effective" by July 2019.
- 22. The City Council's actions affecting 1426 First Avenue were unlawful and unconstitutional. And for the reasons set forth herein 1426 First Avenue LLC brings both a Land Use Petition and a Civil Complaint to redress these wrongs.

### II. <u>LAND USE PETITION</u>

23. Petitioner is 1426 First Avenue LLC. The decision at issue is the Council Bill and Ordinance voted and passed on August 13, 2018, which spot zoned the 1426 site into the Pike Place Historic District for an initial period of ten months and with the express intent to make this permanent. The effect now, and into the future, is to prevent redevelopment. The stated intent of the City Council was to keep the Showbox in its current use, for perpetuity, by all means possible.

- 24. The decision was made without any public hearing by the City's Land Use Department; without any review of past land use decisions; in derogation of current zoning; in disregard of the historic preservation goals and plans for the Pike Place Market Historic District; and without regard for the taking of private property for an openly declared public use.
- 25. The decision is a discriminatory spot zone adopted without proper procedures and in violation of state law.
- 26. Petitioner has standing as the property owner. The owner's address is P.O. Box 2602 Seattle, Washington 98111.
  - 27. The property taxpayer is the owner, 1426 First Avenue LLC.
- 28. The attorneys for Petitioner are Bradley S. Keller and John A. Tondini, Byrnes Keller Cromwell LLP, 1000 Second Avenue, 38th Floor, Seattle, Washington 98104.
- 29. The Respondent City of Seattle is a Washington municipal corporation. The address of the City is 600 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. The Seattle City Council made the Decision which is the subject of this Petition. There is no administrative procedure for administrative review of a City Council decision.
- 30. The Decision is the adoption of Council Bill ("CB") 119330, Ordinance No. 125650, on August 13, 2018. A copy of the Council Bill is attached hereto as Exhibit A. A precursor to the Council Bill was discussed in committee on August 8, 2018. It was signed by the mayor on August 24, 2018.
- 31. Petitioner has standing as the owner under RCW 36.70C.060. Petitioner is aggrieved because the development purchase and sale agreement will be cancelled if the Decision stands; because the property value has been diminished by tens of millions of dollars as of August 13, 2018; because the development opportunity may be irrevocably lost; and because of the fundamental invasion of ownership rights. A judgment in favor of Petitioner would redress the prejudice caused by the Decision.

- 32. Petitioner has exhausted its administrative remedies because the highest administrative authority in the City is the City Council. Any proceeding in a lesser department of the City would be futile.
- 33. The facts sustaining the error are in the Decision, the public record of the Council meeting on August 13, 2018, the committee meeting of August 8, 2018, as set out herein and as will be supplemented in this proceeding.
  - 34. A concise summary is as follows:
- 35. In 1974 the City enacted a plan to preserve the historic Pike Place Market. The City did so by creating and defining a Historic District of approximately seven acres, which was the historic market area. The City also sought to create a buffer around the historic market by creating a larger area with the two contiguous areas together called the Project Area and totaling 22 acres. The Historic District has never been expanded outside of the Project Area until now.
- 36. The Historic Area did <u>not</u> extend down First Avenue opposite 1426 First Avenue. The First Avenue terminal point of the Historic District is north of the northern most part of 1426 and on the opposite side of the street.
- 37. In 1974, the Plan Area for the market sought to create a southern buffer for the Historic District. The City did so in 1974 by planning to purchase four properties on the west side of First Avenue south of the Historic District, and north of Union Street. This "to be acquired" area was called "MC-1" on maps of the 1974 plan.
- 38. At no time was <u>any property</u> on the east side of First Avenue placed into either the Historic District or the Project Area. Ever.
- 39. The Historic District and Project Area are subject to tight and onerous use and development restrictions.
- 40. Those restrictions have no connection to any property on the east side of First Avenue, including 1426 First Avenue.

- 41. The restrictions in place for the Market are incongruous with the Showbox performance hall. For example, the restrictions for the Market generally prohibit amplified public music. The square footage of an establishment in the Historic District should be 2,000 square feet or less (the Showbox is many times that size). The Showbox marquee is a backlit sign, which is not allowed in the Historic District. These incongruities and a host of others were ignored by the City Council in its Decision.
- 42. In the 1974 Pike Place Market plan, the <u>west</u> side of First Avenue from Virginia to Pike was the "transition zone" to downtown. Contrary to this longstanding Cityapproved transition zone, the City Council in 2018, without conducting any review of historic documentation of the plan on the record, decided based only on a contingent of populist supporters, cheered on by certain City Councilmembers, now placed <u>one</u> parcel on the east side of First Avenue into the Historic District. The City's action is out of step with the founding of the Pike Place Market redevelopment and is the definition of arbitrary and capricious.
- 43. In late July of 2018, City Councilmember Sawant attached herself to and became a vocal cheerleader for a campaign to save the Showbox. The Showbox is not even in Sawant's district representation area. On Facebook and Twitter she repeatedly posted her support for defeating Onni's redevelopment plan and to stop any redevelopment of the 1426 First Avenue property. She rallied participation for the movement and met ex parte with supporters of the group whose aim was to "Save the Showbox."
- 44. Other City Councilmembers also supported and campaigned in support of "Save the Showbox" and defeating Onni's redevelopment proposal from late July 2018 up through August 13, 2018.
- 45. The Councilmembers' campaign against the development continued at an August 8, 2018 committee meeting and at a full Council meeting on August 13, 2018.

- 46. At the August 13, 2018 meeting the Councilmembers again voiced that they wanted to stop Onni's development; wanted to save the Showbox; and mocked an Onni concept to make a new performance space available within its redevelopment plan for the site.
- 47. By a unanimous vote (councilmember Rob Johnson was absent) the Council spot zoned the 1426 First Avenue site into the Pike Place Historic District thus subjecting the site to onerous and incongruous development regulations and controls. The clear and stated effect of the Council action was to close the permit process window to Onni's proposed redevelopment (or any other proposed redevelopment) and thwart the pending sale of the property by 1426 First Avenue.
  - 48. Council Bill 119330 passed 8-0 on August 13, 2018.
- 49. In adopting CB 119330 the City Council engaged in unlawful procedure, erroneously interpreted its procedures and law, rendered a decision not supported by substantial evidence, made a clearly erroneous application of law to the facts, acted outside its authority and violated petitioner's constitutional rights.

# PETITIONER'S SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS TO THE DECISION

- 50. The City Council's Decision constitutes an illegal spot zone and constitutes a manifest abuse of discretion. The Decision bears no rational relationship to promoting a legitimate public interest; it singles a small area out of a larger area for use and development restrictions that are not in accordance with similarly situated neighboring properties and not in accordance with the City's Comprehensive Plan.
- 51. The City Council engaged in unlawful procedure when several City Council members participated actively in the decision debate and vote despite their clear bias and openly-voiced prejudgment. Ex parte communications were not disclosed on the record. They also relied on information outside the record of that meeting. Because this was a site-specific rezone, and was quasi-judicial, this conduct violated the legal right of Petitioner

under the Appearance of Fairness Statute, Chapter 42.36 RCW, and the Washington State Constitution.

- 52. The City Council failed to follow the procedural requirements for rendering a rezone decision, including but not limited to the rezone requirements in the Seattle Municipal Code.
- 53. The City wrongfully evaded a SEPA review by declaring, falsely, an emergency when no such emergency within the meaning of WAC 197-11-880 existed, as evident, by among other things, the provision in the ordinance providing for a 30-day tolling prior to effectiveness of CB-119330.
- 54. The City Council's Decision is inconsistent with and unauthorized by the City's Comprehensive Plan and development zoning for 1426 First Avenue, including but not limited to the most recent 2017 up-zone for the property and similar properties on the east side of First Avenue and other core parts of downtown adjacent to the Market. The Decision to prejudge the Showbox a landmark is contrary to the City's own prior assessment that the building lacked any landmark-worthy features.
- 55. The City Council unlawfully adopted a discriminatory, site specific, spot zone specifically designed to thwart petitioner's sale and the redevelopment of the property. The City Council's Decision was ultra vires and in violation of state constitutional rights of freedom from uncompensated takings of private property, rights of free speech and sanctity of private affairs, protections for due process and of equal protection of the law.

#### **LUPA PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Petitioner therefore seeks the following relief regarding its Land Use Petition:

1	A.	For an order invalidating the Ordinance by reversing the decision pursuant to RCW 36.70C.140;			
2 3	В.	For a judgment in its favor under RCW 36.70C.130 (a)-(f);			
4	C.	For pretrial discovery pursuant to RCW 36.70C.120(2);			
5	D.	For an award of Petitioner's attorneys' fees and costs against the City;			
	E.	For permission to amend this petition to the proof; and			
6	F.	For such other relief as the court deems just and equitable.			
7	<u>CIVIL COMPLAINT</u>				
8	1426 First Avenue LLC for its civil complaint against the defendant, City of Seattle, a				
9	Washington municipal corporation alleges as follows:				
10	56.	Plaintiff is a Nevada limited liability company.			
11	57.	Defendant City is a municipal corporation with its principal office at 600			
12	Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104.				
13	<u>VENUE AND JURISDICTION</u>				
14	58.	Venue is proper in King County pursuant to RCW 4.12.020 and 4.12.025			
15	because the subject property at issue is in King County and the defendant is located in King				
16	County. This court has jurisdiction under the declaratory judgment statute and because the				
17	amount in controversy exceeds \$300.				
18	RESTATEMENT OF ALLEGATIONS				
19	59.	The allegations set forth above in the LUPA Petition are realleged as though			
20	stated herein and in each cause of action below.				
21 22	<u>CAUSES OF ACTION</u> FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: DECLARATORY RELIEF				
23	60.	Plaintiff's rights, status and other legal relationships have been affected by the			
24	City's Decision to adopt CB-119330.				
25	61.	Pursuant to RCW 7.24, plaintiff is entitled to have the Court review the			
26	controversy and declare the rights, status and other legal relations of the plaintiff in regard to				

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the City's action. The enactment of CB-119330 creates an actual, present and existing dispute with the City due to the Decision's impact on plaintiff and plaintiff's property.

62. Pursuant to RCW 7.24, plaintiff petitions for declaratory judgment that CB-119330 is invalid, is an illegal spot zone, fails to comply with the law, failed to comply with procedures, was a violation of the Appearance of Fairness doctrine and is a violation of due process and equal protection; and if not immediately invalidated is an illegal taking of plaintiff's property without just compensation.

# **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: TAKING OF PROPERTY**

- 63. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 64. If the Ordinance is not immediately invalidated, the ordinance is an illegal taking under the United States Constitution and Constitution of the State of Washington.
- 65. The taking results from the City's commandeering of the property for continued use as a concert venue.
- 66. The taking further results from regulatory requirements which grant a public benefit at the disproportionate impact on one property owner.
- 67. The taking further results from the impairment of fundamental rights of property ownership.
  - 68. At all times the City acted under color of law.
- 69. The damages for the taking are approximately \$40 million, the exact amount to be proven at trial, based upon a fair and reasonable offer for the property in the open market.
- 70. Plaintiff is entitled to recover its damages under the State Constitution or alternatively the federal Constitution under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 71. Plaintiff is also entitled to attorneys' fees for having retained attorneys to vindicate its rights as provided for by state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

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#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS

- 72. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 73. The City acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner and without legitimate fact finding or purpose in violation of plaintiff's rights to substantive due process under both the state and federal Constitutions.
  - 74. At all times the City acted under color of law.
- 75. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be damaged in an amount to be proven at trial and is entitled to recover its damages under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- 76. Plaintiff has retained attorneys to vindicate its rights and is entitled to recover its attorneys' fees under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

#### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION: PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS

- 77. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 78. The City's conduct in enacting CB-119330 deprived plaintiff of its property interests and expectations without due notice and an opportunity to be heard.
- 79. The City's conduct was not consistent with the procedures for considering a rezone of a property.
  - 80. The City's conduct, if allowed to stand, enacted an impermissible spot zone.
  - 81. At all times the City acted under color of law.
- 82. Plaintiff was damaged and continues to be damaged in an amount to be proven at trial and is entitled to recover its damages under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- 83. Plaintiff has retained attorneys to vindicate its rights and is entitled to recover its attorneys' fees under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

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## FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION: EQUAL PROTECTION

- 84. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 85. If the ordinance is not invalidated, then through their conduct, the City treated plaintiff's property differently from other similarly situated persons without legitimate purpose in violation of plaintiff's rights to equal protection of the laws.
  - 86. At all times the City acted under color of law.
- 87. Plaintiff was damaged and continues to be damaged in an amount to be proven at trial and is entitled to recover its damages under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- 88. Plaintiff has retained attorneys to vindicate its rights and is entitled to recover its attorneys' fees under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

### SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION: - COMPELLED SPEECH

- 89. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 90. If the ordinance is not invalidated, then the City, by requiring continued performances at the Showbox, is compelling speech in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the state Constitution's right of free speech and sanctity of private affairs.
  - 91. At all times the City acted under color of law.
- 92. Plaintiff was damaged and continues to be damaged in an amount to be proven at trial and is entitled to recover its damages under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- 93. Plaintiff has retained attorneys to vindicate its rights and is entitled to recover its attorneys' fees under state law and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

# SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION: APPEARANCE OF FAIRNESS VIOLATION (RCW 42.36)

- 94. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 95. The City failed to comply with the Appearance of Fairness statutes in undertaking the quasi-judicial decision affecting the property at 1426 First Avenue.
- 96. The City Council failed to recuse biased members from voting, actively campaigned on behalf of a position on the issue, and made biased, prejudgment statements against a position to be considered. Councilmembers engaged in ex parte communications with Save the Showbox supporters but failed to disclose those communications as required by law.
  - 97. As a result of the violations, the Decision should be invalidated.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff therefore seeks the following relief:

- A. Declaratory judgment;
- B. Damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- C. Costs and attorneys' fees and prejudgment interest as allowed by law; and
- D. Other and further relief as may be deemed just and equitable.

DATED this 31st day of August, 2018.

#### BYRNES KELLER CROMWELL LLP

By /s/ Bradley S. Keller

Bradley S. Keller, WSBA #10665 John A. Tondini, WSBA #19092 1000 Second Avenue, 38th Floor Seattle, WA 98104 Telephone: (206) 622-2000 bkeller@byrneskeller.com jtondini@byrneskeller.com Attorneys for Plaintiff

# EXHIBIT A

	Ketil Freeman/Lish Whitson LEG Interim Historic District Boundary ORD D4			
1	CITY OF SEATTLE			
2	ORDINANCE			
3	COUNCIL BILL119330			
<ul> <li>title</li> <li>AN ORDINANCE relating to the Pike Place Market Historical District; amending Character of the Seattle Municipal Code to adopt an interim boundary expansion for the Market Historical District.</li> </ul>				
8 9	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:			
10	Section 1. The City Council makes the following legislative findings of fact and			
11	declarations:			
12	A. The Pike Place Market Historical District (District) was created in 1971 through a			
13	Citizens' Initiative.			
14	B. The boundaries of the District have been amended twice since it was created: (1) in			
15	1986 through Ordinance 113199 and (2) in 1989 through Ordinance 114863.			
16	C. The City's Historic Resources Survey identifies multiple structures in the vicinity of			
17	the District that may be eligible as landmarks but are not currently designated as landmarks.			
18	D. Recent development activity adjacent to the District has put potentially eligible			
19	landmarks at risk of demolition or alteration before the protections of the district may be applied,			
20	thus constituting an emergency pursuant to WAC 197-11-880.			
21	E. The Showbox Theater is a significant cultural resource to Seattle and the region with a			
22	history connecting it to the adjacent Pike Place Market;			
23	F. The loss of the Showbox Theater would erode the historical and cultural value of the			
24	Pike Place Market neighborhood;			

Template last revised November 21, 2017

- G. Adopting a boundary expansion on an interim basis will allow the City to consider whether and to what extent to expand the boundaries of the District to include the Showbox Theater.
- H. The Council finds that the Pike Place Market Historical District ordinance is a development regulation that is not subject to referenda and that the Council has the authority to provide for the immediate effectiveness of this amendment to that ordinance.
- Section 2. Section 25.24.020 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 114863, is amended as follows:

#### 25.24.020 Historical District designated.

There is created a Pike Place Market Historical District (hereafter called "Historical District") whose physical boundaries are illustrated on a map attached as Exhibit "A" to Ordinance 100475 which is codified at the end of this chapter. These boundaries include an interim expansion that encompasses a Study Area, which will be considered for a future permanent expansion.

Section 3. Exhibit A of Ordinance 100475, last amended by Ordinance 114863, is amended and redrawn to expand the boundaries of the Pike Place Market Historical District to include an interim Study Area, as shown on Exhibit A to this ordinance.

Section 4. Under RCW 36.70A.390, the Council approves the following work plan for the development of regulations to address the issues in this ordinance and directs the Department of Neighborhoods to transmit proposed legislation to the Council by June 2019.

Review the historic significance of the Showbox theater, study the relationship between the Showbox theater and the Pike Place Market, consider amendments to the Pike Place Market Historical District Design Guidelines related to the

August 2018 - April 2019

Showbox theater, draft legislation, conduct outreach to	
stakeholders, and conduct State Environmental Policy Act	
(SEPA) Review on permanent expansion of the Historical	
District, as appropriate	
Publish SEPA threshold determination if necessary	March 2019
Mayor transmits legislation to Council	May 2019
Council deliberations on proposed expansion of the	June 2019
Historical District	
Permanent district expansion effective	July 2019

Section 5. Sunset provision. Sections 2 and 3 of this ordinance shall expire on the earlier of: (a) ten months from the effective date of this ordinance or (b) the date an ordinance establishing the boundaries of a permanent expansion becomes effective.

	Ketil Freeman/Lish Whitson LEG Interim Historic District Boundary ORD D4				
1	Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by				
2	the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it				
3	shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.				
4	Passed by the City Council the	_ day of, 2018,			
5	and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this day of				
6	, 2018.				
7	_				
8	Pro	esident of the City Council			
9	Approved by me this day of _	, 2018.			
10					
11	Los	A Dente Mana			
11	Jul	ny A. Durkan, Mayor			
12	Filed by me this day of	., 2018.			
13					
14	Mo	onica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk			
15 16	(Seal)				
17 18	Exhibits:  Exhibit A – Interim Pike Place Market Historical District Boundaries with Study Area				
10	Exhibit A – Interim Pike Place Market Historical District Boundaries with Study Area				

